

HISTORY
OF
HUMBOLDT COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

WITH
Biographical Sketches

OF
*The Leading Men and Women of the County
who have been Identified with its Growth
and Development from the Early
Days to the Present*



HISTORY BY LEIGH H. IRVINE

ILLUSTRATED
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

The Origin of the Name California

Almost everybody knows that the discussion concerning the name California waxed warm for a number of years. Norton, the author of a recent book on California, tells us it is interesting to note that most school children are familiar with the discussion which has heretofore taken place as to the origin of the name. He says many people are familiar with its alleged formation from two Spanish or Latin words meaning a *hot furnace*; but unfortunately for the theory that this is the true derivation, it must be remembered that to the early Spaniards who first used the name in connection with the country, California was not a hot country, but in comparison with those through which they had to come to reach it, a cold one. The name first appeared in the written record as applied to Lower (Baja) California in Preciado's diary of Ulloa's trip down the coast of that peninsula in 1539. But it is used there as if it were already in common use. And it is probable that it was first given to the country by Cortes or some of his followers either at Santa Cruz or La Paz between 1535 and 1537.

In his *History of the New California* the author of the present work (Leigh H. Irvine) discusses the origin of the name somewhat at length. He says that Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard, Winfield Davis, and other historians, now accept Edward Everett Hale's conclusion that the name California was derived from an old romance and applied by Cortes to the peninsula he discovered in 1535.

Mr. Hale made his investigations in the year 1862, while reading the old romance entitled "*Sergas de Esplandian*," by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo, the translator of Amidas. In this connection it is worth while to give some of the statements of the eminent Dr. Hale, for there have been a number of theories as to the origin of the name. He says: "Coming to the reference in this forgotten romance to the Island of California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, I saw at once that here was the origin of the name of the state of California, long sought for by the antiquaries of that state, but long forgotten, for the romance seems to have been published in 1510—the edition of 1521 is now in existence—while our California, even the peninsula of that name, was not discovered by the Spaniards until 1526, and was not named California until 1535."

Not long after this discovery Mr. Hale invited the American Antiquarian Society to examine the evidence, and in March, 1864, he translated for the *Atlantic Monthly* all the parts of the story that relate to the Queen of California (Califa), and in 1873 he published a small volume on the subject, in which he said:

"The name California was given by Cortes, who discovered the peninsula in 1535. For the statement that he named it we have the authority of Herrera. It is proved, I think, that the expedition of Mendoza, in 1532, did not see California; it is certain that they gave it no name. Humboldt saw, in the archives of Mexico, a statement in manuscript that it was discovered in 1526, but for this there is no other authority.

"It is certain that the name did not appear until 1535. No etymology of this name has been presented that is satisfactory to the historian. Venegas, the Jesuit historian of California, writing in 1758, sums up the matter in these words: 'The most ancient name is California, used by Bernal Diaz, limited to a single bay. I could wish to gratify the reader by the etymology of the word, but no etymology of the name has been presented that is satisfactory. In none of the dialects of the various natives could the missionaries find the least trace of such a name being given by them to the country, or even to any harbor, bay, or small part of it. Nor can I subscribe to the etymology of some writers, who supposed the name to have been given to it by the Spaniards because of their feeling an unusual heat at their first landing here; but they thence called the country California, compounding the two Latin words califa and fornax, a hot furnace. I believe few will think the adventurers could boast of so much literature.' Clavigero, in his history of California, after giving this etymology, offers as an alternative the following as the opinion of the learned Jesuit Giuseppe Compoi: He believes that the name is composed of the Spanish word cala, which means 'a little cove of the sea,' and the Latin fornix, which means 'the vault of a building.' He thinks these words are thus applied, because, within Cape St. Lucas there is a little cove of the sea, towards the western part of which rises a rock, so torn out that on the upper part of the hollow is seen a vault, as perfect as if made by art. Cortes, therefore, observing this cala or cove and this vault, probably called this port California or Cala fornix—speaking half in Spanish, and half in Latin. Clavigero suggests as an improvement on this somewhat wild etymology that Cortes may have said Cala Fornax, meaning cove furnace, speaking as in the Jesuit's suggestion, in two languages."

Towards the close of this romance of the Sergas de Esplandian the various Christian knights assemble to defend the Emperor of the Greeks and the city of Constantinople against the attack of the Turks and Infidels. In the romance the name appears with precisely our spelling in the following passage:

"Sergas Chapter 157: 'Know that, on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold; and so were the caparisons of the wild beasts which they rode, after having tamed them; for in all the Island there is no other metal. They lived in caves very well worked out; they had many ships, in which they sailed to other parts to carry on their forays."

The name appears in several distinct passages in the book. Mr. Hale adds: "This romance, as I have said, is believed to have been printed first in 1510. No copies of this edition, however, are extant. But of the edition of 1519 a copy is preserved; and there are copies of successive editions of 1521, 1525 and 1526, in which last year two editions were published—one at Seville and the other at Burgos. All of these are Spanish. It follows, almost certainly, that Cortes and his followers, in 1535, must have been acquainted with the romance; and after they sailed up the west side of Mexico, they supposed they were precisely at the place indicated, 'on the right hand of the Indies.' It will be remembered, also, that by sailing in the same direction, Columbus, in his letters to the sovereigns, says: 'He shall be sailing towards the Terrestrial Paradise.'

We need not suppose that Cortes believed the romance more than we do; though we do assert that he borrowed a name from it to indicate the peninsula which he found 'on the right side of the Indies, near to the Terrestrial paradise.' * * * In ascribing to the Esplandian the origin of the name California, I know that I furnished no etymology for that word. I have not found the word in any earlier romances. I will only suggest that the word Calif, the Spanish spelling for the sovereign of the Mussulman power of the time, was in the mind of the author as he invented these Amazon allies of the Infidel power."

It will be seen that there have been many discussions on the subject, and whether true or false the little romance is now accepted as the most likely explanation of the origin of the word.

CHAPTER II.

The North Was Slow to Be Discovered

It should be borne in mind that the vaguest imaginable knowledge of the Humboldt country existed until within a few years of the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. A. J. Bledsoe tells us, in his *Indian Wars of the Northwest*, that as late as the year 1850 a coastline of seven hundred miles between Fort Ross and the mouth of the Columbia river was practically unknown to the world, except in a vague way. Topographical knowledge and information concerning climate and resources were almost nil. Even the most prominent headlines of the very rugged coast were without accurate designations, for marine charts were little more than guesses. The designated points had been uniformly named merely as signboards for the instruction of seafaring men. The shores were deemed thunderous and inaccessible. In an area of more than seven hundred miles of shore line there was not even one white settler. Indians and wild beasts were the sole tenants of the land. As a result, the entire field was one of open adventure, and it naturally drew a large and sturdy class of people. A mining population, consisting of a good many hundreds, already existed in Trinity and Siskiyou counties, but it was dependent on slow and interior routes of transportation, the sea being entirely useless for navigation by reason of the ignorance of the navigators concerning places for ports and suitable roadsteads for making connection with the land.

Bledsoe tells the story graphically as follows, on page 107 of his work: "It was believed that a coast route by water would make a diversion of this trade by land. San Francisco, of course, was to be the starting point for enterprises of this kind, and of the required capital to conduct them. Each of the several expeditions by sea sent out from San Francisco in the winter of 1849 and 1850 had for its leading inducement the hope of discovering coastwise communication with the mines in the mountains by some navigable stream, and, perhaps of founding new cities that should thereafter shine as brilliant settings of this remote rim of American territory.

"Among the first expeditions for the exploration by sea of the Northern coast was one made under the auspices of The Laura Virginia Association. The association was organized with two boards of trustees, one to reside in San Francisco, one to go with the expedition.

"The trustees residing in San Francisco were Capt. Joseph L. Folsom, U. S. A., president; Charles B. Young, secretary; C. B. Gallagher, and a Mr.

Simmons, whose first name is not known. The trustees accompanying the expedition were E. H. Howard, president; W. H. Havens and Robert T. Lamott. The members of the Association, but recently arrived from the East and elsewhere, were adventurous in spirit and bold in enterprise, and they projected a voyage of general discovery, having special reference to the selection of some harbor as a depot for the distribution of merchandise to the mining districts of Northern California. The mines of the Trinity and the Klamath, far up those streams, were even then famous for their real and reputed wealth. They were isolated, and hemmed in by stupendous mountain chains. To reach them by way of the Sacramento valley and Shasta was to endure the perils and suffering of a long journey to an unsettled country. As yet no road had been blazed through the forest to the sea, nor had the Gregg party made known the results of their voyage of exploration. The Trinity was supposed to empty directly into the sea, as the Klamath did, and the mouths of neither had been located. Situated in the basin of the Trinity, ninety miles from the sea, was the mining camp of Weaverville, and still a little farther north and east were other regions rich in mineral wealth.

"To these remote localities the transportation of supplies was chiefly carried on by way of Red Bluff, the outlying settlement of the Sacramento Valley, and thence by pack mules over a succession of rugged mountains that swarmed with hostile Indians. To divert the extensive trade of that part of the state into a more economical channel, and to discover a landing place from the sea, was the primary object of the Laura Virginia Association. An ocean voyage, prompted in some degree by love of adventure, but more by love of gold, was to be the first visible effort of the Association to win renown."

The Laura Virginia was a seaworthy boat that had been built in Baltimore, a sturdy craft of one hundred and twenty tons burden. She then lay in San Francisco bay, where she was promptly chartered and made ready for her voyage to the North. The Association took its name from the ship.

Lieutenant Douglass Ottinger, of the United States Revenue Cutter Frolic, then on leave of absence, was induced to command the vessel. The expedition was off for its adventure late in March, 1850, the exact date being still in dispute. There were fifty passengers and the ship carried food for a fifty-day voyage. The party found no break in the coast line anywhere between San Francisco and Cape Mendocino. The voyage north of the Cape brought revelations of rugged mountains, with a sweeping curve to the northward.

It is interesting to recall the fact that Lieutenant Ottinger beheld the mouth of the Eel river, and anchored two miles off the bar. It is said that the next day three other vessels anchored not far away and a boat from the General Morgan crossed the bar and entered the river. The success of the Morgan's little boat emboldened Lieutenant Ottinger to launch two of the Laura Virginia's boats for the same purpose. He commanded one, Albert Swain the other.

Swain's boat was soon capsized in a heavy swell, whereupon Ottinger returned to the ship and told H. H. Buhne, the second officer, just what had occurred, and dispatched him to hasten with a crew to the aid of the capsized boat, to which the men were still clinging and struggling desperately for their lives. Incidentally, this same Buhne was the founder of the prominent Buhne family of Eureka and Humboldt county, business and social leaders of today. The intrepid second officer saved four of the five men, but J. S. Rowen was lost. Those saved were

L. M. Burson, N. Duperu, and Albert Swain, and a man of the name Bell, the latter's given or Christian name having been lost to history.

Ottinger was discouraged, after which he soon headed his vessel to the North and gave up all hope of exploring Eel river. He saw the waters of the bay also, but could not discover any entrance thereto. It is believed that the heavy breakers on both the Northern and Southern spits had completely hid the channel from the view of the Laura Virginia party.

Sailing toward Trinidad and a point fifty miles farther north, Ottinger soon found himself in the roadstead about where Crescent City is now located. He found a vessel called the Cameo at anchor, and another, the Paragon, stranded on the beach. Dispatching a boat toward the shore, he learned that several little boats had been capsized while trying to make a landing several days before, and three or four persons had lost their lives. Searching the beach revealed the lifeless body of one member of the unfortunate party, Lieutenant R. Bache, who had been attached to the United States coast survey for several years. A funeral was at once arranged, and Lieutenant Ottinger read the ritual service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, burying his comrade in a plain wooden coffin. After a few days the lieutenant decided that he should make down the coast toward Trinidad. His crew noticed a fresh body of water making out from the land, and the lieutenant dispatched second officer Buhne to sound the bar, taking a small boat, but gave positive instructions that there should be no attempt to cross, owing to the great danger of loss of life. It was during this voyage that Buhne discovered the mouth of the Klamath river.

E. H. Howard, H. W. Havens, Samuel B. Tucker, Robert Lamott, S. W. Shaw and a Mr. Peebles were dispatched to explore on foot the coast line south to the bay and find out just what the country looked like, their points of view having been obtained from sighting while aboard the ship. After about four hours' marching the party came to the crossing of the Mad river, whose southern bank they saw was lined with canoes drawn up on dry land. In the background they saw a number of Indian inhabitants and heard yells ringing out from the rancheria when the white men appeared on the opposite shore.

A large number of excited natives came thronging to the water's edge. Women, commonly called squaws, with their papooses, scampered from their lodgings, and the warriors, who were very numerous, grasped their bows and arrows and assembled for a pow-wow on the bank. In the absence of the ability of either party to make the other understand it by spoken language, it was decided to resort to pantomimes or the old sign language. The white adventurers soon gave the Indians to understand that no harm was meant, their desire being merely to cross the rancheria and see what the country below looked like. The natives were much surprised at the appearance of the white men and their clothing, and great expressions of wonder marked the occasion.

For a long time the Indians refused to take the six white men across the river at one time in their canoes. They made known, however, that they desired them to go one at a time. This brought the white men to a puzzling problem, for they feared that to go one at a time might be to expose the first man to treachery and possibly to death by torture. After much parleying, however, the Indians reluctantly consented to do as the white men had requested. When the whites had crossed they were soon surrounded by men, women and children who looked closely at them, rubbed their clothing, and touched their bodies

as much as to feel and ascertain whether they were looking upon the spirits of dead men returned to earth, or upon actual living creatures.

A surveyor's compass was here ingeniously used by the white men to impress the natives with the fact that the whites were a race possessing a strange amount of power. They sought to make the Indians believe that even six white men could besiege hundreds of Indians in battle, this by reason of supernatural powers and devices such as the little compass.

Bledsoe describes this interview entertainingly as follows:

"The compass is placed on the ground, and as the needle trembles and flutters on its pivot the Indians watch it with increasing wonder. The white medicine man takes his knife and moves the blade slowly around the disk of the compass. Slowly, with quivering stops like warning fingers pointing at individual braves, the needle follows the knife blade around the circle. Filled with a profound feeling of awe, the warriors see the knife withdrawn and the needle settled to its quiet rest.

"The white medicine man lifted the instrument to his ear, as if communicating with the Great Spirit. The Indians themselves draw nearer, eager to catch a stray whisper from the unseen world, although it be in an unknown tongue. The medicine man withdraws the instrument and gravely endeavors to make them understand that all their secret thoughts and purposes are revealed to him through its agency. The ruse is successful. The untutored mind of the savage, deriving from all nature continual additions to his superstitious lore, sees in the little mechanical instrument a revelation of wisdom and power.

"He regards the whites with an awe which is not unmixed with reverence."

Although one experiment might have been enough to keep the Indians from attacking the whites, it was believed advisable to give the Reds a few further exhibitions of the prowess of the whites, therefore a target was put up, and bullet after bullet was shot into it at a distance of about sixty yards. A flock of geese was seen flying over the company, and one of the best shots in the party directed his fowling piece toward the flying birds and brought one fluttering to the ground.

The Indians had become thoroughly convinced of the supernatural attributes of the whites, and showed no evidence whatever that they were the least bit hostile towards the visitors.

When the white men started south they were followed along the beach by a number of Indians, who eagerly watched them to see what would become of them, and they seemed to be so much excited over the disappearance of the whites that it was believed for a time that the Red men expected to see their visitors depart into the sky.

Late that afternoon the white men beheld the entrance to the bay. On the next day the adventurers anchored in the harbor and the ship's boat was sent to take the party on board. On the 9th day of April, 1850, second officer Buhne, who possessed all of the brave qualifications necessary to leadership, was appointed to command the boat and make an effort to cross the bar and bring the ship within the bay. It is well known that he was a good sailor and accustomed to the hardships of the sea, also that he was a man of great common sense. His selection as the leader to pioneer the boat over the bar was a wise and judicious proceeding. His feat is thus described by Bledsoe:

"Between ten and eleven o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April the boat was launched, and Buhne with William Broderson, James Baker, an English-

man named Palmer, and one other man, whose name has been lost to history, for his crew, started across the bar. Skillful seamanship carried the boat into the harbor. The crew landed at a point opposite the entrance, for many years known as Humboldt point, and now called Buhne's point, where they remained until one o'clock in the afternoon, when, taking advantage of high water, the boat was headed for the sea. Buhne made soundings on the bar and found four and one-half fathoms of water in a well defined channel. Going on board the ship he reported to Lieutenant Ottinger what he had seen and done, and it was decided that another trip should be made on the same day, this time with two boats loaded with passengers, tents, provisions, etc. The two boats, Buhne commanding the one in advance, then crossed the bar and landed on the north beach at half past seven o'clock. On the next morning the whole party went across to the point and pitched their tents.

"Here they all remained for three days. On the twelfth a vessel was seen off the bar, and Buhne with his boat's crew went out to her, supposing that she was the *Laura Virginia*. It was not that vessel, but was the *Whiting*, sailing toward Eel river, and eager to be the first vessel to enter that stream. The captain of the *Whiting*, like the officers of a rival vessel, the *J. M. Ryerson*, believed that this river was the *Trinity*, and if they had observed the basin to the north with any interest, it was only indicative to them of a shallow lagoon or basin. It was late in the afternoon, and Buhne and his crew boarded the *Whiting*, remaining there all night. They were reticent of their own previous movements. It would not do for them to relate where they had been or what was their success. The members of every expedition then exploring the coast considered themselves morally bound to keep a profound secret of any discovery or location made by them. Precisely why this was so cannot be easily accounted for at the present day. A lively imagination can indeed surmise various reasons for secrecy. Each expedition was animated by a more or less envious jealousy of every other expedition, and every commander of a vessel was firmly convinced that the honor of first sailing into a bay or river ought to belong to him."

Further along in his account of this interesting adventure, Bledsoe says: "Wishing to come up with his own vessel as soon as he could, Buhne parted company with the *Whiting* and proceeded north in the small boat. In the afternoon the *Laura Virginia* came down from the north, took Buhne and his crew on board, and stood off to sea during the night. The tide and wind being favorable at noon of the next day, April 14, 1850, second officer Buhne took the wheel and guided the *Laura Virginia* into the bay, where she anchored near the point on which the tents of the passengers were plainly visible.

"The fourteenth of April was a proud day for the *Laura Virginia* Association. Captain Ottinger and every one of the officers and members of the expedition felt highly elated because of the success which had attended their voyage. What grand castles they built in the air is not for our generation to know; and perhaps it is well that we draw not back too rudely the curtain of time that hides them from our view, for in the very act of exposing the unsubstantial glory of their hopes we might perchance uncover to the world some day dreams of our own. The company as a matter of course thought their fortunes were made, and they proceeded to take possession of sufficient land for the site of the city that was to be. After considerable discussion the bay was christened, likewise the city. Both were named Humboldt in honor of the distinguished naturalist of that name, at the earnest solicitation of a member of the expedition whose

enthusiastic admiration for the illustrious Prussian was as boundless as the latter's knowledge. Afterwards the Association voted to give the Baron von Humboldt the choice lot in the city of his name, and a deed to the same was written and sent to him, with a full account of the adventures of the company, for which the Association in due season received his kind acknowledgement over his own signature."

A number of interesting events here occurred, but our space will not justify going into detail. Let it suffice to say that the first summer brought a great increase in the population of the bay and of Humboldt City. Those members of the Laura Virginia Association who remained did everything they could in the way of rational community development. Public works of various types were undertaken, and many obligations on the part of the members of the Association were entered into to pay for the work. The conclusion of the story is thus graphically told by Bledsoe:

"Humboldt City for a year or more kept in advance of any other town of the bay. Stores, pack trains, mechanics' shops and saloons gave unmistakable signs of business progress. But that could only last while the town could control the trade with the mines. The advantage of a newer route, and an Indian trail from the head of the bay that was practicable without costly improvement, settled the rivalry in favor of Union, now Arcata, as against Humboldt City. The castles in the air built by its founders soon tumbled down about them. Union and Eureka divided the business of the bay, the city that was to be faded from the visionary projects of the adventurers' dream. Humboldt City succumbed to the inexorable decrees of fate, and today the scene of its once bustling life is abandoned to its original pastoral simplicity."

CHAPTER III

The Discovery of Humboldt Bay

Although the general public seems to know little concerning the history of the early navigators who first discovered the splendid body of water afterwards called Humboldt bay, there is authentic information on this phase of history, and the elements of romantic adventure and dangerous encounter with unfriendly Indians enter into the story. The late Prof. George Davidson, for many years in charge of the Geodetic and Coast Survey office at San Francisco, a learned geographer as well, made a careful investigation of these voyages. Being a true scientist, he verified every fact as far as possible before he published anything concerning the matter under discussion.

In order to appreciate the perils and difficulties of early Pacific coast explorations, as well as to understand the lure of gold, the spell wrought by strange lands and peoples, one should grasp the main points concerning early adventures on the Pacific. First, then, let it be borne in mind that the first explorers along the Pacific coast of the United States were Cabrillo and Ferrelo. The fact that Ferrelo was Cabrillo's second in command, and later his successor, gave him the advantage of Cabrillo's experience.

In November, 1542, Cabrillo, so the old Spanish records say, was driven from sight of the wooded and high shoulder of land behind Fort Ross, in latitude 38° 30' north, by a heavy and characteristic southeaster. It is probable that he caught a fading glimpse, through mists and clouds, of the heavily timbered Coast

Range, some twenty-two hundred feet altitude, to the northward. There is nothing in the records to indicate that he saw or suspected the existence of Point Arena, latitude of $38^{\circ} 57'$ north. When the storm had abated he directed his course to the eastward until he had made the same "landfall," after which he continued southward to his winter anchorage, the historic *el Puerto de la Poseion*, now Cuyler's harbor. This is merely a slight indentation in the northern shore of San Miguel Island, the westernmost of the Santa Barbara Islands. It was here that the bold navigator passed away.

The fate of Cabrillo's party was thereafter in the hands, to a great extent, of Ferrelo, who sailed in January, 1543, to the north, where he made what is now known as the Fort Ross anchorage. He saw Point Arena, but was driven off shore by a terrific gale from the southeast. He was driven south again, but finally got as far north, it is believed, as latitude 44° . Cabrillo probably got no farther north than latitude $42\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Sir Francis Drake, the famous English navigator, figures conspicuously in voyages affecting the Pacific coast. On June 5, 1579, he reached the Oregon coast in the vicinity of Rogue river, in latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$ north. Drake had a leaking ship, which, with heavy winds and annoying fogs, caused him much delay and annoyance. He patrolled the coast from Oregon to Crescent City's latitude— $41^{\circ} 50'$. He also reconnoitered in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino and was also near Trinidad head in latitude $41^{\circ} 03'$. He was attracted close to the shore here, and Professor Davidson finds some evidence that he saw Humboldt bay from the masthead, looking over the low, narrow sand dunes at its entrance, especially on a favorable day with a good glass. Davidson says, however: "In the stretch between Trinidad head and Cape Mendocino, the discolored waters passing through the clear ocean depths would indicate the existence of rivers or bays; but Mad river, north of the bay, and Eel river, to the south of it, do not offer any well defined marks to betray their entrance to the navigator."

Nobody will ever know just what Drake discovered in the vicinity of Humboldt bay, for there are no definite manuscripts on the subject. It should be remembered, however, that Francis Fletcher, his chaplain, left an account of the voyaging. It is far from satisfactory in its handling of the Humboldt situation. The conclusion is inevitable that Drake's search of three hundred miles for a safe harbor brought him no adequate reward.

Robert Dudley, who was known in Italy as the Duke of Northumberland, lays down Drake's course as ranging from the Rogue river to latitude 38° . Nothing in either Fletcher's manuscripts or Dudley's maps and speculations can be strained, says Davidson, into evidence that Sir Francis Drake discovered the land-locked waters of Humboldt bay. Similarly, Professor Davidson, after examining records in the State Department at Washington, ignores the old story that Vizcaino could have seen Humboldt bay, although he navigated in the vicinity in 1603. And after the voyages of Vizcaino the work of Spanish explorers was practically in abeyance for one hundred and sixty-six years. Bodega discovered Trinidad bay, and Portola (or Portala) discovered San Francisco bay, but Humboldt bay was not seen, nor was its presence positively even suspected by the Spaniards.

In April, 1792, Vancouver followed the California coast line northward from latitude $38^{\circ} 15'$, but strangely he never suspected the existence of Humboldt bay. He seemed to think that the coast was all mountainous, without place for

protection in the way of even a slight harbor. He was anchored for a time at Trinidad bay, which he calls a nook.

The discovery of Humboldt bay by water was the result of the activities of the Russians between 1803 and 1806. The discovery was actually made by Capt. Jonathan Winship, an American, in an American vessel, with an American crew—but all were temporarily in the service of the Russian American Company. In an explanatory volume and atlas compiled by Tebenkof, a Russian, in 1848, an account of the bay is submitted, credit being given to Winship. It is described as eight and a half miles from the port of Trinidad, lying to the southward from that port. It was known as the Bay of Indians, because of the great number of hostile Indians adjacent to it. "This bay has not been surveyed," says the narrator, "but it is known to be of considerable size, and somewhat resembles the Bay of San Francisco, except that the entrance to it for vessels of large class is not convenient, and with strong southwest winds it is even impassable for vessels of any kind. The depth of water on the bar at the entrance is two fathoms, and then the ocean swell breaks on the bar."

Winship had charge of a sea-otter party for the Russians. The bay was for a time called the entrance of Resanof. The direction of the channel, as shown by the charts, is that which prevails at the present time. The soundings, however, showed two and a half fathoms at the entrance. Professor Davidson speaks as follows of the chart and description: "The location of the Indian villages is the same as we found them thirty-nine years ago (about 1851); and the soundings up the bay to the northward, to the location of Eureka, with Indian Island directly abreast of it, show nearly the direction of the present main channel. There is a small stream which enters the northeast part of the upper bay that may be intended for Eureka slough. The vessel anchored in the main channel abreast the southern end of Indian Island. The southern area of the bay is shown, and the relations of both parts of the bay and the shores of Red Bluff to the entrance are plain and satisfactory. Trinidad head is well represented, and so is Little river. The distance of this head from the entrance to the bay is eight and a half miles by the given scale; but it is seventeen and a half miles on the chart of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Notwithstanding the error of distance, the bay is at once recognized as that of Humboldt, when errors are taken into consideration."

It has always been more or less of a wonder how it chanced that the bay was not discovered earlier by the seafaring expeditions that so often came close to it. It is indisputable that Cabrillo and Ferrelo failed to see the land as far north as Cape Mendocino; that Vizcaino, or his second in command, placed a great bay just north of Cape Mendocino, without the peculiar land-locked characteristics of Humboldt bay; that Bodega, who surveyed Trinidad bay in 1775, and who there discovered the peculiar type of our tides, and who also had much intercourse with the natives, failed to see or learn of its existence; that Vancouver twice passed it by without a sign that he recognized it; and that it was left to Captain Winship to make the discovery in 1806.

Professor Davidson has made interesting researches into the history of subsequent explorations. He concludes that after the discovery of Winship, especially after the decrease of the sea-otter catch, in 1812, there was no voyage of exploration along the Oregon and California coast for a long period of years. But in October, 1837, Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., when leaving Nootka sound, proposed to enter the Columbia river, and then coast southward to San

Francisco. Rough weather, however, compelled him to keep his offing and make the best of his way to San Francisco.

In the fall of 1841, Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, commanding the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1841, voyaged along the coast in the vicinity of Humboldt bay, but did not enter it.

In September, 1846, Capt. Henry Kellett, R. N., in the *Herald*, left the Strait of Fuca, and approached the land near Cape Mendocino. In March, 1850, several vessels left San Francisco for the mouth of the Trinity river, where mining operations were rather active. On the 26th the lookout on the schooner *Laura Virginia*, under Captain Ottinger of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, discovered from the masthead the waters and mouth of Eel river, and the waters also, but not the entrance of Humboldt bay. Dr. Josiah Gregg's land party had previously made the same discovery, plus the entrance, but this was not known to the *Laura Virginia* party.

The *Laura Virginia* continued her cruise along shore to the northward, believing that there was no entrance to the bay. At that time the wind and sea were high and the breakers terrified the navigators. They found Mad and Little rivers, and afterwards anchored in Trinidad bay for some days. They also examined the Klamath river, after which they returned to Trinidad bay and anchored there for some days. The party searched by land for an entrance to the bay and finally found it at the north point. Some days thereafter the schooner anchored off the south breakers, abreast of the southern point.

On April 8, Capt. H. Buhne, whose name afterwards figured in the history of the county, and whose descendants are prominent today, attempted a passage through the breakers. He was second officer of the *Laura Virginia*, and his boat was almost swamped several times in the south breakers. A party of Indians signaled to the party to make the north passage, but he finally reached the Siwash channel through the southern entrance, and through that reached the main channel and entered the bay. Buhne then ascended Red Bluff and clearly saw the direction of the channel between the two lines of breakers, and a smooth bar outside.

The schooner again went northward and remained there for about five days. On her return Buhne went out to her through the channel, sounding in almost four fathoms of water on the bar. He piloted the schooner into the harbor and to an anchorage off Humboldt point. It was the *Laura Virginia* party that gave the bay its name in honor of Alexander von Humboldt, though there were many who wanted to name it for Mr. Buhne. These facts were obtained from Captain Buhne by Professor Davidson in 1890, when Buhne was still piloting on the bay.

D. L. Thornbury, former superintendent of public schools at Eureka, made a careful study of the ocean voyages in and around the bay. In a paper summarizing his conclusions, he says in part:

"There is no doubt that Capt. Jonathan Winship made the first authentic discovery of Humboldt bay, in 1806, while commanding a ship named *Ocean*. The ship was under the control of and working for the Russian American Company, chiefly engaged in the fur trade, the sea-otter being the main purpose of its voyages. The ship sailed down the coast to Trinidad, which headland had been known to the Russians for several years. With the party were a hundred or more Alute Indians, with fifty-two small boats, and as they were spread out over the country in search of game, the bay was sighted by the Indians and news of the fact reported to Winship. He set out and eighteen miles to the south

discovered the entrance of what he called the Bay of the Indians. He sounded at the entrance, which he named Resanof, and found a depth of fifteen feet, which was enough to float his ship. He crossed the bar and came up the channel, which was about the same as at the present time. He anchored the Ocean at the southern end of what is now known as Gunther's Island, half way between the island and the Samoa peninsula.

"His Indians spread out over the bay and neighboring rivers and discovered four Indian villages, one on the north peninsula, the second close to Brainard's point, a third a short distance south of Bucksport, and the last on the end of the south spit. The Indians did not welcome the newcomers because they were destroying the sea-otters, which abounded in the bay, disturbing geese and ducks, and annoying the clam diggers. Several conflicts occurred, and the Indians refused to trade with the Russians. Captain Winship took observations of the position of the bay, and his figures were not far wrong, as will be seen: Correct latitude, $40^{\circ} 45'$; correct longitude, $124^{\circ} 14'$. Winship's latitude, $40^{\circ} 59'$; Winship's longitude, $124^{\circ} 08'$. He also made a map of the surrounding country, which is remarkably correct. The soundings show almost the present channel, with three islands. The small stream may be intended for Jacoby creek."

CHAPTER IV.

Land Discovery of Humboldt Bay

So long as men continue to have a strain of the boyish love of adventure in them, a certain fascination will attach to stories that pertain to what pioneers have done in new countries. Parkman's histories of the adventures of sturdy pioneers among the Indians of Canada and the United States, Winthrop's stories of canoe and saddle among the rivers and forests of Washington, pictures of the lone Oregon trail, and even the scenes depicted by Fenimore Cooper, have their counterpart very largely in the events that culminated in the land discovery of Humboldt bay, which was more than half a century after its discovery by Captain Winship and his party, in command of the Russian ship Ocean.

It was not until many thrilling adventures had been experienced that L. K. Wood and his party looked upon the great wall of breakers at Humboldt bar. Days and nights of weary marching, experiences in wild camps, and battling with the elements were the prelude to the discovery. The story has been simply and beautifully told by the late L. K. Wood, a prominent member of the party that made the discovery.

According to his narrative, the month of October, 1849, found him on Trinity river, at a point now called Rich bar. He was there poorly provisioned and poorly clad, at the beginning of the winter season, which is one of heavy rains and impassable roads except where civilization has tamed the elements, bridged the streams, and bade the torrents to leave the well-built roads unmolested. In 1849 winter meant raging torrents that could not be crossed.

The little company at Rich bar numbered some thirty persons, every one of whom was in about the same condition as that of Mr. Wood—ill fitted for the season. Not far from the bar was an Indian ranch, the inhabitants of which often visited the white men. It was here that the members of the party first learned that the ocean was only about eight days' travel from Rich bar, also that "a large and beautiful bay existed, surrounded by extensive prairie lands."

In spite of alternating rain and snow this story impelled a number of the party to conceive the idea of a journey to the bay thus described. If the camp had been well provisioned, perhaps, there would have been no such thought at that particular season but food and supplies were pretty well exhausted, and there seemed little probability of replenishment. It was therefore necessity, in part, that determined some of the company to make a strike for the south, where they might find game and a camp for the season.

Josiah Gregg, a physician from Missouri, was the first and most active promoter of the expedition. He had with him compasses and "the implements necessary to guide us through the uninhabited, trackless region," says Mr. Wood, "and no one seemed better qualified to guide and direct an expedition of this kind than he. Upon him, therefore, the choice fell to take command."

Accordingly twenty-four men determined to make a start for the region thus glowingly described by the ranchmen. Dr. Gregg made arrangements with the chief owner of the ranch to engage two of his workmen as guides, as they were more or less familiar with the country. It was decided that the start should be made on November 5 if the torrential rains that had long been falling should abate.

But November 5 brought no improvement in the weather, for the rain had by that time turned to snow and the resolution of some of the party choked within their breasts. They had not the courage to make the start. To add to the confusion the Indian guides declined to leave their homes, stoutly maintaining that the terrific rains along the river had been heavy snow storms in the mountains, and that by reason of the depth of the drifts the lives of the entire party would be endangered. The Indians were right in assuming that the journey would be a perilous one. Their judgment disheartened all of the party but eight, which consisted of the following persons: Dr. Josiah Gregg, captain of the company; Thomas Seabring, of Ottawa, Ill.; David A. Buck, of New York; J. B. Truesdell, of Oregon; one Van Duzen, whose Christian name has not been preserved and whose native land is not known; Charles C. Southard, of Boston; Isaac Wilson, of Missouri; and L. K. Wood, of Mason county, Ky.

An examination of the food supplies indicated that there was barely enough flour for ten days, while of pork and beans there was scarcely enough for so long. Undeterred by the appearance of the commissary department, the restless little party broke camp and made the start. Mr. Wood remarks: "Here commenced an expedition the marked and prominent features of which were constant and unmitigated toil, hardship, privation, and suffering. Before us, stretching as far as the eye could reach, lay mountains, high and rugged, deep valleys and difficult canyons, now filled with water by the recent heavy rains."

But the intrepid little band started away from the fires of the old camp, leaving the river and the rains for the snows and perils of the mountains, over which the ascent was steep, tedious, and extremely difficult. Hunger, danger and fatigue were the ever-present companions of that historic march. Often there was no trail or guide save the path of elk or the dim signs of an old Indian route. The undergrowth in the forests was dense, and the ground was completely saturated with water. After the company had plodded its weary way out of the slippery mud, its members beheld a great stretch of snow in all directions, with no sign of road or trail. The narrator adds: "We now had to grope our way as best we might. Slowly and silently we continued to ascend the steepest part of the mountain in order to shorten the distance."

A feeling of desolation and inexpressible fear seized the party as it gazed upon the great wastes from the summit. As they looked upon the untrodden wilds that stretched in all directions, they realized that great piles of snow-crested mountains lay between them and the valley they would reach. But it was realized that the time for reconsidering the choice was over. The duty of the hour lay in marching on.

It was now sunset and preparations were made for rest and food. Camping on that bleak and lonely mountain, where blinding storms and terrible gales might come at any moment was an experience that tested the courage of the brave men of the party.

The animals were speedily unpacked, after which men and beasts were fed. Then the adventurers took their saddles and blankets from their horses and threw them on the snow, pillowed thus through the lonely watches of the first night. Mr. Wood does not go into details as to food, conversations and minor matters. His narrative indicates that everybody was intent on making an early start the second day. He simply tells us that at an early hour in the morning, having breakfasted, the journey was resumed.

The second day's journey was to descend the mountain, and to do this without deviating more than necessary from the course that led to the bay. Owing to the fact that the course lay almost west and that the mountains and the coast paralleled each other in a line running from north to south, it was necessary to pass over a constant succession of mountains, now over the top of one, then through the deep valley beneath, and again climbing the steep sides of another. Mr. Wood adds: "Nothing worthy of notice beyond the weary routine of constant traveling by day, and stretching our weary limbs upon the snow or cold, wet ground by night occurred during the succeeding four days."

But more stirring events were soon to break the monotony of the journey. Mr. Wood says: "Toward evening of the next day, while passing over a sterile, rugged country, we heard what appeared to be the rolling and breaking of surf upon a distant sea shore, or the roaring of some mighty waterfall. A halt was therefore determined upon, and we resolved to ascertain the cause of this before proceeding farther, and here we pitched our camp."

David A. Buck either volunteered or was detailed to make his way toward the sound of the breakers. He made his start the next morning. Just before night he returned to the camp, bringing with him a quantity of sand which, from its appearance, as well as that of the place from which he gathered it, he thought indicated the presence of gold. As the party was not on a gold-hunting expedition at the moment, but in search of the bay, it was decided to press toward the coast. But it should be explained that Mr. Buck really found the source of the noise. It was a stream which rushed with swollen violence over a steep descent. He had discovered the south fork of the Trinity river. The company found it impossible to cross until the junction of the stream with the Trinity was discovered.

The river was crossed, whereupon the company came suddenly upon an Indian ranch. Men, women and children fled. The scene was somewhat ludicrous all round, as the party itself had no suspicion that Indians dwelt there. The firearms of the party were wholly unfit for use, being soaked with rain. The narrative of Mr. Wood as to the episode with the Indians here follows:

"The scene that followed wholly divested our minds of all apprehension of danger, for as soon as they saw us, men, women and children fled in the wildest

confusion, some plunging headlong into the river, not venturing to look behind them until they had reached a considerable elevation upon the mountain on the opposite side of the river, while others sought refuge in the thickets and among the rocks, leaving everything behind them. As soon as they had stopped in their flight, we endeavored, by signs, to induce those yet in view to return, giving them to understand, as best we could, that we intended them no harm; but it was all for a time to no purpose. They had never before seen a white man, nor had they received any intelligence of our coming; and to their being thus suddenly brought in contact with a race of beings so totally different in color, dress, and appearance from any they had ever seen or heard of, is attributable the overwhelming fear they betrayed.

"Our stock of provisions was now nearly exhausted, and what portion of our journey had been accomplished we were of course entirely ignorant. One thing, however, was apparent—that from then forward, upon Providence and our good rifles our dependence for food must rest.

"Having failed to induce the Indians to return, and observing that they had considerable quantities of salmon in their huts, which they had obtained and cured for their subsistence during the winter, we helped ourselves to as much as we wanted, leaving in its place a quantity of venison that had been killed by some of our party a short time previously, invoking as a justification for so doing the old adage 'a fair exchange is no robbery,' and pressed forward on our journey with all diligence.

"We had hoped that the Indians would not care to become better acquainted with us, and would allow us to pass unmolested. Imagine our surprise, then, when we were about camping for the night, there came marching toward us some seventy-five or eighty warriors, their faces and bodies painted, looking like so many demons, and armed and prepared for battle." The guns and ammunition of the little company were soaking wet and worthless except as clubs. It was a grave question what to do, but it was quickly decided to assume an air of indifference. When they came within a hundred yards of us, however, we motioned to them to halt," says the narrator, "and they obeyed. Two of the company then advanced holding up to the view of the savages a number of beads and other fancy articles which the travelers were fortunate enough to possess. The warriors seemed greatly pleased with the articles, soon after which they were persuaded that the invaders were friendly and had no desire to hurt the Indians. The savages soon became friendly. They represented that their people were very numerous and that the travelers were at their mercy. They made it plain that they could at any moment slaughter the entire company. We soon started to convince them that they were mistaken and that a small company like ours could do wonders with our weapons."

Their curiosity was roused, and they wondered how the weapons were used. In order to accomplish their purpose, the white men gave them to understand that the guns could kill as many of them at a single shot as could stand, one behind another. They were not satisfied and expressed their doubts. They demanded to see the effect of shooting at a mark. The white men, knowing of the unfit condition of their weapons, agreed to make a display of their power the next morning.

"Prudence and due regard for our safety compelled us to keep a careful watch during the night," runs the story of Mr. Wood, "but notwithstanding this, and the fact that some of the company felt little inclined to sleep, one of their

expert thieves, aided by the pitchy darkness, crept to the spot where we were camped and took from beneath a pair of blankets a Colt's revolver without detection. This was surprising to all, especially to the owner of the revolver, who could not sleep and was doubtless awake while the Indian was at his side."

It was the intention of the company to escape at dawn, but the Indians, anticipating this course, had gathered in great numbers, bringing their women and children to the spot. It was then decided, as the ammunition had been dried and the guns prepared, to give the promised demonstration. Here is the way the event culminated:

A piece of paper some two inches in diameter was handed to an Indian, who was asked to fasten it on a tree about sixty paces distant. It was explained that the marksman would shoot and that the ball would strike the paper. The Indians were arranged in a circle, full of curiosity. It was purposely not explained that the weapon would make any noise, so when the explosion occurred the entire party was panic-stricken. The women and children set up a terrific shrieking, at the same time dispersing in all directions. They feared that the warriors had been slain, but when they saw that nobody was hurt they returned to see what had happened to the tree. They carefully examined the hole in the paper, noting also that the bullet had penetrated the tree and disappeared in its depths.

"They now seemed disposed to treat us with greater respect," says Wood. "Taking advantage of the impression thus created, we tried to convince them that our small company was able to cope with all they could bring against us, and explained the force of a bullet thrown from one of our guns." It was also explained that the power of the gun was as much greater than the power of an arrow as its noise was louder.

The Indians then warned the company that the course it was pursuing would bring it in conflict with Indians who would interfere. It had been intended to go along the river, but the Indians advised the party to strike for the west. This advice was taken, and the party at once began the ascent of the mountain that lay in its path.

The only provisions left by this time were flour and a paste made therefrom. It was devoured with avidity, but on the night of November 13 the party went to bed dinnerless. The animals had been without food for two days, but were now eating grass.

Marching under these conditions, hungry and tired, it was sometimes thought best to try to return, but the suggestion was always overruled, for it was believed that the coast must be closer than the old camp. After picking their way carefully for a day, through a dense forest, a prairie was discovered. On the morning of the next day every member of the party started in search of game. Several deer were killed, and the half-famished company broiled the steaks in the ashes of the camp. It was determined to rest a few days to recuperate. During the stay a good quantity of venison was cured.

This venison was consumed during the march, and three days of fasting followed for men and beasts. Now and then trees were cut down in order to give the animals a chance to eat the leaves. Two of the horses were so famished that they were abandoned to die. At this apparently hopeless stage of the march a fertile prairie was again discovered. It afforded rich food for the horses, while plenty of venison was obtained for the men. A delay of three days was decided upon, during which a quantity of venison was prepared to be taken along.

As two animals had been left behind, it was necessary to load those remaining pretty heavily with provisions.

At the end of ten days the food was again exhausted and no living game was in sight. For several days the party lived on bitter nuts which looked like acorns. Only a few could be eaten, however, as they proved an emetic in larger doses. Mr. Wood says: "Not one experience for days was without its hardships, privations, and almost starvation. At last we reached another opening in this wide forest, and without first selecting a camping place, as was usual with us, we hastened to search for food."

It was not long before a band of elk was observed, likewise deer in another direction. The party separated and resolved to attack the elk from different directions.

Mr. Wood soon heard some shots in quick succession, whereupon he hastened to the spot and found that Van Duzen had killed two grizzly bears and broken the back of a third one which lay near at hand. Two other grizzlies snarled and growled close at hand. These two were killed, one by Wood, one by Wilson, who had come upon the scene after hearing so much firing. The elk were lost, but several deer were brought to camp before nightfall. A delay of five days for rest and the curing of venison saw the party ready to proceed on its perilous journey once more.

It was found that the party had not averaged more than seven miles a day in its traveling, but the mountains were less steep and it was believed that a level country was not far away. The journey was resumed with lighter hearts and more buoyant hopes than for some days. It was believed that the coast must be within twelve or fourteen miles of the last camp, and this surmise was correct. Heavy redwood forests were encountered, and it was found that some of the trees were fully twenty-two feet in diameter. It was found impossible to travel more than two miles a day through the forests. Fallen trees were the chief impediment. No animals were encountered in the deep forests.

On the evening of the third day from our bear camp, as we called it, our ears were greeted with the welcome sound of the surf rolling and beating upon the sea shore. There was no doubt or mistake about it this time. The lofty tops caught the sound, which the deep stillness of a night in a forest rendered the more plainly audible; and echoed it back to our attentive ears.

The following morning Messrs. Wilson and Van Duzen proposed to go to the coast in advance of the company, and at the same time to mark out the best route for the animals; to which proposition all agreed, and accordingly they left camp. In the evening of the same day they returned, bringing the glad tidings that they had reached the sea shore, and that it was not more than six miles distant.

At an early hour in the morning we resumed our journey with renewed spirits and courage. For three long days did we toil in these redwoods. Exhaustion and almost starvation had reduced the animals to the last extremity. Three had just died, and the remainder were so much weakened and reduced that it constituted no small part of our labor and annoyance in assisting them to get up when they had fallen, which happened every time they were unfortunate enough to stumble against the smallest obstacle that lay in their path, and not one single effort would they make to recover their feet until that assistance came. At length we issued from this dismal forest prison, in which we had so long been

shut up, into the open country, and at the same instant in full view of that vast world of water—the Pacific ocean.

Never shall I forget the thrill of joy and delight that animated me as I stood upon the sandy barrier that bounds and restrains those mighty waters.

It seemed like meeting some dear old friend, whose memory with joy I had treasured during long years of separation, and as the well spent surf glided upon the beach, bathing my very feet, a thousand recollections like magic flooded my mind. I felt as though there was yet some hope of deliverance from these sufferings. What a precious gift to man is hope! To no one is it denied, nor under any circumstances; it throws a ray of light over the darkest scene; it is a pleasure as lasting as it is great—it may be deferred but it never dies. To me, at times, its rays were as bright as the beams of a noonday sun, and anon obscure as the faint and uncertain glimmering of a dim and distant light.

Our appetites, having again been sharpened by more than two days of fasting, soon awakened us from our pleasing reveries, and reminded us of the necessity of immediately going in search of food. Not long after we had separated for that purpose, Van Duzen shot a bald eagle, and Southard, a raven which was devouring a dead fish thrown upon the beach by the surf. These they brought into camp, and all, eagle, raven and half-devoured fish, were stewed together for our supper, after partaking of which we retired to our blankets and enjoyed a good night's rest.

Our prospects for a meal the next day were anything but flattering. Dr. Gregg therefore requested me to return to my mule which had fallen down the day before and been left to die, and take out his heart and liver and bring them to camp. I accordingly went, but judge of my surprise, when approaching the spot where I had left him, to find him quietly feeding. I determined at once not to obey my orders, and, instead thereof, drove him into camp.

The point at which we struck the coast was at the mouth of a small stream now known by the name of Little river. From this point we pushed on northward, following the coast line about eleven miles, when a small lake or lagoon arrested our progress. Finding it impossible to proceed further without encountering the redwood forest, which we were not in the least inclined to do, it was determined that we should retrace our steps and proceed south, following the coast to San Francisco, if such a course was possible. Traveling south about eight miles, we made a halt at a point or headland, which we had passed on our way up from where we first struck the coast. This we called "Gregg's Point", and is now known as Trinidad.

During our journey over the mountains the old Doctor took several observations in order to prevent as much as possible a departure from the general course given us by the Indians. As we advanced, and our toil and sufferings accumulated, we gradually cultivated a distaste for such matters, and at an early day regarded his scientific experiments with indifference, while later in our journey they were looked upon with contempt. It was not unusual, therefore, for us to condemn him in most unmeasured terms for wasting his time and energies about that which would neither benefit him nor us in the least, or be of any service to others.

From an observation taken on this plateau, where the town of Trinidad is now situated, this point was found to be in latitude forty degrees, six minutes north. This the old gentleman took the trouble to engrave upon the trunk of a tree standing near by, for the benefit, as he said, of those who might hereafter

visit the spot, if perchance such an occurrence should ever happen. Here we remained two days, living on mussels and dried salmon, which we obtained from the Indians, of whom we found many.

Again we resumed our journey. In crossing a deep gulch, a short distance from the point, the Doctor had the misfortune to have two of his animals mire down. He called lustily for assistance, but no one of the company would aid him to rescue them. We had been annoyed so much, and detained so long, in lifting fallen mules (some remembered the treatment they received when in a similar predicament) that one and all declared they would no longer lend assistance to man or beast, and that from this time forward each would constitute a company by himself, under obligations to no one, and free to act as best suited his notions.

In obedience to this resolve I immediately set about making arrangements in regard to myself. Having for some time noticed the rapid strides the company were making toward disruption, and anticipating a result similar to that which had just transpired, I visited the chief of a tribe of Indians who lived close at hand, and explained to him as best I could what I wanted and intended to do, provided we could agree. I gave him to understand that I desired to remain with him awhile, and that if he would protect me and take care of my mule, and give me a place in his wigwam, I would furnish him with all the elk meat he wanted. To this he readily acquiesced, and in addition returned many assurances that nothing should harm either me or mine.

When the company were again about starting—for they all seemed bound in the same direction, whether in conformity to an agreed plan, or involuntarily, I did not know—they discovered that I was not prepared to accompany them, and demanded to know why I did not get ready. I then informed them of my determination, and the agreement I had made with the Indian chief. All were violently opposed to the agreement, and urged as a reason why I should not persist in such a determination that when all together we were not sufficiently strong to pass through this Indian country in safety, should they see fit to oppose us, and that to remain with them would be to abandon myself to certain destruction, while at the same time it would lessen the probability of any of them reaching the settlements in safety. I told them I had no horse that could travel, that I was not able to walk, and that I would as soon be killed by the Indians as again to incur the risk of starvation, or, perhaps, that which was worse, fall a victim to cannibalism.

Truesdell, who had two animals left, offered to sell me one of them for \$100 if I would continue with them. I finally accepted the offer and proceeded with them.

Little river was soon recrossed, after which nothing occurred to interrupt our progress until we reached another stream, which was then a large river, being swollen by the heavy rains. Its banks ran full, and its waters, near the mouth, appeared deep and moved so slowly and gently that we concluded it must be a navigable stream. Our next difficulty was to cross this river. Here the harmony that had existed for so short a time was again disturbed.

The Doctor wished to ascertain the latitude of the mouth of the river, in order hereafter to know where it was. This was of course opposed by the rest of the company. Regardless of this opposition, he proceeded to take his observation. We were, however, equally obstinate in adhering to the determination of proceeding without delay. Thus decided, our animals were speedily

crossed over, and our blankets and ourselves placed in canoes—which we had procured from the Indians for this purpose—ready to cross. As the canoes were about pushing off, the Doctor, as if convinced that we would carry our determination into effect, and he be left behind, hastily caught up his instruments and ran for the canoe, to reach which, however, he was compelled to wade several steps in the water. His cup of wrath was now filled to the brim, but he remained silent until the opposite shore was gained, when he opened upon us a perfect battery of the most withering and violent abuse. Several times during the ebullition of the old man's passion he indulged in such insulting language and comparisons that some of the party, at best not too amiable in their disposition, came very near inflicting upon him summary punishment by consigning him, instruments and all, to this beautiful river. Fortunately for the old gentleman, pacific councils prevailed, and we were soon ready and off again. This stream, in commemoration of the difficulty I have just related, we called Mad river.

We continued on down the beach a short time, when night overtaking us, we camped. So long a time had elapsed since our departure from the Trinity river, and so constant the suffering, toil and danger to which we had been exposed, that the main object of the expedition had been quite forgotten, and our only thought and sole aim seemed to be, how we should extricate ourselves from the situation we were in, and when we might exchange it for one of more comfort and less exposure and danger.

Immediately after halting, Buck and myself went in search of water. It had been our custom, whenever night happened to overtake us, there to camp—the almost ceaseless falling of the rain affording us a continual supply of water. This night, however, we camped in some sand hills, about a mile back from the beach without giving a thought how we should get water. A short distance from camp we separated, Buck going in one direction and I in another. I soon found slough water, which, although not altogether agreeable and pleasant to the taste, I concluded would answer our purpose, and returned with some of it to camp. Not long after, Buck came in and placed his kettle of water before us without anything being said. The Doctor, not relishing the water I had brought, and being somewhat thirsty, was the first to taste the other. The suddenness with which the water was spat out, after it had passed his lips, was a sufficient warning to the rest of us. The Doctor asked Mr. Buck where he got that water. Buck replied, "About half a mile from here." The Doctor remarked, "You certainly did not get it out of the ocean, and we would like to know where you did get it." Buck answered, "I dipped it out of a bay of smooth water." This excited our curiosity and Buck seemed, at the time, to be rather dogged and not much disposed to gratify us by explanations. It was dusk, and he could not tell the extent of the bay. This was the night of the 20th of December, 1849, and was undoubtedly the first discovery of this bay by Americans, notwithstanding a Capt. Douglass Ottinger claims to have first discovered it.* We gave it the name of Trinity bay, but before we could return to it, Captain Ottinger, with a party by water, discovered it and gave it the name of Humboldt bay.

The next morning, by daylight, we were up and moved our camp over to the bay, and stopped there during the day. This was opposite the point where Bucksport now stands. We encamped, the night previous, under a group of small trees in the sand hills lying between the bay and the ocean, on the strip

*See chapter on discovery by Captain Winship in 1806.

of land now known as the Peninsula or North Beach. The reason we had not discovered the bay the day previous, in traveling down from the mouth of Mad river, was because we followed the beach—it being hard sand and easy traveling—and the low hills and timber on the strip of land, lying between the ocean and the bay, shut out the latter entirely from our view.

During the day we remained here, the Indians came to our camp, and we learned from them that we could not follow down the beach on account of the entrance of the bay, which was just below us. Mr. Buck, however, to satisfy us, took an Indian with him and started down to the entrance. When he returned he reported quite a large and apparently deep stream connecting the bay with the ocean, and considerable swell setting in, which he thought would make it dangerous to attempt to cross. The Indians also represented that it was deeper than the trees growing on the peninsula were tall; so we abandoned the idea of attempting to cross it.

Where we camped was the narrowest part of the bay, being the channel abreast of Bucksport, and the Indians assured us that we could swim our animals across there, and offered to take us over in their canoes. Most of the party, including Dr. Gregg, were of the same opinion, but some of the company opposing the project, we packed up next morning and started northward, keeping as near the bay as the small sloughs would permit, for the purpose of heading it. After making the way through brush and swamp, swimming sloughs and nearly drowning ourselves and animals, we arrived toward night on the second day, after leaving our camp opposite Bucksport, on a beautiful plateau near the highland and redwoods, at the northeast end of the bay. At this point, which commands a fine view of the bay, stretching out to the southwest, we made a halt, and it being nearly night, pitched our camp. This plateau is the present site of the town of Union (now Arcata).

Our camp was near the little spring, about two hundred yards from the east side of the Plaza, towards the woods. I have seen some of the old tent pins, still remaining there, within the last year (1872).

As soon as we had unpacked some of the party started in search of game, and soon came across a fine band of elk, a little north of our camp, about where the cemetery now is, and fired several shots, wounding two or three, but they succeeded in reaching the thicket in the edge of the redwoods, and dark setting in they could not be found. We therefore did not get any supper that night. The next morning, early, some went in search of the elk and found one of them in the brush, dead, and brought it to camp.

The next morning, December 25th, we roasted the elk's head in the ashes and this constituted our Christmas feast. This was my first Christmas in California, and, having been reduced so often to the point of starvation, we enjoyed this simple fare, yet, you may rest assured, it was not that "Merry Christmas" I had been accustomed to in Kentucky with the "old folks at home." This day we moved down to the point of high prairie, near the mouth of Freshwater slough at the east side of the bay, and there camped.

The next day we made our way through the woods, following an indistinct Indian trail, back of where the town (now city) of Eureka is situated, and came out at the open space in the rear of where Bucksport now stands, which place derives its name from one of our party, David A. Buck. We pitched our camp near the bluff, on the top of which is at present Fort Humboldt.

The next day we followed down the bay, crossing Elk river, to Humboldt Point. Here we were visited by the chief of the tribe of Indians in the vicinity of the bay, who was an elderly and a very dignified and intelligent Indian. He appeared friendly and seemed disposed to afford us every means of comfort in his power. He supplied us with a quantity of clams, upon which we feasted sumptuously. The evening we arrived here some of the party went out on the slope of prairie to the east of our camp and killed an elk, and while there taking care of it we sent a note over to them and received one in return, by this chief, who would not allow any other Indian to carry it, but insisted upon being the bearer himself. He seemed anxious to arrive at the secret of this means of communication, and would watch to see what effect the piece of written paper would have on the one to whom he delivered it. This old man's name we learned was Ki-we-lat-tah. He is still (1872) living on the bay, and has always been known as a quiet and friendly Indian.

It had been our intention at the outset, if we succeeded in discovering the bay, and provided the surrounding country was adapted to agricultural purposes, and was sufficiently extensive, to locate claims for ourselves, and lay out a town, but the deplorable condition in which we now found ourselves, reduced in strength, health impaired, our ammunition nearly exhausted—upon which we were entirely dependent, as well for the little food we could obtain as for our defense and protection—and destitute of either farming or mechanical implements, induced us to abandon such intention, at least for the present, and use all possible dispatch in making our way to the settlements.

Accordingly, having remained at this camping place one day, we turned our faces toward the south. Our progress was extremely slow, as the rain was falling almost incessantly, rendering travel difficult and fatiguing.

The third day after leaving the bay we reached another river, which arrested our advance in that direction. Upon approaching this river we came suddenly upon two very old Indians, who at seeing us fell to the ground as if they had been shot. We dismounted and made them get up, giving them to understand that we were their friends; but it was with difficulty that we succeeded in quieting their fears. They were loaded with eels, which they informed us they obtained from the river. Our appetites being in just such a condition that anything, not absolutely poisonous, on which a meal could be made, would be palatable, without asking many questions, we helped ourselves to nearly the whole of their load. Near where we met these Indians, we got them, with their canoes, to set us across the river, which was at this time a large stream, the water being high. We swam our animals as usual. The point where we crossed was just below the junction of Van Duzen's fork, which latter stream takes its name from one of our party. Here we remained two days, during which time we lived upon eels obtained from the Indians. In exchange for these we gave them some beads and some small pieces of iron. They seemed to value these pieces of iron more highly than anything else we had to dispose of. I took an old frying pan, that had been rendered comparatively useless, having lost its handle and being otherwise considerably damaged, and broke it into small strips. With these I kept the company supplied with eels during our stay, often obtaining as many as three dozen for one piece. We gave to this stream the name of Eel river.

At this camp a controversy arose among us in relation to the course now to be pursued. Some contended that we should follow the coast down to San Francisco. Others again, urged as the shortest and most advantageous route

to proceed up this river as far as its course seemed to suit, and then leave it and strike southerly for the nearest settlement.

Neither party seemed inclined to yield to the other. Not all the arguments that the most peaceably disposed members of the company could adduce could quell the storm that was gathering. Harsh words passed, and threats were interchanged. As all prospects of a reconciliation had been abandoned, Seabring, Buck, Wilson and myself resolved to continue on our journey together, over the route we had advocated. Accordingly we separated, and although the rain was falling in torrents, we left the camp.

As before stated, our intention was to continue along the river, believing that by so doing our progress would be more rapid, and that the chances for obtaining food would be better. In this, however, we were sadly disappointed, for as we advanced, the country became more and more uneven, and at last mountainous. The spurs from the mountains extending down to the river's edge, became so abrupt and the ravines between so deep, as to render it extremely difficult to get our animals over them. We toiled along, however, until the third day when we determined to leave the river. Our hope was to find some mountain ridge leading in a southeasterly direction—that being about the course we desired to take—and with this view we ascended the mountain.

The day after we left the river it commenced snowing, which, in a short time, so completely obliterated all there was of a trail, and shut from our view every land mark that could guide us in our course, that we were compelled to camp. Our situation now was indeed deplorable. At no time before had we been so completely destitute, and never had our prospects been so gloomy and disheartening. Fast being hemmed in with snow, without food either for ourselves or our animals, it seemed to us inevitable that our only alternative was to apply to that resource which we had with so much trouble and care preserved and kept with us—namely, our mules. We had for some time passed thought that a misfortune like that which now seemed imminent, might overtake us, and therefore looked upon them as serving us in additional capacity of food, when necessity might compel us to resort to them.

While the snow was yet not too deep, the animals, with their feet, pawed the grass bare, and thus obtained all there was to eat. We, too, were fortunate enough to kill a small deer. Five days elapsed before we were able to move from this camping place, and then not in the direction we desired, for the great quantity of snow that had fallen presented an impassable barrier to our progress, consequently we were compelled to return to the river.

The small supply which the deer afforded us was not more than sufficient to soothe the hunger pains with which we had, with little interruption, been suffering; and by the time we had extricated ourselves from our unfortunate situation in the snow, nothing remained of the deer but the skin.

We continued our course up the river as best we could, sometimes aided by an Indian or elk trail, at others literally cutting our way along. Upon passing from the forest into a small opening, we came suddenly upon five grizzly bears. Wilson and myself immediately went in pursuit of them, but unfortunately met with no further success than to wound one of them severely. The day following this, while traveling over a piece of mountain prairie, and passing a small ravine or gulch, we espied a group of no less than eight more of these animals. Although exhausted from fatigue, and so reduced in strength that we were scarcely able to drag ourselves along, yet we determined to attack these grim customers.

For several days all that we had or could obtain to subsist upon was the deer-skin which we had saved, and a few buckeyes. The former we cut up and boiled in water, and afterward drank the water and chewed the hide.

Wilson, Seabring and myself prepared for the conflict, which it was altogether probable we would have, before the matter ended, and advanced toward them. While yet a long distance from them Seabring sought shelter for himself by climbing a tree, not wishing to hazard the chances of a hand to hand contest with bruin. Wilson and myself advanced until within about one hundred yards of the nearest of them when a consultation was again held in relation to the mode of making the attack.

It was arranged that I should approach as near as possible and fire, then make the best of my way to some tree for safety. The latter part of the arrangement I did not assent to, for one very good reason—I was so completely prostrated from exposure and starvation that had I the will to run, my limbs would scarcely have been able to execute their functions. We continued to approach our antagonists until within about fifty paces, when I leveled my rifle at the one nearest me, and after careful aim, fired. The shot was, to all appearances, a fatal one, for the huge monster fell, biting and tearing the earth with all the fury of one struggling in death. As soon as I had fired, Wilson said to me, in a low tone of voice, "Run! run!" Instead, however, of yielding to his advice, I immediately commenced reloading my rifle. Wilson now discharged his gun at another with equal success.

When I had fired, five of the bears started up the mountain. Two now lay upon the ground before us, and a third yet remained, deliberately sitting back upon her haunches and evidently determined not to yield the ground without a contest, looking first upon her fallen companions and then upon us.

Wilson now thought it about time to retreat, and accordingly made the best of his way to a tree. Unfortunately for me, I could not get the ball down upon the powder, and in this predicament, so soon as Wilson started to run, the bear came dashing at me with fury. I succeeded, however, in getting beyond her reach in a small buckeye tree. I now made another effort to force the ball down my rifle but with no better success than at first, and was therefore compelled to use it to beat the bear off as she attacked the tree, for the purpose of breaking it down or shaking me out of it. She kept me busy at this for two or three minutes, when to my astonishment the bear I had shot down, having recovered sufficiently from the effects of the wound, came bounding toward me with all the violence and ferocity that agony and revenge could engender. No blow that I could inflict upon the head of the maddened monster with my gun could resist or even check her.

The first spring she made upon the tree broke it down. I had the good fortune to gain my feet before they could get hold of me, and ran down the mountain in the direction of a small tree, standing about thirty yards distant. Every jump I made I thought must be my last, as I could distinctly feel the breath of the wounded bear as she grabbed at my heels. I kept clear of her while running, but the race was a short one. On reaching the tree, or rather bush, I seized hold of the trunk of it and swung my body around so as to afford the bear room to pass me, which she did, and went headlong down the hill some twenty paces before she could turn back. I exerted all my energies to climb the tree, but before I could get six feet from the ground, the hindermost bear caught me by the right ankle and dragged me down again. By this time the wounded bear

had returned, and, as I fell, grabbed at my face. I, however, dodged, and she caught me by the left shoulder. The moments that followed were the most critical and perilous of my life. Here, then, thought I, was the end of all things to me! That I must perish—be mangled and torn to pieces—seemed inevitable. During all the time I was thus situated, my presence of mind did not forsake me.

Immediately after the second bear had caught me by the shoulder, the other still having hold of my ankle, the two pulled against each other as if to draw me to pieces; but my clothes and their grip giving way occasionally, saved me. In this way they continued until they had stripped me of my clothes, except a part of my coat and shirt, dislocated my hip, and inflicted many flesh wounds—none of the latter, however, being very serious. They seemed unwilling to take hold of my flesh, for, after they had divested me of my clothes, they both left me—one going away entirely, and the other (the wounded bear) walking slowly up the hill, about one hundred yards from me, and there deliberately seated herself and fastened her gaze upon me as I lay upon the ground perfectly still. After several minutes I ventured to move, which, I suppose, she must have seen, for the first motion brought her pell mell upon me again, roaring at every jump as loud as she could roar. At this moment, I must confess, my presence of mind nearly forsook me. I knew that if she again attacked or took hold of me it must be upon my naked flesh. No sooner had she reached me than she placed her nose violently against my side, and then raised her head and gave vent to two of the most frightful, hideous and unearthly yells that were ever heard by mortal man. I remained perfectly quiet, hoping that by so doing she would leave me, and in this hope I was not disappointed, for after standing over me a short time she again walked away. I now thought she had left for good, and determined to place myself, if possible, beyond her reach, should she, however, return again.

Up to this time I was unconscious of the extent of the injury I had received; that an accident had befallen my leg I was well aware, but not until I attempted to get up was my true situation manifest to me. I then found that I could not use my right leg, and supposed it was broken.

Turning to look about me, to assure myself that my enemy had retired, imagine my surprise at seeing her again not more than one hundred yards distant, sitting back upon her haunches and her eyes glaring full at me. With my leg in the condition I have related, I dragged myself to the buckeye bush, from which I had been pulled down by the bear, and after much difficulty succeeded in climbing up about eight feet. So soon as Wilson had discovered me up the tree, he left his tree and came to me. The bear seeing him, came bounding toward us with great ferocity. Wilson cried, "What in the name of God shall I do?" I replied that he could come up the limb of the adjoining tree, and he was barely able to get beyond reach, before she arrived. She deliberately seated herself immediately beneath us, and kept her eyes steadily upon us, and as either one or the other of us happened to move, she would utter an angry growl. I observed Wilson present his rifle at her, and not shooting immediately, I said: "Shoot her—for God's sake, shoot her—for she is the beast that did me all the injury I have received!" He watched her eyes closely for a moment with his aim still fixed upon her, and when I again repeated my request for him to shoot, he replied: "No, sir; let her go—let her go, if she will."

After having detained us in this situation for a few minutes, she went away, and disappeared altogether, much to our joy and relief—thereby giving me an opportunity to get down from the tree.

Now that all fear of further interruption from our late visitor was passed, I began fully to realize my true condition. The wounds I had received became momentarily more painful. As soon as the remainder of the party came up, I was carried some distance down the mountain to a place suitable for camping. Here we remained twelve days, subsisting entirely upon the meat afforded by the bear Wilson shot in the late encounter.

It now became a source of much anxiety to know when and how we should leave this place, or what disposition they would make of me, as I seemed to grow worse, instead of better. It was thought by remaining in camp for ten or twelve days my wounds would have so far healed as to enable us to resume our journey; but no one, not even myself, supposed that the injuries I had received were of so serious a character as they now proved to be. Finding, however, at the expiration of that time, that my condition had in nowise improved, they consulted me in relation to the course that should be adopted. That it was necessary, absolutely so, that no more time should be lost, all insisted, as we were entirely stripped of clothing and without shoes to protect our feet from the thorns and briars that were ever in our path. All were becoming aware of the fact that their strength and health were fast failing, and although we had, from the outset, been gradually trained to bear cold, hunger and pain, yet it was too evident that our powers of endurance were seriously impaired. They urged, as a further reason, that our ammunition was now nearly or quite exhausted, upon which our sole dependence rested for the scanty supply of food that we could obtain. The meaning of this was obvious to me, and in reply I said to them, that they had remained with me as long as I could expect or ask; that they were bound to save themselves if they could, and that they ought not to allow me to be in their way; but as they had seen proper to speak of the matter, I would ask of them one other favor. I suggested two ways in which they could dispose of me, either of which I would prefer to being abandoned to my fate in the condition and place in which I now was. The first, was to induce the Indians, who had visited us during our stay here, to take care of me until they could go to a settlement and return; and the second was, to put an end to my sufferings. They cheerfully sought the chief of these Indians, and explained to him what they desired to do, and in turn what they required of him, to all of which he apparently readily assented, and promised faithfully to attend to me and supply me with food until they could return. He agreed to come the next morning and convey me to his ranch, which was about three miles distant, and situated upon the river.

At the appointed time the old chief presented himself, together with three of his men, and expressed his readiness to fulfill his agreement. One of them gave me several varieties of herbs, which I accepted and ate, and gave him to understand that they were very good. Before taking me, however, they demanded some presents as a compensation for the services they were about to render. All the beads and trinkets in our possession were gathered together and given them. These, however, were not sufficient, and more were required. Their demand for more was repeated, and compliance on our part yielded, until everything we had, save such things as necessity absolutely required us to retain—even blankets that had been allotted to me—were given up to him, in order, if

possible, to avoid offending them. At length they seemed satisfied that they had gotten all they could, when the chief very coolly turned to his men and bade them to return to their homes, he following after them, leaving us to regret the folly and indiscretion committed, in reposing too much confidence in a race of beings known by all experience to be totally unworthy of it.

While these preliminaries were being arranged, I was busied in dragging myself upon a litter that had been prepared for me. This was a difficult task. I could not endure assistance, my leg was so much swollen and inflamed, and so exceedingly sensitive in getting upon it. I, however, finally succeeded, and had prepared myself to bid farewell, most likely forever, to my companions who had so patiently submitted to the great delay to which they had been subjected, through the misfortune that had overtaken me, and who had so calmly and quietly, without a single murmur, endured intense sufferings. When, however, I saw these treacherous villains leave us with their ill-gotten booty, my heart for a moment ceased to beat. The first thought that possessed my brain was that my fate was sealed—that death awaited me. Either I should be abandoned in these desolate solitudes, to endure the gnawing pangs of hunger, and at last to perish alone, a victim of starvation, or they would release me from these accumulated tortures by shooting me; for in this light I viewed it, and therefor preferred the latter alternative.

A solemn and profound silence now prevailed with all—a silence which no one seemed disposed to interrupt. I turned my face from my companions, that they might not be embarrassed in their consultation, or in carrying into execution any determination that they might arrive at, particularly if it should be to relieve me of my sufferings by shooting me.

The conversation was carried on in a low, indistinct tone of voice, for some time. Occasionally detached portions of sentences would reach my ears; enough, however, to satisfy my mind that there was a difference of opinion in relation to the course they should now adopt. At length, Wilson's voice rose above the rest, saying, "No! I will not leave him! I'll remain with him, if it is alone, or I will pack him if he is able and willing to bear the pain!" This terminated the conversation, and a few moments after Seabring came to me and inquired what should be done. I told him they might pack me to the river, where they had hacked out a canoe for the purpose of crossing, and I would then tell them whether I could continue with them, and in the event of my being unable to endure being packed further, all I had to ask of them was to leave me in the canoe to drift whither fate might direct.

He said, "We cannot pack you, for you have never allowed us to touch you even; how then can you bear to be placed upon a horse and packed?" "You are not to consult my wishes in the matter," I replied. "If you have decided not to abandon me, you must do with me as you will. Much longer delay in this place and at this season of the year, may prove fatal to all; self-preservation, therefore, must demand an immediate resumption of our journey, if it be at the risk, and even expense of the life of one."

Wilson then requested me to select whichever animal I preferred; I, however, chose my own. They now lifted me into the saddle, and spent much time in placing me in a position that would give me the least pain. None, however, seemed to suit, and I asked Seabring, as a particular favor, to exchange saddles, for I thought his would make me more comfortable, and was certain that it could not be worse than mine. They laid me upon the ground, changed the saddles, and

again placed me upon my horse. I said nothing, but the agony I suffered no language can describe. The exchange of saddles aggravated my misery, but I had determined to be satisfied with this, let it be as it would. Seabring led my horse down the mountain, and after a long and tedious march, we reached the river. Here we camped.

When the bear that Wilson had killed in the late encounter had been cut up and brought into camp, the entrails were likewise brought in, carefully cleaned and preserved; the blubber or fat was boiled out and put in these skins and laid aside. On resuming our journey these were taken along, and this we were compelled to drink, as a substitute for other food, before we reached the settlements.

The next morning I was again consulted, and asked if I were able to continue on with them. I replied that as long as I lived, if it so pleased them, I desired to have them pack me, and should I die, that they could cut the cords that bound me to my horse and pass on. I could not ask or expect them to bury me, for there were no tools among the company with which to dig a grave.

Again was I bound upon my horse and packed until another camp was reached, enjoying only an occasional respite, to allow my benumbed limbs to recover from the effects produced by being confined in one position for so long a time.

In this manner we continued on, with little or no change in the occurrences that happened, for the period of ten days—following down the Russian river a long distance, and then striking across toward Sonoma. At the expiration of this time, we arrived at the ranch of Mrs. Mark West, about thirty miles from the town of Sonoma, on the 17th day of February, 1850. Here I remained about six weeks, until sufficiently recovered to proceed to San Francisco, and was treated with the greatest kindness by every member of the family.

I must now tell you something of the other four—Messrs. Gregg, Van-Duzen, Southard and Truesdell—whom we left on Eel river, and within twenty miles of the bay or coast.

They attempted to follow along the mountain near the coast, but were very slow in their progress on account of the snow on the high ridges. Finding the country much broken along the coast, making it continually necessary to cross abrupt points, and deep gulches and canyons, after struggling along for several days, they concluded to abandon that route and strike easterly toward the Sacramento valley.

Having very little ammunition, they all came nigh perishing from starvation, and, as Mr. Southard related to me, Dr. Gregg continued to grow weaker, from the time of our separation, until, one day, he fell from his horse and died in a few hours without speaking—died from starvation—he had had no meat for several days, had been living entirely upon acorns and herbs. They dug a hole with sticks and put him under ground, then carried rock and piled upon his grave to keep animals from digging him up. They got through to the Sacramento valley a few days later than we reached Sonoma valley. Thus ended our expedition.

Some Early Explorations

It has been only two short generations since the feet of white men first touched the virgin soil of the great region now known as Humboldt county. It is generally believed that the Gregg party, consisting of Dr. Gregg, L. K. Wood and their brave companions, were the first white men to reach Humboldt. That

they were the very first of all organized explorers may be conceded without question, but there are strong reasons for believing that the forests were explored and many vistas trodden by the hunters and trappers of older and even bolder times. These old trappers—men of heroic and somewhat antique mold—were doubtless attracted by deer, antelope, elks, and the bears whose furs were of great value in those times. It must not be forgotten, too, that the streams were then alive with beaver and other fur-bearing animals.

A glance at some of the conditions of the long ago, as revealed in the light of Elliott's oldest history, may not prove uninteresting. Many careful investigators now believe that the Jedediah Smith party were the first Americans who ever entered the limits of the great territory now known as Humboldt county. Smith was the first white man that ever led a party overland to California. It seems that in the spring of 1825 he led a band of more than forty men into the Sacramento valley, where he collected a large amount of furs and established his headquarters on the American river, not far from Folsom. He trapped in the San Joaquin in 1826. He started, early in 1827, with a bold band of explorers and trappers for the Columbia river, passing through what is now Yolo county, "up the Cachet creek, and arrived at the ocean near the mouth of the Russian river and followed the coast line as far as Umpqua river," near Cape Arago, when all of the company of forty except himself, Daniel Prior, and Richard Laughlin, were cruelly massacred by a band of Indians. All the stores and furs of the company were taken by the savages. The survivors escaped to Port Vancouver and told of their misadventure to Dr. John Loughlin, agent of the Hudson Bay Company. It was the policy of the Hudson Bay Company to punish native tribes whenever they committed flagrant crimes of this character, so the company readily listened to the survivors and acceded to their request when Smith, as leader, proposed to the agent that if he would send a party to punish the Indians and recover the stolen property he would conduct that party to the unusually rich trapping grounds in the country he had just left. After Smith took his leave on Lewis river, Ogden's party continued southwest to Utah and Nevada, and entered the San Joaquin valley through Walker's pass. They trapped up the valley and then passed over the coast and then up to Vancouver by the route which Smith had formerly traveled.

In the spring of 1832 Michael La Framboise entered the Sacramento valley at the head of a party of the Hudson Bay Company's trappers. "They visited many streams and forests off Tulare lake and returned by trail over the usual route along the coast for Vancouver the following spring."

Elliott says there can be no other conclusion than that the Smith party must have visited Humboldt bay at that time. They could not well have avoided it, but as no historian accompanied them, and as their reports were given at headquarters only and in a general sort of way, no definite description is given to us of the exact road traveled. But it seems impossible that the party could have covered the distances named without passing through Humboldt county.

After reaching the mouth of the Russian river it is hardly probable that they followed the coast or their route would have led them to some stream bearing north, though we must suppose they reached the headwaters of the Eel river and thus followed down that stream to the ocean and thence to Humboldt bay. These several parties mentioned no doubt tapped the Eel, Trinity, and the Klamath river. The Russians were at Fort Ross for thirty years, and it is highly likely that they visited Humboldt bay, but this is only a supposition.

Captain Smith sold his interest in the Rocky Mountain Company in 1830, and in 1831 he met death by being treacherously killed by Indians while he was digging for water in the dry bed of the Cimarron river near Paos, N. M. He was buried there by his companions. This is the last resting place of the first pioneer overland traveler to the wonderful valleys of California, and of the first American who ever gazed upon the grand forests of Humboldt or trod its grass-carpeted valleys. But whether these parties actually visited Humboldt bay is not positively known, so we must give credit to the discovery party of 1849, whose interesting adventures and discoveries have been graphically portrayed by L. K. Wood and his companions of those early days.

CHAPTER V.

Unique Early History

Humboldt county's early history is unique in the annals of Californian counties in that it is without the slightest trace of Spanish influence. Junipero Serra, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, and all the romance that breathes throughout the pages of Southern California's history—these are as foreign to rugged Humboldt as if they had characterized ancient Spain or the Land of the Lotus Eaters. The galleons of Perez the Majorcan, the Santas and Sans, the comandantes and dons, the alcaldes and the missions—all these are realities undreamt of in the most altan parts of Alta California.

Centuries passed in the North without one influence to disturb the solitude of her untrodden wilds. While missions for the conversion of the natives were being founded by the Spaniards of the South, those persistent colonizing bands that sought to Christianize the Indians, the wilds of Humboldt were given over to the deer, the antelope, the grizzly and their rude Indian foes. Elsewhere in California problems of religious, military and civil control were being solved generations before the hardy pioneers of Humboldt were born. Gaspar de Portola, the military and civil governor of California, and Junipero Serra, the illustrious father-president of the Franciscans, knew as little of Humboldt county as the people of Humboldt today know of the heart of Fiji. At the time when Crespi and his associates were founding missions dedicated to San Diego de Alcala, or planning campaigns for the conversion of the Indians, the Pacific thundered on Humboldt bar, hearing no sound save her own dashings. In a sense this is not strange, since the great activities of the Spanish in the South were at their full height long before the Declaration of Independence was written.

Such sweet names as Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles (our lady of the Angels) and Santa Clara were spoken and known by the world long before the silence of the North was broken by the invasion of white men. How young Humboldt history seems when we hark back to Serra and his great work in the South—Serra, whose career lay between 1749 and 1784!

For these reasons there is nothing in the story of Humboldt county's discovery and early development which can be explained by referring to the growth of other parts of the state. Humboldt was not settled until long after the Mexican war, and then only sparsely. Her pioneers were men of

brawn, largely from Main and Nova Scotia. The gigantic redwood forests demanded special treatment, so the pioneers were recruited from a timber country. The pioneers of Humboldt came for the most part from a land where almost half the men went to sea, the other half to the woods. It is for this reason that Humboldt county, much of which is still a picturesque wilderness of mountain streams and tangled wildwood, where bears, elk and deer abound, is a virgin field for the historian as well as for the writer of romance. Everywhere the background is unique and the story of man's ventures is interesting.

From the rugged coast around Trinidad head to the peaceful horticultural areas around Eterville and Briceland, the country teems with the poetry of circumstance and the thrill of adventure. Much of the unwritten history of this part of the state clusters around great names, for scores of the early players in the theater of human achievement in Humboldt did not go to their last sleep before they had written their names on the scroll of fame.

Humboldt was the scene of General Grant's early military services, the place where Bret Harte first dreamed of fame. For a long time it was a troubled arena of bloody Indian wars. While the sturdy pioneers were carving their fortunes from the primeval forests the red men were not strangers to the war dance and the poisoned arrow.

Now that California's "uttermost west" is about to come into closer relations with the world, by reason of the approaching completion of the Panama canal, the Humboldt bay jetties, and the Northwestern Pacific railroad, Eureka, the largest city in the United States without a through railroad, will take on new importance. The many thriving little towns in the valleys, the hamlets in the mountains, and even the lonely cabins of hunters and trappers will develop new life and activities—but it will be the historian who will preserve the story of Humboldt's unique and romantic past. It will be the old residents of the county who will aid him to tell how the founders struggled through hardships during the noisy years of effort that have long ago become the silent years of history.

The story of the sufferings and trials of the pioneers—the fascinating history of trade, transportation, hunting, trapping, lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, agriculture; an account of the development of schools, churches, courts, newspapers; a description of the daily life of the people—these and scores of like interesting features of times long passed away, must prove interesting to the children of a later day.

The resources of Humboldt county are unlimited, and great credit is due those who inaugurated the promotion movement that in this later day is but the beginning of the development of its wonderful possibilities. In leaps and bounds it has passed from a comparatively poor and sparsely settled territory to one of great productiveness and wealth. The future looms bright, and new conditions are at hand. In spite of this fact, the past should not be forgotten. The story of its hardships and conquests should be preserved.

But before coming to a detailed discussion of the history of Humboldt county it may be well to take a birdseye view of the state as it was less than one hundred and fifty years ago. The history of no county can be understood without some intelligent appreciation of the development of

the state in which it is situated. Let it be understood at the outset, then, that prior to the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall, on January 24, 1848, only small portions of California had been visited by the descendants of the Celts, the Anglo-Saxons, and other white races. True, the padres had made history for the church of Rome, but their numbers were few and their work had lain among the Indians.

It was the discovery of gold that changed the world's conception of California. Until then, even the name had no lure. It suggested something dreamy, unreal, and far away. In spite of slow methods of transportation and tedious delays of the mails the news of Marshall's discovery set the world afire. John Carr's "Pioneer Days" gives us the picture of the "gold fever." In the winter of '49 and '50 Carr was in Peoria, Ill., "ironing off California wagons intended to cross the plains the following summer." He adds that "at that time the whole West was in a blaze. Everybody had the California fever" and everybody who could obtain money sufficient for the journey "across the plains" was on his way for the West. It was then that California became known to all the world. A few years later the Trinity and Gold Bar excitement led to the discovery of Humboldt bay by the Gregg land party, as described by the late L. K. Wood in a previous chapter.

During the five or six years following the land discovery of Humboldt bay there was a rapid settlement of the region contiguous, chiefly by mining men and soldiers of fortune. Among those who came were scores of the pioneer type—strong, brave men and women of character and ambition—the class too seldom seen in these softer times of lightness, ease, and luxury. Many of the homeseekers were not permanent in their plans, however. They were fond of excitement. Mining ventures, the dream of ingots and sudden fortune—these were the incentives that moved men. The great Eel river country, the stock-raising areas, and the bay shore settlements were undergoing slow changes from 1851 to 1854. There is fine material for romance in the annals of these faraway times. Some day a bold storyteller will invade this field and give the world a masterpiece. Attorney J. F. Coonan, of Eureka, is gathering material for such a tale.

The wildernesses were being tamed very slowly, for mining activities occupied the attention of most of those who first came to the great regions in and above Humboldt county. It is for this reason that the transition period was one of considerable duration, and the process was far from a rapid one.

Bledsoe tells us that gold mining was in the full tide of its ascendancy and it was only in mining communities that the white people were assembled together in sufficient numbers for protection against the Indians, who were quite savage, and against the inclemency of the winter weather.

It is evident that the agricultural population was very small. The farmers, being isolated, had to be content with difficulties which none but the boldest of pioneer spirits would dare to face. It is evident that villages were far apart and were separated from one another by high mountain ranges, great rivers, and impassable forests. The roads were merely trails, and the dangers that faced the pioneers on every hand were numerous. Every obstruction which the wildness of nature puts in the way of men who desire to tame it here abounded, and every danger attending the conflicts

between the savages and the whites was in evidence to deter and discourage the early settler.

Away back in those early days, however, Eureka, Trinidad, and the town of Union (now Arcata) were quite flourishing. They drew their population, which was one of an enterprising character, from the great army of men in search of riches in the mines. The mines, it has been said, were the great arteries through which the towns drew their sustenance. But Bledsoe tells us that many ships laden with articles for the use of miners crossed the bar of Humboldt bay or anchored in the roadstead of Trinidad. Long lines of heavily laden mules struggled over the mountains, valleys, and marsh lands, crossing rivers and making their way to the Trinity river mines. Gold excitement occasioned periodical seasons of rapid growth and feverish prosperity, and through it all the times were growing riper for a more sober and permanent settlement.

We sometimes hear of jealousy and bitterness between towns in Humboldt and other counties, but the old days saw a great deal of this. Historians tell us that there were many seasons of bitter rivalry between the sundry towns of Humboldt county and adjacent counties. Trinidad, Crescent City, Union, Bucksport, and Eureka each laid claim to being the natural headquarters for supplies for miners and each contended that it would be the one great metropolis of the North.

It is said that this jealousy was very bitter between the three towns of Union, Bucksport, and Eureka. Each felt that with impending greatness it should have more consideration than the other, and every one of these towns desired above all other things the dignity of being the county seat. The fight for the court house and jail was one of the bitterest of those days.

In a general way it may be said that the county was organized in 1853, Union being then the county seat. Bucksport and Eureka did not give up their rivalry in their battle for the honor for a long time, and a contest was begun which resulted in two elections in 1854 to determine the relative claims of the three places.

It is recalled by old-timers that there had never been so bitter a battle as that one. Union got the largest vote and was declared to be the county seat, but the agitation of the matter continued, the charge of fraud on the part of Union township being frequently and persistently asserted. The supervisors absolutely refused to build a court house in accordance with the wishes of the Union townspeople, and the controversy flamed high until it was finally decided by the Legislature of the state, when a law was passed at the session of 1855-56 removing the county seat to Eureka, where it has remained ever since.

In these times the Indian population was greatly in excess of the white, though it was impossible, because of the unstable character of the white settlements along the river and gold bearing streams, to make a very close estimate of the number of the whites. The Indians had not yet received orders from white men to go away from their reservations, and their ranches presented somewhat of a permanent aspect. They certainly contained a more permanent population than could be found in any of the towns occupied by the pioneers. Their numbers had not been reduced by death and disease, and there were no restraints of their liberties and no restrictions on their method of living. The reservation system had not yet

been enforced by the Government, nor had the military powers extended to them in even the remotest degree.

CHAPTER VI.

Gold Mines Lure Men to the North

The atmosphere of early Humboldt county was that of the true pioneer. The early settlers were inured to hardships and accustomed to the difficulties of canoe and saddle, of wind and flood. They knew what it was to go to bed hungry, to escape from the perils of Indian warfare, to trap the bear, and slay the deer.

But the lure of gold had more than anything else to do with the men of 1845, 1846, and 1847. It was Trinity and its pictures of Monte Cristoan wealth that caused the bold explorers of 1845 to brave the terrors of the unknown North and blaze their way to her rugged fastnesses.

After all, the search for gold is sure to be the dream of aggressive men as long as the present economic ideals obtain; but one must talk with the pioneers of the late '40s if he would understand the overpowering influences which moved men in ante-bellum days. Those were times of comparative poverty, for the crudest imaginable conditions surrounded most of those who lived in rural regions. Homespun and small wages were almost universal. Agur's prayer, "give me neither riches nor poverty," had been partly answered, for none were rich, but many indeed were poor. Wages for common labor and almost everything else were triflingly small, the hours of toil were long, and the supply of men for every demand was great.

In the very midst of these conditions the sleeping world heard of ingots in the foothills of California, of glistening gold, the idol of the ages, in the creeks, rivers, and sands of California's hills and mountains. No wonder that the name California became the magical word that was on every tongue.

The entire East at once became a supply and outfitting station for the bold adventurers, who immediately began to cross the plains in great numbers.

Just here it might be said that so long as man shall covet wealth, under an industrial system that makes a bank account the very symbol and passport of power, the story of the accidental discovery of gold in far away California must appeal to mankind with the weird and luring freshness of romance, and the detailed accounts of the finding of the first particles by the discoverer on January 24, 1848, the history of the smelting that produced the first ingots, the memory of the "dust" first used as legal tender—all this will ever remain the greatest human interest story of the nineteenth century—a story rivaling the tales of Sinbad, the feats of Aladdin, the luck of Fortunatus.

Though never a great mining county, Humboldt was brought into civilization by the romantic feat of Marshall. The trail of Marshall's followers led to the Trinity, the Klamath, and finally to Humboldt bar, as we shall see as the story is unfolded. The Sutter creek romance made an empire of a wilderness, turned the heads of sturdy men the world over, and

worked wonders with thousands of humble persons. Through that discovery the lowly were lifted to places of power, and the cap of Fortunatus was placed on the heads of many lucky pioneers. The way that the discovery of gold lifted many humble men into positions which made them famous in the later days is one of unceasing interest.

The marvel of this entrancing story lies partly in the fact that so many generations of gold-hunting expeditions had passed away before anybody learned that the earth was filled with gold, as when the first men ate of it, according to the legends of Gautama, and found it deliciously sweet. That which must have been seen and handled by many generations in California still lay hid and unknown up to the time of Marshall's discovery, as it had lain unknown and unseen throughout the generations of Spanish conquest. From Ximenes, Cabrillo, and their compeers to the days of Marshall and the Bonanza Kings, it is indeed a far cry, yet the gold of California and Nevada had lain practically undeveloped until the era of the Comstock.

How wonderful it seems that it remained for a humble millwright to discover, quite by accident, in the glittering gravel of a tailrace, that which had been unobserved throughout the ages of Spanish civilization—a discovery destined to revolutionize the history and commercial development of men and countries.

This fact brings us to the influence of that discovery on Humboldt county itself. In order to understand the meaning of the claim that Marshall's discovery affected Humboldt it will be necessary to make a brief study of the Trinity gold excitement.

To Major Pearson B. Reading belongs the credit of leading the first band of trappers and explorers into the mining territory of Trinity, in Shasta county, in 1847. Reading left Sutter's Fort in the spring of 1845, taking with him thirty men and one hundred pack horses. It was his purpose to trap the streams of California and Oregon. By May he was crossing the mountains from the Sacramento river near a divide now known as "the backbone," and twenty or thirty miles from there he discovered the Trinity river, and supposed that it flowed into Trinidad bay, as it had been thus marked on an old Spanish chart.

The party remained on the river for about three weeks, engaged in trapping, but in all that time they discovered no known ledge of gold. In June, 1849, however, Major Reading, then a rancher in Shasta county, went on an exploring expedition, accompanied by a small party, and made a great many examinations of the earth in the vicinity of the Trinity river.

Gold-bearing gravel bars, which afterwards made the river famous, were then discovered. When these explorers visited the Sacramento river, the following August, they brought the news of the discovery of gold, and the famous rush for Trinity county began. The canyons and rivers of the country in the Trinity vicinity were then explored and a regular gold rush set in. The search for the mouth of the Trinity then began in real earnest, and there was a general opinion that the river discovered by Reading emptied its waters into Trinidad bay.

It was supposed that the best road to the mine would be by way of the river from the ocean. Many expeditions were fitted out to find the mouth of the Trinity river. The Cameo sailed up the coast in December, 1849, but had to return to San Francisco with the report that no such place

as Trinidad bay could be discovered. Soon after this many contradictory reports were received and the *Cameo* again sailed North, followed in quick succession by half a dozen or more steamers. In March, 1850, the harbor of Trinidad was discovered by the *Cameo* and was soon thereafter entered by the *Laura Virginia*, the *James R. Whiting* and the *California*. At San Francisco the news of the discovery of Trinidad was received with great enthusiasm, and much excitement followed. Soon thereafter a number of little cities sprang up in the vicinity of the supposed magical Trinidad bay.

The old historian tells us that the first townsite located on the bay was Humboldt City, named by the *Laura Virginia* Association in April, 1850. After this the towns of Bucksport, Union, and Eureka were established and when the survivors of the great Gregg party reached Sonoma, and after L. K. Wood had recovered from his injuries and sickness, thirty men started to return overland to Humboldt bay. On April 19, 1850, this party reached the bay, having occupied about twenty days in the trip from Sonoma. In Mr. Wood's narrative, published some years thereafter, he speaks of having seen the *Laura Virginia* inside and tells how Humboldt point was occupied by her party. In the month of April, 1850, Eureka was established on the south side of Humboldt bay, and Trinidad, which was first known as Warnerville, was located at Trinidad harbor. One of the ephemeral little towns of the time, born of mining excitement, was Klamath City. It did not last long, being of a mushroom character. Like some other little towns of the time, every evidence that it had ever existed has been wiped away.

CHAPTER VII.

Grant's Career in Humboldt County

Few persons beyond the borders of California, possibly few outside of Humboldt county, know that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, afterwards president of the United States, spent a part of the years 1853 and 1854 at Fort Humboldt, in Humboldt county, then the most dreary and isolated billet, perhaps, in all the United States. D. L. Thornbury has looked into the Humboldt county career of the man who afterwards played so important a part in the history of his country, and so has Mrs. Clara McGeorge Shields. The author is indebted to the historic sketches of these painstaking investigators for most of the facts and for much of the narrative presented in this chapter. Old residents and their descendants have been consulted, however, but it has been discovered in almost every instance that some of the traditions affecting Grant's private life lack evidential corroboration, being based on ancient and shadowy rumor.

It is clear that there can be no error in the main facts concerning Grant in Humboldt, for the indisputable records of the war department give the bold facts unerringly. Thornbury thus summarizes the salient facts:

"During the fall of 1853 the war department promoted Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant to the grade of captain as a recognition of excellent service in the Mexican war, and assigned him to the station at Fort Humboldt, in California. He arrived about the end of October, 1853, and remained only five months. During his stay, there was a great deal of rainy weather which made him despondent;

he was unable to agree with his superior officer at the Fort, and his wife and children were in the East. He left the county in 1854, having resigned from the army."

These being the conditions surrounding his career in the remotest section of the United States, Mrs. Shields is well justified in writing as follows:

"Grant's stay at Fort Humboldt was one which, in after years, the great general must have looked back upon as a nightmare that he would blot from life and memory. His memoirs make no mention of it, nor do any of his biographers give any account of the five months which he spent at dreary Fort Humboldt, the most western garrison of the United States, which was more remote and isolated in 1853 than the sealing stations of the Aleutian Islands are today. The fort itself has disappeared. About 1907 the last gray shingle was carried away by souvenir seekers and the parade ground was ploughed and platted into town lots.

"Grant returned to civil life after his services in the Mexican war, although retaining his commission as lieutenant. He was married to Julia Dent. One child had been born to him and another was expected, when he received orders to accompany his regiment, the Fourth United States Infantry, to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, leaving New York in July, 1852.

"His financial affairs had not prospered; he had nothing but his lieutenant's pay on which to support his family, and in the uncertainty of the long separation, he was obliged to let his wife and child return to her father's home while he turned his face westward with every heart string pulling him from the path of duty.

"The future seemed dark. Before him yawned the grave of military ambitions, for buried in an insignificant Pacific garrison, there was little hope of advancement or renown. Worse than time wasted seemed his years of preparation at West Point and his term of service in the Mexican war. While his meager pay was insufficient for his needs, worse than that to him was the deteriorating effect of a lonely garrison life which might stretch on indefinitely, the only escape being his resignation of his commission."

According to some of those who either knew him or knew the reputation he bore at this time, it is said that it was during this period that he sought consolation in the flowing bowl and seemed happy only when under the exhilaration of a few drinks. That he was not an abstainer seems clear beyond dispute. There is grave doubt, however, whether he ever drank to the extent ascribed by some of the rumors that have been exaggerated during the last half century. A vast amount of cloudy tradition has grown up regarding his stay in Humboldt. Some old rumors give him a large family of half-breed Indian descendants, while others attribute to him impossible deeds.

Thornbury tells us that when in Humboldt county Grant was a stout, rugged young man about five feet eight or nine inches tall. His nose was large and straight, his eyes were firm and steady, and he wore a short, rough sandy beard. His face was ruddy and he looked rougher than the common West Point graduate of the time. When he had duty at the Fort as officer of the day or conducting the drills, he wore the regulation officer's uniform and performed his duty as a soldier should. When off duty he usually wore the private's clothes consisting of canvas trousers, canvas coat and an old straw hat. Socially he was sometimes a hail fellow well met, but he was a better listener than a talker, and generally a man of reserved habits and was not given to talking. He belonged to Company F of the Fourth United States Infantry. Fort Hum-

boldt was established in the winter of 1852-53 as a military post for the protection of the people of the county from the Indians. As Eureka was small and its location then wet and swampy, the fort was located back of the town of Bucksport, which seemed to give promise of becoming the largest town on the bay. Fort Humboldt Heights, as the location was long called, is now within the city limits of Eureka. The street cars run past the spot, which enables one easily to visit it.

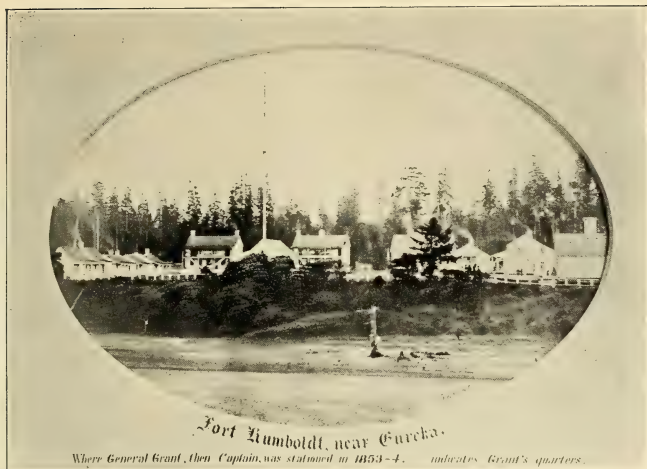
The position of the post is a slightly one, on a plateau thirty or forty feet above the sandy beach of Humboldt bay. It is naturally intended for a fortification and gives plenty of ground for parade and drill. The barracks and the officers' quarters were erected in 1852 in the usual quadrangular form around three sides of the parade grounds, leaving the west side open, and looking out toward the Pacific ocean and the bay.

Fort Humboldt consisted of about a dozen buildings. Three of them were of good size and were used as barracks, being two stories high. The smaller buildings were one story in height, with porches in front. Grant's quarters were the second on the left or north side—one of the smallest houses of all. The forests of redwood and fir in the rear made a background to the picture and furnished abundance of timber. The buildings were put up by the work of the soldiers in the command. Their plan was to build a frame, fill in with logs, then weatherboard and plaster inside. The first house was built in this manner, but it was found expensive and unnecessary in this climate. A good weatherboard house, plastered inside, was sufficient protection for the coldest weather. Buildings of this latter type were easily worn out and blown down. By the year 1907 the elements had almost demolished the few ruins that remained, wind and rain having proved great destroyers during more than half a century of uninterrupted havoc. Eureka did not realize the historic importance of the place nor the great value that the preservation of Fort Humboldt would have proved as a tourist asset. For a few years after 1906 one reconstructed building remained and was used as a warehouse. Around it were slabs and shingles from the ruins of other structures, but these monuments to community neglect were wholly obliterated about the year 1911.

The commanding officer during Grant's time was Colonel Buchanan, who was about the only cultivated and refined man there. Most of the soldiers located at Fort Humboldt were a rough looking set, and were not respected by the settlers.

Captain Grant reported for duty in October, 1853, and the post thus became the scene of one of the early military services of a man who was later to become a famous general and a Nation's hero.

Colonel Buchanan and Captain Grant did not get along very well, and there was considerable friction between them. This grew greater as time went on, and almost led to a courtmartial. This is probably one of the reasons that induced Grant to resign from the army service. It is only fair to say that the salary of a captain was low at that time. When the gold excitement was at its height, wages of the ordinary laborer were large and the price of food was great. The pay of the officer, while perhaps good in the East, was a mere pittance on the Pacific coast, so small in fact as to place the officers in the category of the very poor, whom any hewer of wood and drawer of water might look upon as unfortunate. Tradition states that when he was leaving the county in order to avoid further trouble with the commanding officer, he said that they would hear from him



Fort Humboldt, near Garaka.

Where General Grant, then Captain, was stationed in 1853-4. indicates Grant's quarters.



FORT HUMBOLDT TODAY

afterwards. During the Civil war, Grant as superior officer met Buchanan, then his inferior. He assigned Buchanan some hard work in order to even up the scores contracted at old Humboldt.

The Indians gave no trouble, but were friendly, visiting the garrison and exchanging meat and fruits for flour and hard tack.

No military expeditions away from Humboldt were undertaken while Grant was here. There were practically no roads, and when the soldiers went out, they had to cut their own trails. The privates did not have much to do, and the life there was rather monotonous. As Grant was an officer, his hours of duty were not as long drawn out as those of his subordinates. He made many trips to Eureka.

In those early days only a mule trail led from Fort Humboldt to Eureka, passing close to the marsh, which was then subject to tidal overflow, and along under the bluff to what is now South Park. From that place it became a partial road to the waterfront. Broadway and Summer streets are the modern representatives of this old road.

Eureka in 1854 experienced a depression in the lumbering and other lines of business and the population was considerably diminished. In all Eureka there were not more than four hundred people. The only streets were First, called Front, and Second, and these were but three or four blocks in length. The timber came down to the very edge of the water, but the trees near the shore were scraggly and wind blown. There were but two wharves and three saw-mills. The spruce and fir were the only kinds cut, as the redwoods were too large to handle. Its wood was not considered worth much. The people were engaged in lumbering and there were few women, hence no society to serve as a counter-acting attraction to the saloons. Of these there were three or four, the principal one being conducted by R. W. Brett, who started one on the bank of a little stream that flowed into the bay below the corner of First and F streets. There was but one church and one general store.

Grant usually hung around the saloons, and he is not to be blamed much for this, because they were practically the only places offering recreation, good lights, convivial company, and the opportunity for social converse among men. Here he would meet friends, sailors, and new arrivals. There were some billiard tables and he sometimes amused himself playing at that game. He cared nothing for the lower class of women; the saloons and a game of cards with boon companions being seemingly his first and greatest love.

One evening he walked to Eureka, and at one place the road crossed a slough which used to run about where Fourth and E streets now are. A large log served as a bridge. Across this log for many years thereafter pedestrians walked in order to reach the vicinity of Christ Church, the old Episcopal house of worship which still exists and stands where it has stood since it was erected in 1869. When Grant started to cross the log, a drizzling rain was falling, so he slipped and fell into the slough. He at once went to Brett's saloon, ordered a drink, and quietly dried his clothing before a blazing log fire. Captain Grant was accustomed to ride a mule to Eureka and one night he failed to return to the Fort, whereupon a party went in search of him. They found him asleep in a thicket about where the alley alongside Christ church is now located. His favorite mule was browsing close at hand.

Mr. Thornbury adds: "These incidents, together with the fact that he frequented the saloons, have given rise to many false stories concerning Grant's

drinking. In order to have committed all the breaches of sobriety credited to him by the stories I have personally heard, he would have had to live here four years and do nothing else."

Mr. Thornbury thus concludes his narrative: "Grant was a frequent guest at the homes of Dr. Jonathan Clark, James T. Ryan, Captain Maloney and the Duffs. He made Duff's place a secondary headquarters, where he often slept. He borrowed their big roan horse to ride. This animal would just as soon run away as not, and that suited Grant. He would ride out into the woods and jump the horse over logs and obstructions. The usual course he took was along a corduroy road, which lead to a charcoal making camp. This was located at about Seventh and G streets, and the charcoal was for the use of the blacksmith shops.

"Grant also visited the points of interest in and near Bucksport. No doubt he went boat riding on the bay, for we are informed that all the officers had boats. At one time they took a walk to Buhne's Point and from there looked upon the beautiful scene spread out before them. To the north was the expanse of the main bay, shut off from the ocean by the low sand dunes of the north peninsula, which at that time did not extend so far south, thus leaving a wider entrance. To the south lay the lower bay, which is really a big lagoon almost entirely enclosed by the sand pits. Beyond the region, five miles away, was Table Bluff. To the rear and east were the spurs of the coast range covered with redwood, of which Grant speaks in his memoirs as a 'species of red cedar of immense size.'

"Spread out in front to the west and northwest lay the beautiful blue expanse of the Pacific, which laps the shores of the peninsulas with its combers and white foam. Directly in front was the bar and entrance of Humboldt bay, marked by the long swelling breakers coming from two directions—over the south shoals and from the northwest. The exact spot upon which Grant stood while gazing upon this scene is not now in existence. The ceaseless lap of the tide and waves has worn Buhne's Point back for a distance of over two hundred feet. The hero worshiper can only content himself by viewing the same scene.

"On a hill back of Bucksport still stands a low one-story house formerly occupied by the Heustis family. Captain Grant was a guest in this house and slept one night in the south room. A visit can be paid to it. The room is twelve feet long, ten feet wide and about eight feet high. The window to the south faces the Elk River valley. The window on the west overlooks the bay. There is the little closet where he may have hung his clothes."

It might be added that Grant and his regiment came to the Pacific coast by way of Aspinwall. Conditions on the Atlantic side, on the old steamer Ohio, were crowded and unsatisfactory, while the Aspinwall of that time was a spot of plague and abominations.

Andrew Foote, an old resident of Humboldt county, was the last survivor of those on duty at Fort Humboldt while Grant was there. He remembered for many years the chaos and terror of the Aspinwall-Pacific voyage.

No provisions had been made for the arrival of the troops or the journey which they must take to reach the Pacific coast. The Panama railroad was completed only a small part of the way to the point on the Chagres river from whence the passengers were conveyed in boats propelled by native rowers to Gorgona, from which place they took mules to Panama. The government agent at Aspinwall had assured the army officials that mules had been secured for transportation of commissary supplies and baggage, but on arrival at Gorgona,

it was found that no such provision had been made. The price of mules had increased far beyond the government contract price and the contractor had failed to fill the quota.

Cholera had broken out at Aspinwall before the soldiers reached that port and some of the men had come down with the dread complaint even before reaching Gorgona, and during the delay which ensued before transferring to the steamer.

Mrs. Shields has gathered many interesting facts concerning the early stages of the voyage to Fort Humboldt. Her narrative is in part as follows:

"Jungle fever and cholera thinned the ranks terribly, and men and officers were panic stricken and demoralized. Amid this fear and suffering, Grant, acting quartermaster, was a tower of strength and resource. His superior officers gladly allowed him to assume their powers if he took the danger and risks incurred with them. He improvised temporary hospitals, placed the men under stringent rules regarding eating tropical fruits and exposing themselves to the fever fogs which arose from the jungle marshes at night. On his own responsibility he purchased mules to remove the sick, and, without orders, marched a division of men from a death-camp where two-thirds of their number had died of cholera and fever, to a more sanitary station, and later to Panama. Mr. Foote asserted that many a time Grant took from his own slender purse the money to procure care and shelter for fever-stricken soldiers. Amid all this disorder and mismanagement Grant performed one kind of service which has never been accredited him. He took every means possible to keep a correct account of each death and the circumstances surrounding it, as far as could be obtained, and where the bodies were buried. These records were sent to the relatives of the dead men. That death trail across the Isthmus was studded with soldiers' graves, and relatives at home might never have known the fate of their loved ones had it not been for the patient thoughtfulness of the quiet quartermaster who kept his head when others did not.

"Soon after the settlement of Humboldt county, differences arose between the natives and the aggressive white settlers. A few sharp lessons from the guns of the latter impressed the Indian with a wholesome respect for the white man and his methods. There was little to fear from attacks on the settlements, but to the lone herder, hunter and rancher, the lurking savage was a constant menace. A heavy belt of redwood timber encircled Humboldt bay and back of this was a large area of grazing land, rolling hills and fertile valleys. Naturally cattle-raising became the chief industry of the settler and cattle-stealing a profitable employment for the Indians. So great were the depredations that many hundreds of cattle were killed and not a few people murdered.

"In answer to an urgent appeal, the government at Washington established a small fort on Humboldt Heights and soon after the arrival of the troops at Benicia companies B and F were ordered to this post. The fort was built on a bluff overlooking the bay. Behind it stretched miles of unbroken forests of giant sequoias, the dense shade of which was never penetrated by any ray of sunshine. The lofty tops were never at rest. Even in the calmest days of summer they were swaying and sighing in dreary sadness, while under the stress of winter gales they would almost scream in madness. A dusty ribbon of road ran along the foot of the bluff and beyond it mud flats reached to the waters of the bay.

"The companies arrived at Fort Humboldt late in January, 1853, Col. R. C. Buchanan commanding. In August of that year the death of Captain Bliss caused a vacancy to fill which Lieutenant Grant was promoted to the rank of captain and ordered to Humboldt.

"In October, the beginning of the rainy season, Grant reached this outpost of civilization where, with leaden skies overhead, mud and flood under foot, the gray bay in front and the dismal forest behind, with ever the vision before him of the cruel miles between him and his loved ones, he took up the petty duties and spirit-killing routine of garrison life.

"Among Grant's associates at the fort were Quartermaster Rundell, Lieutenants Crook, Collins and Underwood. Underwood was accompanied by his wife, and a little son was born at the fort, who was about the age of Grant's second son, whom he had never seen."

Mrs. Shields often talked with Major Howard, an old resident of Humboldt, who died in 1904, regarding Grant's career in the county. The reminiscences are interesting because they throw a light on conditions then existing as well as by reason of the future career of Grant.

When asked for reminiscences, he said: "You must bear in mind that however great he afterwards became, at the time of his residence here, he was comparatively unknown except to his military associates. We had never heard of him and the only thing that may have attracted attention was the death of Captain Bliss and the promotion of his successor.

"I lived, at that time, on a ranch two miles from the fort and was acquainted with all the officers and they frequently visited my house. The first time that I met Captain Grant was early one foggy morning soon after his arrival. Lieutenant Collins called at my home to borrow my gun to shoot ducks and he was accompanied by Captain Grant. Collins seemed to be showing the new comer around and making him acquainted with the limited sports of the country. They had driven down to the ranch and Grant sat in the buggy while Collins came in for the gun. I went out to the road and was introduced to Captain Grant. He was an ordinary looking man with firmly set mouth and deep, searching eyes that seemed to take me in at a glance and then turned indifferently away. He was a very quiet man, in strong contrast to the joking, fun-loving Collins. For all that Grant was so quiet himself, I think he enjoyed the lively company of Collins, as he seemed to favor his society more than that of any of the other officers.

"There were few amusements at the fort, but sometimes I would receive an invitation which read 'Come up to the post this evening to a gutta-percha banquet.' On account of my young family and their unprotected condition, I could not always accept these invitations, yet when I did, the entertainment was quite enjoyable. A 'gutta-percha' banquet was so called from the chief article of the refreshments, which was a delicacy consisting of small bay mussels pickled in vinegar and served in a widemouthed bottle from which they were harpooned with an iron fork.

"Cards was the only entertainment and nothing more exciting than 'Old Sledge' was played. On one particular evening the card quartette included Quartermaster Rundell, Lieutenants Underwood, Collins and myself. Grant did not play, but reclined on the bed smoking a cigar. He seldom volunteered a remark, yet when addressed always answered pleasantly.

"We were all laughing heartily at something, I have forgotten what, when Grant said, 'Well, boys, you can see a deal more fun in that than I can.'

"Rundell replied, 'Grant, I am afraid that you were born without a sense of humor.'

" 'Perhaps I was, but that is not the only sense that I lack.'

"The bed on which Grant lay was something of a curiosity. It was an immense structure made by one of the men for Rundell, who was six feet, six inches in height. The bed was seven feet long and the same in width, having a head-board which reached to the ceiling and was carved in leaf and scroll design with considerable skill. I afterwards came into possession of the bed and removed it to my home, but after I left the ranch and it was in the hands of a tenant, my house and its contents were destroyed by fire.

"The last that I saw of Grant was just before his departure. One morning I was going to Eureka and at the foot of the hill where the road turns toward the post, I met Captain Grant and Lieutenant Collins. They were in a buggy and Grant's face was partly hidden by a high coat-collar. He did not notice my salutation which was returned by Collins. I did not know at the time that he contemplated a change. I always found him gentlemanly in manner, treating all with quiet courtesy."

Another old friend and admirer of Grant was F. S. Duff, from whom reminiscences were obtained. At the time of Grant's service in Humboldt, there were not over two-score houses in Eureka. Mr. Duff owned a sawmill, lodging house and store, and furnished the lumber and many supplies for the fort. All the officers frequented the Duff home and put up at his lodging house when in Eureka. Mr. Duff was one of the very few intimate friends Grant made during his stay at the garrison.

"Many a stormy night when it was too dark to ride back to the fort, did Captain Grant share my bed," said Mr. Duff. "I furnished the lumber to build many of the houses at the fort and I have enjoyed many evenings with the officers there. In fact, it was my usual custom to drive down to the post Sundays and dine with them.

"The officers' quarters and the furniture in them were hand made, rude and rough. There was no society in the ordinary sense of the word; hunting and fishing become tiresome even with the most enthusiastic sportsmen, which Grant was not.

"I never heard him complain, yet I could see that he was filled with an intense desire to be with his family. One day he lost his wife's ring, which he wore. The intrepid soldier, who preserved his coolness in the bloodiest battles, was completely unstrung. The next morning half of the command was turned out and the parade ground was 'panned' until the ring was found."

Grant's relations with his commanding officer were inharmonious, to say the least. Colonel Buchanan was extremely punctilious and something of a martinet. Grant was a plain, practical, thoroughly drilled soldier, and he had little use for the fuss and frills of military etiquette. His easy methods and carelessness of dress were constant sources of irritation to his superior officer. Little inconsequent trifles of dress and ceremony became ever recurring causes for remarks and unpleasantness. Yet whatever faults the critical colonel may have found, neglect of duty was not among them. The conscientious performance of insig-

nificant duties of a line captain was duplicated when he had the great Federal army in his keeping.

When Grant reached Humboldt he had an octagonal shaped gold piece which was called a "slug" and was worth \$50. With this he bought a plow and vegetable seeds and made a large garden which supplied the post with fresh vegetables. Fresh beef was not always to be had, but Grant made a contract with Seth Kinman, a famous hunter of those days, to supply the commissary department with elk meat. After Grant became president of the United States, old Seth Kinman traveled to Washington and presented his old-time friend with a chair made of polished elk horns.

While on duty Grant never forgot to look out for the welfare of his men. He made frequent visits to their quarters, tasting their food and inspecting sanitary conditions. The men felt free to go to him with complaints and grievances knowing that they would be given a hearing and their claims considered with fairness. Mrs. Shields writes:

"Life at the post was insufferably dull. The Indians gave little trouble and months intervened between the arrival of the mails. There were days and days of rigid drilling and discipline until officers and men became stalled and wearied. Commissary whisky of the vilest kind was to be had in unlimited quantities and all partook more or less. The combination of whisky and idleness was followed by the usual results.

"Under conditions like this, trifles became causes of great moment. One day Captain Grant went duck shooting in the northern part of the bay some distance from the fort. Being absorbed in his sport, he did not notice the ebbing tide until his boat was stuck hard and fast in the mud, a distance from the shore, and he was obliged to stay there until the next tide released him. Colonel Buchanan made his usual fuss over the incident, but Grant simply ignored his fretting and bluster. Grant's indifference to the Colonel's scoldings and fault-finders was one cause of the friction between the two men.

"In regard to the cause of Grant tendering his resignation, about which much comment has been made, the statements of A. P. Marble, with whom the writer conversed before the old soldier's death, reveals Grant in those trying times. The old servant denied that there was any special cause for Grant's resignation, other than that he was not satisfied with existing conditions. Cognizant of his own power and ability, he felt that his life was being wasted. His military ambitions were blasted and his captain's pay inadequate for the support of his family. Besides, his environments were decidedly unpleasant.

"Colonel Buchanan was an efficient officer but strict in petty details to the verge of absurdity," said Mr. Marble. "I will relate an incident proving this. General Crook, of Indian fighting fame, was a lieutenant in Grant's company. He was a sweet-tempered fellow, about twenty years old and brimful of fun and laughter.

"One morning Colonel Buchanan was standing in front of his headquarters and, looking across the parade grounds, saw Lieutenant Crook standing in an easy position with his hands in his pockets.

"The Colonel addressed me, 'Orderly!'

" 'Yes, sir?'

" 'Present my compliments to Lieutenant Crook and tell him to take his hands out of his pockets.'

"I approached the lieutenant and, suppressing a smile, delivered the message. Crook was not on duty at the time and with a pleasant smile, he replied, 'Orderly, present my compliments to Colonel Buchanan and tell him that my pockets are my own.'"

Mrs. Shields saw in the possession of Mr. Marble a form of Grant's resignation which had been thrown aside by him and picked up by the servant while putting the room in order. It probably was a first draught written out and discarded, as the wording is different from the one he did send, and it is addressed to the commanding officer at San Francisco rather than at Washington. It read as follows:

"April 11, 1854.

"Major-Gen. John A. Wool, San Francisco.

"Sir:—I have the honor of tendering my resignation as Capt. of Co. F, 4th Regt. of Infantry, U. S. A.

"Signed. U. S. GRANT."

The resignation which was sent by Grant was as follows:

"Fort Humboldt,

"Humboldt Bay, April 11, 1854.

"Col.,

"I very respectfully tender my resignation of my commission as an officer of the army and request that it may take effect from the 21st of July next.

"I am, Col.,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obt. svt.,

"U. S. GRANT,

"Capt. 4th Infantry.

"To

"Col. S. Cooper,

"Adjt. Gen. U. S. A.,

"Washington, D. C."

The resignation went to the department at Washington at the hands of Colonel Buchanan, was accepted and took effect at the date requested, and soon thereafter Grant left for San Francisco, leaving behind him all hopes of military glory and a year of wasted life.

While Grant was in Humboldt county he had two severe attacks of sickness. His physician was Dr. Jonathan Clark, father of W. S. Clark, banker and mayor of Eureka in 1913. Mrs. Shields thus concludes the interesting story of Grant in Humboldt: "It was after the recovery from the first illness that he tendered his resignation and he had just recovered from the second when the knowledge of its acceptance reached him.

"When the doctor met him again he said rather sadly, 'Well, doctor, I am out,' then added, 'but I will tell you something and you mark my words; my day will come. They will hear from me yet.'

"These words, spoken so deliberately, almost solemnly, impressed his hearer as a prophecy.

"Dr. Clark saw his friend again. When Ex-President Grant made his famous journey around the world, Clark made a special trip to San Francisco to see his former patient. Grant was in the drawing room of the Palace hotel surrounded by a throng of visitors when Dr. Clark entered. The great man

recognized his friend immediately and came briskly forward, greeting the doctor with cordiality and inquired after many of the people of Eureka. Unhappy as had been his year at Fort Humboldt, Grant had nothing but the kindest words for his associates there and from the pinnacle of his fame regarded them with the same quiet kindliness with which he had held them in the dark days of his residence at that dreary western garrison."

CHAPTER VIII.

Early Troubles With the Indians

All accounts of early adventures by the settlers of Trinity county, from which Humboldt county was made, emphasize the fact that there was much mystery involved in the consideration of the Klamath river. That stream was supposed by many to be the Trinity river, while others mistook it for the Salmon. Its source was long unknown after its mouth had been discovered. The Klamath soon attracted a large number of gold hunters, and it was not long after they began to come into the country before the Indians along the Humboldt bay began to look upon them with suspicion.

Many of the old timers were really rough and ready men, and were inclined to treat the Indians as if they were mere dogs. Suspicious and watchful, the Indians magnified all little injuries into much larger ones and entertained a number of small grievances. Of course, there were some men of wicked disposition who, being surly and overbearing, did wrong to the Indians.

One of the characteristics of the Indians is that they cannot particularize or distinguish between individuals. The result was that they held all of the white men responsible for any injury done to them by any one white man, being so constituted mentally that they were unable to distinguish between an individual who had done them wrong and a community of men of the same color of the wrong-doer.

The old doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth found splendid exemplification among the Indians, for if a white man murdered an Indian he immediately killed the first white man he caught, not seeming to care whether the real culprit escaped or not. It was this habit of the Indians which caused a number of the most serious difficulties encountered by the early settlers of Humboldt county.

A few of the old residents of Humboldt county have a keen recollection of perilous times with the Indians. Mrs. R. F. Herrick, an aged woman of Arcata, has a distinct memory of some of the stirring events as late as 1859. In a letter which the editor of this history has been permitted to see, she says as follows:

"We landed in Eureka on November 29, 1859, having a letter of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Huestus. We finally found him at Arcata, and when we crossed the bay and viewed our surroundings we decided to go to the American hotel, which was then kept by a Mr. Bull. We then thought Arcata was the most beautiful place we had ever seen in California. The Plaza looked like green velvet, and the dark background of great redwood trees, I think, was the most beautiful I had ever seen. I then thought that the Indian name, which means a bright or sunny spot, was very appropriate. When I saw Arcata first the sun

was shining over it. I remained at the hotel while my husband went to look at a place near the mouth of Mad river.

"I did not know anyone in the county, but Mrs. Murdock, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Culberg, and Mrs. Minor called and asked me to Mrs. Minor's, where a sewing society was in session, and there I made more acquaintances.

"The tenth of January we moved to the White place. We bought some cows and my husband made the first cheese that was ever manufactured in Humboldt county, and the firm of Coddington & Bowles shipped this cheese by pack-train to the Trinity mines.

"I was very much afraid of the Indians, especially one who was known as Sore Eyed Tom, a big Indian, who came to my house in a sneaking sort of way. All the clothing he wore might be described as a knife about two feet long attached to his neck by a buckskin thong. I was very homesick and lonesome, and he came in one day and he said he was hungry and wanted what he called whago bread.

"I had set some of this bread to rise and did not have any baked at the moment. I was then paring potatoes, so I told the Indian that I did not have any bread ready. He said, 'Too much lie.' That was too much to hear, so I forgot my fear and started for him with the butcher knife raised as if to strike him. I never in my life saw anyone run so fast as that Indian did. He did not wait to open the gate, but jumped over the fence, and as far as I could see him, he was running. I was never afraid of Indians again."

This respected lady says she often went with neighbors to minister to the sick. Among others she met one who was known as Coonskin's daughter, who was very sick. The Indians seemed to appreciate everything which the white ladies did when they carried her up to their house and cared for her and cured her. The father was the chief of the Indians. He mixed his blood with that of Mrs. Herrick's, which was the ceremony that gave her the right to be known as an adopted daughter of the tribe. All the Indians were instructed to look out for her and her family. There was at this time no Indian trouble in the county.

On the second day of February, 1859, the lady heard some shooting and the screams of women and children down by the river. Her husband wanted to go down, but it was before daylight and it was believed imprudent to go.

Men, women and children came tumbling over the fence and on to the porch for protection by the household. After daylight her husband went down to the river and there found one young Indian man dead at the water's edge and an old man lying dead just outside of the house.

Mr. Herrick told her they were going to bury them that afternoon, and two graves were dug just inside of the sand dunes in a green, grassy glade. The corpses were tied in deerskins, like mummies. The young Indian had one wife and baby. She sat patting the corpse and waiting the death-song to come, a pathetic wail that, once heard, can never be forgotten.

About that time Mrs. Herrick and her husband saw twenty or thirty Indians dancing, with war paint on them, and all armed with bows and arrows strapped across their backs. Mrs. Herrick told her husband that if the white people did not desist from abusing the Indians there would be an awful Indian war. Her words proved prophetic.

We have gone a little ahead of our story in order to give a glimpse of conditions as reported by Mrs. Herrick. It should be said, however, that what was

known as the Klamath War occurred in 1855. It was the first serious trouble between any very large body of Indians and the whites, and its origin may be traced indirectly to difficulties that had long passed. These were local and personal, but they conveyed the intelligence to the mountain tribes that the white people were trying to drive them away.

An example of the superstitions of the Indians is well worth citing. One day a captain of the name of McMahon met a few Indians and inflicted chastisement on them, by the aid of his company, for some petty thieving and other wrongs which they had done. The rancheria of the Indians was inadvertently fired on by the troops, and one old squaw was killed thereby. The captain then left with his company, and the Indians were very serious, as one might know they would have been, over the occurrence. They suspected Robert Walker and three of his companions who lived on the Klamath river. This was in 1851.

It was not long after this event, which resulted in the death of the squaw, before Walker and his companions noted that several hundred Indians were holding a pow-wow around his cabin. One grave old Indian came and told Walker that it was the belief of the tribe that he and his companions had killed the squaw. The Indians proposed to give the white men a fair trial, as they said, by taking them up to a place under a certain mysterious tree. A fire was to be built near the tree, and if the smoke were to be wafted towards the cabin in which the white men had lived it would be a sign from the Great Spirit that the men were guilty; but if the smoke were to go in any other direction than towards the cabin it was to be a sign that the men were innocent.

Walker was much surprised, but was a man of cool nerve. He recalled that he had often noticed that along toward noon the rising heat was such that a breeze always took the smoke from his cabin up toward the hills, so his problem was to get the Indians to postpone the trial for an hour or two. He forthwith began to entertain them by stories and to delay them by asking a number of questions. The chief said he would appeal to Mowena, the Great Spirit of his tribe, who would unerringly judge righteously for white men and Indians alike. Then, as the hour grew near, Walker said he was ready to go and he knew, he said, that the Great Indian Spirit would be just to him and his companions. So deeply were the Indians impressed by the efficiency of their fire-tests as a means of communicating with the Great Spirit that they quickly went to the cabin and tendered their friendship to Walker and his companions.

The great fire was built and the breezes carried the smoke away from the cabin, thereby convincing the Indians that they had made a mistake in accusing these men of murder. After this peculiar trial had convinced the Indians that they were wrong, Walker presented the spokesman with a lion's skin, and in a week thereafter the Indians returned and gave him and his companions a present of smoked salmon. These Indians long bore in mind the trial and long maintained friendly relations with Walker. Other events, however, served to inflame the Indians, who were occasionally imposed upon and cheated by some of the worst of the early settlers. Sometimes those who had no authority from Uncle Sam would deal with the Indians and swindle them outrageously.

In the fall of 1852 Colonel McKee, the government's first Indian superintendent for California, went up the Klamath river with a hundred mules loaded with presents for the Red Men. These presents consisted of beads, knives and handkerchiefs of gay and varied colors. Cheap articles of rich color appeal to

the natives of the great forest. Colonel McKee, like nine out of ten employes of the Indian department, had very little knowledge of the Indian character and very little regard for the obligation of any agreement he might make with them. It is said that he unloaded his mules and distributed his presents, calling to his aid as interpreter the same Robert Walker whose life had been saved by the fortunate culmination of the trial by smoke. It is said that a large company of Indians flocked into the camp of Colonel McKee and were very much pleased with the presents which he distributed.

These Indians said they wanted to hear his proposal for continued friendship and peace with the whites, after which a day was set for the making of a treaty which was to be lasting and effective proof of the seriousness and earnestness of the friendship. A large number of Indians were present, and then Colonel McKee, with the pomposity of one high in authority, made a grandiloquent speech, telling the Indians that the white men were as many as the leaves on the trees, and that if the Reds did not remain peaceable their property would be destroyed, but if they remained quiet and inoffensive they would be protected in their lives and property. In conclusion, he said he wanted them to be good Indians until he could go back to San Francisco and return, and when he came back, which was to be in so many moons, he would do more than he had ever done to prove the friendship of the Great Father at Washington.

He turned to Robert Walker and commanded him to interpret the speech to the Red Men. It appears that Walker then had established a ferry across the Klamath river, and in order to make it profitable it was necessary to have the co-operation of the Indians in time of high water. As when he conceived the idea of detaining the Indians in his cabin until the noon breeze should carry the smoke from their trial of fire up the river and away from his home, so now there came to him another happy suggestion. He would make Colonel McKee's speech do a good turn, for he knew the Indians would neither understand nor appreciate the speech if it were literally translated, so he might in reality do Colonel McKee a great service by changing it to suit his own ideas. He therefore began his translation by saying that the white men in San Francisco were more plentiful than the leaves on the trees, and wound up by an assurance from Colonel McKee of perpetual friendship, provided that the Indians would take care of the ferry until Colonel McKee could go to San Francisco and return. Well, Colonel McKee did not return, nor did anybody keep that part of the promise which Walker translated into the treaty. Walker having finished his translation, the Indians held a consultation and answered that they would accept the proposal, whereupon Walker immediately reported to Colonel McKee that his proposition was accepted and that the Red Men would be good Indians until his return. Colonel McKee appeared to consider that his entire duty was not yet done, and he immediately proceeded to lay out a reservation, drawing lines from Weitchpec down the Klamath many miles, including a section of country which lies between the Hoopa and Klamath reservations as at present located. Having accomplished this, he packed up his mules and rode away. And that was the last that was ever seen of Colonel McKee.

The Indians kept their part of the treaty as it was translated to them by Walker, sacredly observing their agreement to assist in operating the ferry, and were in fact on their good behavior during the four or five months that McKee was away, but when they found they had been lied to, and were firmly of the

opinion that Colonel McKee and Walker possibly had been in collusion to deceive them, they began to have serious misgivings.

It would have been easy at this time to have a general war, but there were a number of strong-minded Indians who prevented this. One known as Trinity Jim, and another one who was his associate, did a great deal to prevent the serious outbreak in 1852, when a large number of white persons would have been killed and their property destroyed. However, trouble had been brewing for a long time, and it was inevitable that there could be no settlement of their differences, except a contest for the possession of the Klamath river.

There were many faults on both sides. Many Indians would steal cattle and occasionally a murder would be committed, accompanied with robbery and slaughter, and in this connection some of the white men mistreated the Indians very badly. A terrible murder was committed in the year 1852 on the Klamath river about twelve miles below Weitchpec, at what was known as Blackburn's ferry. A trail had been cut through from Trinidad to this point, and a man by the name of Blackburn had built a ferry there, together with a stopping-place for settlers. One night when Blackburn and his wife, with five or six tourists, were sleeping in their tents, the Indians made a silent and barbarous attack. The five men in the tent slept on the floor with their heads outwards, touching the bottom of the tent. Silently, with deadly intent, the Indians crept up and tomahawked them from the outside while they slept. They then attacked the inmates of the house, but Blackburn was prepared for defense, and while his wife loaded one gun, he fired another, thus keeping the Indians at bay until daylight. Up in the mountains not far away there was a camp of eight white men, and when they heard the firing they went down to the ferry and drove the Indians away. It is easy to realize that this was the beginning of serious trouble. Blackburn and his wife escaped without injury, but there was a strange and sad incident in connection with them. Blackburn had been expecting his father to arrive from the East and made preparations to receive him. On the morning after the attack on his house he went to a rancheria, owned by supposedly peaceful Indians, situated a few hundred yards above on a bench of the mountains. There he found the body of his father, who had been murdered almost within sight of the house he had nearly reached. Whether the murderers were ever punished is not now known, but a volunteer company of miners was raised and several Indians' residences were attacked and burned. This was probably the extent of the punishment that the Indians received. It is not known whether the real murderers were those who fell under the fire of the miners.

In 1853-54, while there was a great deal of talk of Indian warfare there was no general uprising, but many indications pointed to an approaching outrage, so that the superintendent of Indian affairs of the state paid some attention to the Indians of this section. Colonel Buchanan was stationed at Fort Humboldt near Eureka with a portion of the United States forces then doing nothing of special importance or advantage. It was about this time that General Grant had his sad and lonely experience in this part of the country.

In January, 1855, there was much anxiety and suspense among the miners on the Klamath and Salmon rivers, for they heard from many sources that the Indians were preparing for a general outbreak. The miners were so anxious, and in many cases so alarmed, that they deserted their claims and collected at different trading posts on the Salmon river. At some points the rancherias were visited

and firearms were taken away by bands of whites, while at other points the Indians obtained information of the intention of the whites, so their squaws and children were sent into the mountains with whatever firearms the warriors present did not have to carry with them.

Another danger which menaced the whites was the practice of certain unscrupulous traders to sell arms and ammunition to the Indians, as well as to repair their guns. Miners at Orleans bar, knowing the great danger from this practice, on the sixth day of January held a public meeting and pledged themselves to do everything in their power to stop the traffic. It was decided that all persons detected selling firearms to the Indians should be sentenced to have their heads shaved and receive twenty-five lashes and thereafter be driven away from camp. It was also decided to make an attempt to disarm the Indians in the vicinity of Orleans bar. In pursuance of this object the head men of the rancherias in the neighborhood were notified that failure to comply with this request would be visited with death to any Indian carrying weapons, and a notice was given that all who refused to surrender their arms would have until the nineteenth of January to give them up. The Orleans Red Caps and a few other tribes refused to give up their arms, and matters stood largely this way until the middle of January, when a number of miners organized for the purpose of destroying the rancheria of the Red Caps. On the same day the company marched to the rancheria and demanded its surrender. Thereupon there was a volley of shots which killed William Wheeler and Thomas O'Neil and wounded several others. The death of these men demoralized the miners, who retreated to Orleans, and immediately a messenger was dispatched to Colonel Buchanan, in command at Fort Humboldt, asking him for assistance. He ordered Captain Judah and twenty-five soldiers to the scene of the difficulty. They were accompanied by Dr. Simpson of the medical staff. A party of volunteers on horseback also left the bay for Weitchpec.

By this time the entire Indian country was beginning to assume a warlike attitude. The Indians knew every ravine and mountain path, as well as every stream which they could ford. Being children of nature, inured to all sorts of hardship and accustomed to a simple life, sometimes going hungry for days, they had many advantages over the whites, who were much disconcerted by the swift and swollen streams and deep mountain fastnesses that confronted them on almost every hand. By this time the Trinidad Indians and those on Mad river and Little river began to desert their rancherias for the mountains. Not long after this a volunteer company of white men, composed of miners and others, killed Tharash, a bad Indian leader of great cunning and boldness. The war was now on, for the Indians were stealing cattle, robbing and murdering the white men, burning houses and running wild in general. There were at least three thousand five hundred of them, about half of them being armed with pistols, revolvers or guns.

Orleans Bar was the scene of many bitter hostilities, and it was not long before two white men were killed and several were badly wounded in that vicinity, the Indians meantime growing bolder and bolder, and their boldness was accompanied by great treachery. Dunham and Proctor were killed while at work near Orleans Bar on their mining claims. Lamm and Johnson were wounded at the same time and in the same vicinity, the offenders being Red Cap Indians.

Captain Judah arrived at this moment and opened negotiations with the friendlier of the Indians. He consulted the leaders of the mining men as well,

and was of the opinion that peace might be obtained if the parties on both sides would listen to reason, but the miners were strongly for war, desiring if possible to exterminate their foes. About this time the Weitchpecs surrendered to Captain Judah. A company from Union, commanded by Reason Wiley and F. N. Johnson, arrived at the opportune moment. Peace failed, however, because Colonel Buchanan, a man of changing purpose and moods, ordered Captain Judah to return to Eureka. By reason of this unwise course an era of bloodshed that might have been prevented had Captain Judah been allowed to carry on his sensible plan, forthwith ensued. The Salmon river miners, hearing of the trouble below, at once joined their Klamath brethren for the purpose of hunting the Red Men. The Salmon miners, however, refused to join in an indiscriminate attack on all tribes of Indians, as they were requested to do by their friends. They said that it would be the height of folly to attack all Indians, whether friendly or hostile. Strife arose between the miners because of these conflicting views, and this was greatly to the advantage of the Indians.

Captain Buzelle and his company arrived on January 24, 1855, and at once prevented a number of miners from killing peaceable Indians. Capt. U. S. Grant, later of Civil War fame, was at that moment at the mouth of the Salmon river, where several tribes had surrendered to him. The military men, as a whole, Captain Grant co-operating with them, prevented a number of hot-headed men from massacring a number of friendly Indians. The same cool-headed military men confined the hostilities of the whites to a fight against the treacherous Red Caps, who were the leaders of the Indian forces.

About this time Capt. F. M. Woodward and some of his men were led into an ambush by unfriendly guides whom they were obliged to kill. No harm was done to the soldiers, Woodward's party soon thereafter killing twenty warriors and taking almost as many prisoners of war.

News of the war had by this time spread throughout the settlements of the county, and those living away from the hostilities made up their minds to do everything in their power to help the men in the field. Merchants immediately opened their stores to the fighters and to the volunteers who passed through Union and the other settlements, whereupon long pack trains of mules began to carry provisions to the mines. Mining was then a very risky business and was almost abandoned, for there was no safety whatever for the men engaged in it. Nobody could travel or work without the aid of armed guards. About this time some malcontents attacked a rancheria of friendly Indians and killed a number of them. This was a deplorable event. Some miners and others on New river, moved by a motive that surpasses our comprehension at this late day, and which the people of that time could not understand, sold firearms to the Indians, thereby causing the death of many brave pioneers. The events following may be briefly summarized in paragraphs as follows:

March was a hard month of rain, snow, and heavy floods—no hope of relief from the governor or from the superintendent of Indian affairs. Both were indifferent. No representative of either the State or the Nation was on the ground to speak with authority, or nobody had been appointed to succeed Captain Judah.

Volunteers remained close to camp—only a little desultory fighting—occasional lonely cabins or miners in isolated positions were attacked and the miners were killed.

The Hoopas and Weitchpecs, also some other Indians, offered to help the whites in their contest with the Red Caps, if the white men would protect the rancherias of the Indians while they were engaged in the warfare.

April brought good news. F. G. Whipple was appointed Indian agent and he proved to be a man of considerable ability, and was honest. He was influential enough to have the commander at Fort Humboldt reassign Captain Judah to the command in the Klamath. The Indians believed in him, because he was a man of influence. He called a council of the friendly Indians and decided to do all he could to help the whites.

By this time only about fifty Red Caps were left, but within twelve or fourteen days sixteen of them surrendered. Unfortunately, Captain Judah was again ordered to report to Eureka. It seems that a very curse of recalls followed this able man's footsteps. Captain Jones succeeded him, and Jones proved to be a very good man. He and Whipple at once started the Klamath reservation plans which proved successful for a time. The Red Caps, much reduced in number, consented to live on the reservation and were glad to accept reservation life as a good escape from the harassing position into which the whites had forced them.

The miners, too, rejoiced because they were able to return to the bar and pursue their vocation without the danger of being killed.

By 1856 the military authorities again showed signs of great negligence, and the Klamath tribes, growing restless under superstition, began to grow hostile again. They were swayed by superstitious beliefs of all kinds, and their imaginations were inflamed by reason of a number of earthquakes which then occurred. There was some excitement in the Hoopa Valley at this time and the reservation began to give evidence that it would be a complete failure.

The Hoopa Indians were all good shots. There were two hundred of them, and it was the general opinion that they were more than the equal of any two hundred white men among the miners. Various tribes began to grow restless and hostile. For this reason a number of white families became so alarmed that they left and made their homes nearer the settlements around the bay. About this time a few cattle were killed by the hostile Indians at Angel's Ranch.

Soon after this Captain Snyder was sent up to the Klamath to pacify the Indians. They had confidence in him and he explained that the white people desired to know that the restlessness of the Indians did not presage a general outbreak. The Indians soon surrendered a number of guns to him, and peace was assured for a long time. In August there was a little uprising on Redwood creek, but it did not amount to very much.

Occasionally Indians were flogged for stealing or some other little offense of that kind, though some of the bolder pioneers, even then, would have hanged them to the first convenient tree. The whites were often in a perilous position because there were so few of them, also because the Indians were numerous and restless, appearing to be eager to exterminate their foes.

The Indians often tried and sometimes succeeded in ambushing and even killing the settlers. The settlers, however, were rather wary and often escaped from being slain by using their brains and avoiding the snares of the Indians.

A number of atrocities occurred here and there during those times—notably one or two in the Eel River Valley country. David and Adolphus Cooper were slain by Indians and their bodies were mutilated by the wolves, for example. They were two of a family of five brothers who had come from Canada and who had trusted the Indians a little too far.

We cannot pause to give a minute description of the trying events of those times, and must hasten on to matters of more importance.

We might take a little glance at the conditions surrounding a bold tribe known as the Win-toons. They were a desperate race of hardy Red Men who peopled the Bald Hills country and thronged in places remote from large streams. Bledsoe, the entertaining writer of Indian warfare, tells us that the Win-toons were a hardy race subsisting on game and nuts. As their principal occupation was hunting, unlike the lower or valley tribes who lived on fish, they early became accustomed to the use of firearms and were very clever shots. Even before Dr. Gregg and his notable company ascended the Trinity river there were a few guns in the possession of the higher mountain tribes of Indians, and when the valley Indians were using them ignorantly and with poor effect the Win-toons had become proficient in their use and this was anything but encouraging to travelers along the lonely trails.

It may have been that their early acquaintance with the white men induced them to remain friendly as long as they did, for as long as they were friendly they could obtain firearms, also whiskey. For several years after the Klamath war they committed occasional depredations on the property of stock-raisers in the Bald Hills country, and when they saw their old hunting grounds deserted by the deer and the elk, the devil that is naturally in an Indian's composition began to assert itself. Revenge was sweet to the savage, no less than to the civilized man, and with a blind fury, characteristic of the race, theirs was then cruel and atrocious.

About this time several men were murdered in the mountains, one on Trinity trail near Grouse creek. This was a murder of a very heinous character. About July 1 three companies volunteered to go out after the Indians on Redwood creek and the upper Mad river, for they had been acting in a very hostile manner, having attacked a Grouse creek rancheria. Murderous white men were also on the rampage in the wildest way imaginable. They had shot several Indian boys, also others, and were in the habit of looking upon the Indians as their legitimate prey. Unfortunately they were men of so depraved a nature that they had no respect whatever for the rights of the primitive inhabitants of the forest. They hunted down good looking young squaws as if the squaws had been mere animals created for their own enjoyment, and often forced these young women to submit to their passionate desires. A number of half white children resulted from these forays of the men who thus violated Indian maidens, who were often regarded as worthless creatures except for rapes of this character. It is said that bands of white men, consisting of three or four depraved wretches, would often catch a young squaw or two and detain them for several days or weeks at their cabins and then permit them to make their way home as best they could.

All this naturally inflamed the Indian's desire for revenge and many murders of white men followed in the guerrilla warfare that resulted from this conduct. The Indians began to plan as best they could to circumvent their white foes. There were many lonely trails and canyons, veritable death traps, into which the Indians often lured their foes.

While citizens were raising many volunteer companies for the purpose of attacking the Red Men, the Indians were far from idle. Mass meetings were being held among the white men at Union, but meetings in the woods were being held by the Indians. While the white men were discussing the question of exterminating the Indians, the Indians, on the other hand, were discussing the

question of harassing the whites. At Union the sentiment for a time was that the only hope was in the total extermination of the Indians, but the Win-toons were also busy, and the plan to exterminate them seemed one that could not be carried out.

The unprovoked murder of one Paul Boynton inflamed the white men and stirred them to action. About this time people were aroused by rumors of atrocities and decided to go along rational lines of warfare. Forty-eight soldiers arrived from Fort Humboldt and this, unfortunately, checked the popular movement against the Indians and the entire result proved later to be rather disastrous to the whites and was in the nature of fuel added to the flames.

Governor John P. Weller, sitting at Sacramento in comfort, was slow to act. A. Wiley, then editor and publisher of the Times, pleaded for help and showed the necessity for action, but even then the Governor did not call for volunteers, nor did he seem willing to do anything to help the settlers in the Northwest. Fort Humboldt, strangely, was equally slow and sleepy—a mass of inactivity and stupidity at Sacramento and the same at Fort Humboldt.

Here a peculiar event occurred. Suddenly news came from some Indian that a horrible massacre had occurred. It was reported that hostile Indians had murdered many families of peaceable Indians in the Mad River country and that the tribes of Indians friendly to the whites were in great danger. It was reported that the women and children of the peaceable tribes were wholly at the mercy of the more ferocious of the Red Men. The people of Union and the surrounding country at once began to hunt everywhere possible for firearms, desiring to go to the aid of the Indians, but just as the settlers were about ready to go forth to rescue the friendly Indians it was discovered, by reports from some ranchers and others, also by news from a scouting party, that there was nothing in the story. It was either a joke or a lie started by a few stray Indians. Stories of this character were frequent and the public was often excited by all sorts of rumors.

Finally, after a long period of warfare which we cannot describe more fully here, the war came to an end. Hard pressed and half famished, the Win-toons were forced to surrender, but not until many lives were lost on both sides. General Kibbe and his troops had suffered terrible hardships for five and a half months. The settlers and the state owed them much, for they came to the rescue many times when it was believed that little help, if any, would be afforded to the settlers. The state of California finally paid them \$52,000 as a mark of appreciation of their services. The Win-toons went to their reservation, but did not remain there long in happiness. They began to feel the call of the wild and the desire to rove. They grew weary and began to desert the softer life of the reservation for the high country in the mountains, their native environment.

As the situation developed the outlook for peace became more and more gloomy, for it was evident that neither the army nor the state would master the situation with any degree of celerity; but the effective work of Kibbe and his brave soldiers had now become only a memory. True, the Win-toons and others had been brought under the power of military force, and they knew that the military forces were strong when well directed, but the Indians were beginning to learn how to fight with their foes and they grew bolder as time wore on.

A strong force like that which General Kibbe commanded could have suppressed the uprisings which were now inevitable, but the delay in paying volunteers, owing to the sleepiness and redtape at Sacramento, had had an evil effect

on the people and had warned the volunteers not to rush in where angels might fear to tread.

About this time some of the bolder Indians began to commit murders in the Mattole valley and elsewhere. It was not long after this until the blankets, ammunition and arms of the murdered men were found on a rancheria and several Indians confessed that they had committed the deed. The case was one of peculiar atrocity, for the bodies of the murdered men were chopped up and thrown into the surf.

It was evident that the only way that could be devised for rectifying these conditions would be for volunteers of the pioneers to go after the Indians without any hope of assistance or reward from the state. The news of these events spread throughout the county and caused a great deal of excitement, especially as the stories were exaggerated as they were passed along.

By the beginning of February, however, there was a strong organization to go out and fight the Indians, and it was manifest that the Red Men were to be met with great firmness. In vain the volunteers appealed to Sacramento for arms, but no requisitions from the people in the lonely outpost of Humboldt were honored by the Governor at Sacramento. Not only was no attention paid to the petitions and the earnest oral requests, communicated by travelers who chanced to reach Sacramento, but the war claims, for some mysterious reasons, were not paid. Citizens who had rendered valuable services and furnished supplies in good faith, and where every consideration of honor and of public policy should have prompted Congress at Washington to make necessary appropriations to cover the losses, were doomed to disappointment. It is no wonder that Bledsoe tells us that the farmers and settlers, hemmed in by innumerable difficulties, exasperated and maddened beyond control, were prepared to sanction the most desperate enterprises if they contained even the slightest promise of relief.

Those who live in Humboldt county today, isolated though it be, can have no appreciation of the terrible difficulties that confronted the pioneers of the first ten years in the history of Humboldt county. It was about this time that one of those mysterious leagues which are sometimes formed by civilized man was hatched and began to plan its awful work of destruction which was fated to be executed upon the Indians. It will be best to speak of this briefly and to say that on Saturday evening, February 25, 1860, the most remarkable massacre ever known in Humboldt county occurred on what was then known as Indian Island, being now known as Gunther's Island. More than two hundred Indians of all ages and of both sexes were engaged in worshipping, dancing, feasting, and enjoying themselves. Sometime during the night their stealthy foes, maddened beyond all imagination by knowledge of the treachery and continuous warfare that had harassed them, went to the island and killed every Indian there. When the sun rose on the morning of February 26 its bright rays shone on a scene of death and desolation. Old men and women lay dead with their heads split open or their hearts pierced with daggers or bullets, while by their side, young in life's great battle, boys and girls alike lay peacefully sleeping in the sleep of death. Terrible was the destruction which had fallen upon all these for the crimes that had been perpetrated during the year preceding.

At other places throughout the county simultaneously similar deeds of violence had been perpetrated upon the Indians. At last the white men had become more barbarous than the savage, and every member of the mysterious league had sworn to keep the secret until his death. In the years that have passed

no lip has ever whispered the story of the great massacres which then occurred. This deed excited great condemnation among a large class of the white people, but it stirred the Indians to the very depths of revenge and destroyed every hope of peace at that time. In the three massacres which then occurred more than three hundred Indians met their death, and the news of the uprising of the whites soon spread throughout the county. Immediately thereafter the county grand jury tried very hard to ascertain the names of the persons who were responsible for the killing of the Indian children and women, but their reports concluded that after a strict examination of all the witnesses nothing was elicited to enlighten them as to the perpetrators. They expressed their condemnation of what they called the outrage and regretted that their investigations met with a result so deplorable and absolutely void of facts.

Three months of trouble and Indian warfare quickly followed in the wake of these massacres and some of the most terrible of all events of those times were then perpetrated by both sides in this warfare. It will thus be seen that the year 1860, while it was one of war for the nation, it was one of a peculiarly atrocious war for the people of Humboldt county. At no time during the year was there anything like an abatement of the difficulties which had so long confronted the settlers—difficulties of the character which have been described in these pages. The Indians began to leave the reservations for the Klamath country, and those in the Hoopa valley showed signs of dissatisfaction. Evidently there were many conferences among the Red Men and they had decided to do all they could to harass and avoid the whites. It was not long before hostile tribes throughout the county were on the warpath in deadly earnest. A veritable reign of death followed. Many murders were committed during the last half of the year and they left a profound impression on the people. The community was startled out of any idea of peace that might have been entertained at the beginning of the year, for the Indians had entered on a fanatical attempt to exterminate the white people or drive them from the settlement. This naturally caused the people to hold mass meetings and take more active measures against the Indians. A two years' war ensued and many bloody deeds characterized this fighting. The Hoopas were the leaders in the fight on behalf of the Red Men, and Captain Flynn of the United States Army has been given the credit for leading the first actual engagement of the war, which occurred a few days before the massacre at Stone Lagoon in April, at a place called Big Ben, on the North fork of Eel river.

There was a notable raid at Trinidad, a terrible battle at Redwood creek, and a number of engagements between scouting parties and Indians followed. The mountaineers were the most active of the whites in pursuing the Indians at this time. They had enough to do when pack trains had to be escorted across the mountains and houses had to be guarded, for swiftly moving bands of savages had to be trailed over deserted hills and through dangerous canyons. The mountaineers proved themselves to be very effective, and it was through their able battling with the reds that victory finally came to the white men. August and September brought desolation and death to the whites and reds alike in the vicinity of the Trinity mines. Bledsoe's history gives a wonderfully interesting account of this two years' war, and the reader who may be interested is referred to it. Not only so, but Bledsoe's wonderfully interesting volume should be consulted by any person desiring to know more minutely the facts concerning the Indian wars of the northwestern part of California.

We have given the foregoing account, with some local color, simply to give the reader a general idea of the conditions which confronted the pioneers who founded Humboldt county. In conclusion it may be well to give a view of the ideas entertained by those who have given careful consideration to the Indian question.

It is the opinion of a number of investigators and men who have had a long and intimate acquaintance with the pioneers that the wars with Indians were caused very largely by the overbearing and criminal conduct of a comparatively few men. It is said that one of the most flagrant of the early incidents which led to the war was that of a man who attempted to assault a beautiful young Indian woman as she was going along with her boy. He allowed his passion to get the best of him and demanded that the woman yield to him. She refused and her son clung to her garments, whereupon the bully, made angry by the outcry of the boy, shot him down by his mother's side, after which he proceeded to carry her away to his tent. After this her people killed an ox and did some other deeds in revenge, and it was not long before the community was in an uproar. In speaking of these early Indian troubles, J. Ross Browne says: "I am satisfied, from an acquaintance of eleven years with the Indians, that had the least care been taken of them, these disgraceful massacres and wars would never have occurred. A more inoffensive and harmless race of beings does not exist on the face of the earth, but wherever they attempted to procure a subsistence they were hunted down; driven from the reservations from the instinct of self-preservation; shot down by the settlers upon the most frivolous pretexts, and abandoned to their fate by the only power that could afford them protection." The massacre of the Indians still continued, and in February, 1861, thirty-nine Diggers were killed by the settlers on main Eel river above the crossing of the old Sonoma trail. A few settlers at Kentinshaw, at the beginning of the winter, in order to avoid danger to their stock from snow, moved down on main Eel river at the point named. Not long thereafter some of them returned to look after their houses, and found that the Indians had destroyed all of them. Thereupon a company started in pursuit of the offenders, taking along some friendly Indians to assist them. They found the band that committed the damage and killed the Indians, to the number stated above. The Indians at once retaliated as best they could and the settlers were driven from the interior. It was estimated that nine thousand head of cattle were killed by the Indians. Another war was at once started in which local volunteers participated.

For many years, it is evident, that the Indians of the state in general were abused and defrauded of their natural rights and sometimes cheated out of government bounties. Their domestic happiness was disturbed by lawless adventurers, and they were driven from their favorite fishing grounds and hunting places under a pretense of Indian hostilities, when the primary object in some cases was to get possession of choice locations and obtain money from the government for quelling disturbances. This statement will not apply as an indictment against the whole or even against a very large part of the early settlers; but it is known that there was a large number of unscrupulous men who acted as here indicated. It is not strange that these encroachments upon the natural rights of the Red Men aroused their passions and inflamed their savage nature into a veritable fire, until they were driven to become dangerous foes to the white race and forced to cause much suffering. For a long time they retarded the growth

and prosperity of the country, but it has been a good many years since there was any outbreak.

A little glance at the reservation question will show that under the act of Congress passed in 1864, it was provided that not more than four reservations should be set apart for Indians in California, and that these would be under two superintendents. The Hoopa valley, in Humboldt county, was of course one of the settlements.

Congress, in July, 1868, authorized the abandonment of some Indian farms on Smith river in Del Norte county and removed the Indians to the Hoopa valley in Humboldt county. A resident of Humboldt county was employed, being an experienced mountaineer, well acquainted with the routes, to bring the Indians to the reservation in Humboldt county.

The Hoopa reservation has an area of about thirty-eight thousand acres, and the valley is estimated to contain about two thousand five hundred acres of arable land. With the assistance of the Smith river reservation Indians, through systematic and expert operation, a large crop of grain and vegetables was raised in the valley soon after they came there. The reservation was under a fine state of cultivation almost immediately and the government report indicates that it is now one of the best in the country. Where all was once bloodshed and consternation, peace and plenty now prevail. Those wars and those times are now only a memory, yet they are a part of history.

CHAPTER IX.

Life and Times in the Early Fifties

One of the first things that impresses one who talks with an intelligent pioneer of '49 or '50 who retains a vivid recollection of "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of forty-nine" is that he was in the very morning of life when he crossed the plains or rounded the Horn. The picture of a company of young men, each a bold soldier of fortune, is the inevitable impression left on the investigator after interviewing a pioneer, whether he came to Sutter creek in 1849 or to Humboldt county in the early '50s.

John Carr gives a vivid account of those who were his associates in those times, in his entertaining *Pioneer Days in California*. He tells the reader that he was always amused when he read the wholly incorrect accounts of pioneer days, as set forth by writers of later years. Their story books and newspaper articles were often illustrated by woodcuts of "rockers" and "long toms," while the portraits or cuts of the miners themselves were such that he sometimes imagined that the miners must be disturbed in their graves. It will be interesting to quote him, thus: "I sometimes think that, if it were allowed to the spirit of man to come back to this world, some outraged miner who sleeps his last sleep on the mountain side, or in the flats of California, would rise from his grave and haunt the artist who drew such caricatures of the early Californian miners. Most of the miners that I see in the woodcuts appear to be old, haggard looking men, with bent backs, slouch hats, and wrinkled faces, more like the picture of the tramp of 1890 than the honest miner of 1850.

"As a rule the first immigrants that came to California were young men—the very flower, physically speaking, of the United States; and the pictures in the modern woodcuts no more represent them than they do Chinese. It has been

my endeavor to give a correct history of the times and doings of the men and women of the past who were the pioneers of our civilization and who planted American manners, customs, and laws in the great state of California."

The sturdy young men who blazed the way for civilization in Humboldt county met with many hardships among the Indians and beasts of the forests. Not only so, but they had almost no social life. There were neither women nor children in the North until 1851, when Mrs. Joseph Ewing, long thereafter a resident of Eureka, had the honor of being the first woman to arrive in Trinity county. She became popular with "the boys" and was looked upon as the mother of the camp. She and her husband started the United States hotel and were followed by Richard Johnson and his wife, who lived for many years in the Bear River country. They also started a hostelry which they called Sidney Mill.

Boys were also a rarity. The writer remembers talking with an old man of the name David Dean, a resident of Freshwater, who said he was the first boy who ever saw Eureka. He came from the East with his parents when very young. "I attracted as much attention as a circus," he said, "as some of the men followed me around as if they had never seen a boy before. They all treated me well."

There was a rude form of justice, accompanied by force. It seems that about until the summer of 1851 nobody paid much attention to either politics or civil law. The miners made their own laws, civil and criminal. It seems that the Legislature of '50 and '51 passed the act creating Trinity county. Carr tells us that Shasta county was then the most northerly county of the state, and very little attention was paid to the state laws there. Under the act creating Trinity county, the whole of the territory embracing Trinity, Humboldt, Old Klamath and Del Norte, was embraced within the limits of Trinity. Nobody cared much about nor paid much attention to the act of the Legislature until the middle of the summer, when a crowd of men were seen riding into Weaverville by the astonished natives.

Mr. Carr says: "They did not look like miners, and looked too honest to be gamblers. The query was, 'who were they?' We were not long in suspense, for they announced themselves as candidates for the offices of the newly made county of Trinity. They were residents around Humboldt Bay."

It seems that Blanchard ran for county judge, C. F. Ricks for county clerk, John A. Whaley for assessor, Tom Bell for county treasurer, Dixon for sheriff, John A. Lyle and John H. Harper for senator, McMillan for the Legislature. The list was almost complete. It was then that Mr. Ricks began his memorable fight for the county seat. He was anxious to get the vote for Eureka, and Whaley for Arcata or Union Town, as it was then called, made the other fight. Buck-sport had many friends, but it did not amount to very much in the contest.

It is interesting to go back to those early times for evidences of the social life and economic conditions in general. It seems that in those early days the United States mails were very uncertain and very costly, but whenever new mines were discovered or a new camp was located it is said that some enterprising person would go around and obtain all the names of the people in the camp. Soon thereafter he would start a pony express and it was not much trouble to induce each man to take some kind of a newspaper. It is said that the Western men would usually take the Missouri Republican or the Louisville Courier-Journal, while the Eastern men took the New York Herald or the New York Tribune. The newspapers sold for fifty cents each, and the postage on each letter was \$1. Men did not begrudge the \$1 and were glad to receive mail at that price. It is said that

one could seldom go into a miner's tent or cabin without finding some of the newspapers mentioned.

The houses of those times were very crude. From four to six men were usually found in each habitation, and the same number were usually present at each "mess." Honesty was the rule, the only trouble, or almost the only trouble about property, being the theft of small articles now and then by wandering Indians. It was this habit of stealing among the Indians, in part, which caused a great deal of bitter warfare in later years.

It was common to see stray horses and oxen wandering around camp. Sometimes they would upset the unprotected barrels of sugar and flour, or play havoc with the food, much to the amusement or disgust of the miners, according to the plentifulness of the aforesaid articles. But as there was generally a great scarcity, the funny side of the situation did not appeal to the miners until some years thereafter.

The single house of a miner, often situated near a spring or creek, was frequently the forerunner of a town. Those houses were hardly worthy of the name, being crude and having no floors except the earth itself. The beds were usually made of logs, which were squared so as to be comfortable, and lined with gunny bags or potato sacks. Fern leaves and hay were frequently used to spread over the log and soften it for a bed. The covering was of blankets, and on this the miners were rather comfortable and would have remained so but for the habits of those who did not use sufficient water and precaution with themselves, for which reason many of the camps were infested with vermin.

One of the comforting features of those houses consisted of large fire-places, which, in cold weather, always had roaring fires. They were built usually of granite or slate and were very capacious, being at least six feet wide. This great size enabled them to accommodate good sized logs and saved the miners and others of the camp from cutting the wood very short.

Frying pans were frequent and flapjacks were common. The camp men frequently took turn about as to the cooking, or frequently one who was more good-natured than the others, or who was an expert at the culinary game, presided as cook. When a man would act as cook he was usually given good service by the others, who would bring him water and do the washing of the dishes. Sometimes it was a great problem to find good food aside from the flapjacks and hardtacks of old times, but frequently quail, rabbit, coon, squirrel, deer, and hare were found. At times the meat was so scarce that miners, feeling a great desire for it, would eat coyote or even in some instances, a hawk. This condition was rare, however, and few of the old-time miners can recall times so hard as this.

One of the great perils in many camps was from rattlesnakes, which were very numerous. A snake would cause consternation in a camp where bruin and the wild lions of the hills would be laughed at or hunted to death.

CHAPTER X.

Organization of Humboldt County

In order properly to understand the early days and organization of Humboldt county the reader should gain some idea of the organization of the state and its first election. It should be understood that the first election held in California, in 1849, was not participated in by the residents of

the north, if there were any. In 1849 the state was not organized, and the election precincts were established only in those interior towns and mining camps that had sprung into prominence during the few months after the great gold rush following the discovery by the immortal Marshall. Up to this time the adventurous feet of prospectors had not passed the beautiful verdure-clad hills of the northern latitude. Of those who were destined to become the founders of the county some were then in the Southern mines, others were toiling wearily westward or tossing upon the bosom of ocean around the Horn eager to reach the land of gold and sunshine. Many others were in their Eastern homes with hardly a thought of the far-away land that was to beckon them to its shores.

Elliott tells us that upon the subdivision of the State into counties in 1850 Mr. Wathall, a member of the Assembly and of the delegation from the Sacramento district which includes the Sacramento valley as far as the Oregon line, proposed the names of Shasta and Trinity for the northern part of the State, which at that time included what is now Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, and a part of Butte county.

It is interesting to reflect that when the State was divided into counties by the act of February 18, 1850, the northern region was generally an unknown land to the Legislators. The excitement in Trinity county was at that time at its very height, but still very little was known of the entire region, the population having progressed but little beyond the diggings on the Sacramento river and Clear creek, and about Shasta. All the northeastern part of this territory was erected into one county called Shasta, with the county seat at Reading's ranch. The northwestern part was called Trinity county, with the county seat at Trinidad, and thus the territory was divided into Trinity and Shasta counties.

All that portion of the State lying west of Shasta county and that which was afterwards formed into Trinity, Humboldt, Klamath, and Del Norte counties was created and known as Trinity county, but as it was yet a comparatively strange land it was attached to Shasta for judicial purposes. This action was taken because it was expected that a large population would soon be found on Trinity river and about the bay of Trinidad. Trinity county was divided in 1852, all south of a line due east of the mouth of Mad river being Trinity, and all north of that line being Klamath county.

The California Legislature of 1850-51 provided for the organization of Klamath county and ordered an election to be held on the second Monday in June, 1851. The act was approved on May 28, 1851.

The officers were duly elected and the county government took effect immediately thereafter. This act recognized Trinity county, and the territory consisted of Klamath at the north and Shasta at the east. The Legislature appointed commissioners to designate election precincts and superintend the election. Five commissioners were appointed, none of whom were from what is now Trinity county; two were from Humboldt City, two from Eureka, and one from Union, the old name for Arcata.

The following were the first officers elected for Klamath: county judge, Dr. Johnson Price; district attorney, William Cunningham; county clerk, John C. Burch; sheriff, William H. Dixon; assessor, J. W. McGee; treasurer, Thomas L. Bell.

By act of the Legislature, approved May 12, 1853, Trinity county was divided into two parts. The western portion was organized into Humboldt county, and the eastern portion retained the old name of Trinity. The clerk of Trinity county was required to restore to the clerk of Humboldt county, the books, records, maps, and papers held by Trinity county, and the same became a part of the records of Humboldt county, including maps of the towns of Union (Arcata), Eureka, and Bucksport. This change in boundaries made the territory into five counties as follows: Klamath, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta.

The act provided that its boundaries should commence at a point in the ocean three miles due west of Mad river, thence due east from the point of beginning to Trinity river, thence up the Trinity river to the mouth of Grouse creek, thence south to the north line of Mendocino county, and thence to the ocean. This boundary was rather indefinite and caused considerable trouble thereafter. In 1874 Humboldt and Siskiyou counties acquired the territory of old Klamath county, and it no longer appears on the maps. In 1874 it was disorganized, divided, and attached to Siskiyou and Humboldt. Much the larger part was attached to Humboldt, and at this date the territory of the original two counties has become seven counties, and one has disappeared. There at once arose a number of contests regarding the location of the county seat of Humboldt county. Rival towns along the bay did all in their power to obtain the coveted prize, and much bitterness of feeling resulted as the contest went on, as has been said elsewhere in this history. The town of Union was designated as the seat of justice, but Bucksport and Eureka were far from being reconciled. In fact they became jealous rivals. At the first contest for location of the county seat, people of Eel River, in conjunction with all the rural districts of that part of the county, joined with Bucksport and supported that place for the location, but Union, or Arcata, bore off the prize. The air was filled with charges of fraud and dishonesty.

A petition signed by more than one-third of the voters of Humboldt county was put in circulation and an application was made for another contest, and this was entered into with great bitterness on both sides. In order to settle the matter an election by popular vote was immediately called.

It is interesting to recall the claims which were set forth by Bucksport at the time of the second contest. In a signed argument the proposition appeared in the following language: "That Bucksport is the most appropriate place for county seat in Humboldt county. It has the best townsite, the best natural advantages for a commercial city, and by far the best water off the bay for shipping purposes. That it is the nearest central of any of the places proposed, and most accessible; that it will accommodate the citizens generally better than any other place, produce more general quiet, and that, when once established, will be far more likely to remain permanent than any other place on the bay; are facts of so general notoriety and so well established in the minds of the public, that arguments in substantiation are unnecessary."

In the Humboldt Times of October 14, 1853, is published a conveyance from William Roberts to the committee for the purpose of laying such honorable motives before the public as shall secure the selection of Bucksport for county seat. Mr. Roberts agreed to convey by deed to the trus-

tees named by him a large portion of his quarter section of land at Bucksport on which is situated that most beautiful plateau overlooking the bay. The deed provided for surveying the tract into lots 50x100 feet and that every citizen of the county "outside of Bucksport precinct shall be entitled to a lot of that size for the nominal price of \$1 if he shall support Bucksport for the county seat and it be selected as such."

The result of the matter was that neither place received the majority of the votes cast. Union retained the location until the act of the Legislature in 1856, removing it from that place to Eureka, which act took effect on May 1, 1856.

The board of supervisors at a special meeting April 12, 1856, accepted the proposal of R. W. Brett to furnish the county with a court room, two jury rooms, clerk's, treasurer's, and sheriff's offices, at Eureka for one year from the first day of May, 1856. Mr. Brett reserved to himself the use of the court room, and with this reservation furnished the rooms mentioned for \$200 per annum.

On Thursday, the first day of May, L. K. Wood, the county clerk and ex-officio recorder, removed the records, books, files, a safe, and other property belonging to those two offices to Eureka, in accordance with the act declaring Eureka the county seat of Humboldt county from and after that day.

R. W. Brett, who owned the building at Eureka occupied by the county for court room and offices, had them improved by January, 1857, by having the court room extended through to the front of the building the same height and width, making the various spaces to some 25x25 feet and sixteen feet high. These rooms were used until the court house was built.

In 1860 Humboldt county purchased a block of ground lying between Second street and the bay, being above the termination of First street and between I street on the west and K on the east, with a large frame building thereon built at that time.

The contract was then entered into for placing this building on the block, adding wings thereto for a court house. The main building was eighty feet in length, parallel with Second street, by twenty-four feet deep. There was a front projection for entry way at the center extending towards Second street 12x26 feet.

The affairs of the county were managed by what was known as the court of sessions from its organization in 1853 until 1863, when they passed into the hands of the board of supervisors. The county judge, as chief justice, and two justices of the peace as associate justices, composed the old court of sessions. Annually the county judge convened the justices of the peace of the county, who selected from their own number two who should act as associate justices of the court of sessions for the ensuing year.

The duties of the court of sessions at first were chiefly to administer the affairs of the county, a function which is now always discharged by the board of supervisors. In time a radical change was made in the powers of this court by conferring upon it the criminal jurisdiction previously exercised by the district court. It had the power to inquire into all criminal offenses by means of a grand jury and to try all indictments found by that body except those for murder, manslaughter, and arson, which were certified to the district court. In 1863 the court was abolished and its powers were

2. ▲▲ Represents Indian Villages

T Trinidad Head

L Little River

M Mad River

J Jacoby Creek

D Daby Island

W Woleley Island

G Garter's Island

B Bano's Point

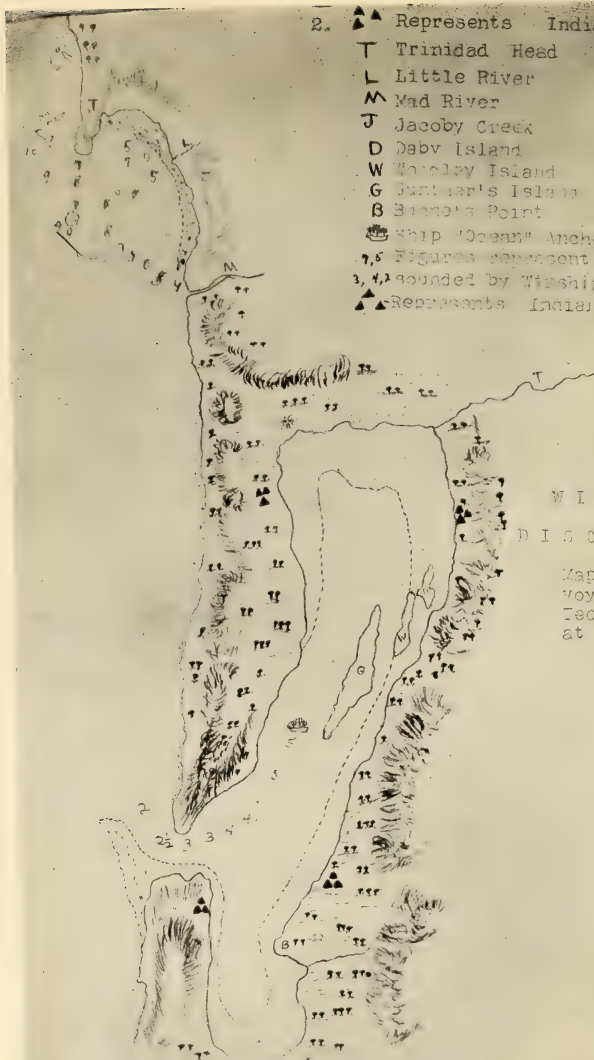
⚓ Ship "Ocean" Anchorage.

7, 5 Figures represent fathoms of water as sounded by Winship.

▲▲ Represents Indian Villages.

WINSHIP'S
DISCOVERY, 1806

Map from chart of the
voyage to be found in
Tedenker's Great Atlas
at St. Petersburg, Russia



conferred upon the county court. This was the highest local tribunal of original jurisdiction, embracing chancery, civil, and criminal causes. As at first created it had original cognizance of all cases in equity and its civil jurisdiction embraced all causes where the amount in question exceeded \$200, causes involving the title to real property, or the validity of any tax, and issues of fact, joined in the appropriate court.

This court had power to inquire into criminal offenses by means of a grand jury and to try indictments found by that body. In time the Legislature took from this court its criminal jurisdiction and conferred it upon the court of sessions, leaving it the power of hearing appeals from that court on criminal matters, and the power to try all indictments of murder, manslaughter, arson, and any causes in which the members of the court of sessions were interested.

CHAPTER XI.

Russians in Northern California.

It will be recalled that the good ship Ocean visited Humboldt bay early in the nineteenth century. Its coming was at the time when sea-otter hunting was attracting a large number of Russians to the northern shores of California. It is interesting in this connection to digress for a moment and consider the status of California with regard to the world at large during those early years of silence and comparative isolation.

Though the Spanish did not visit Humboldt county, they regarded it as under their protecting wings. Mexico consulted Madrid concerning everything pertaining to the rights of nations in what was known as Alta California. There was a time when the northern part of California was the subject of parleying and negotiations between St. Petersburg and Madrid. Russia wanted to buy it or lease it for a long term of years. What would have become of Humboldt county if the Czar of Russia had bought Northern California? This interrogation carries us far from the current of history, but it is worth a moment's reflection.

It should be borne in mind that under the Spanish rule commerce with the great world outside was strictly forbidden, but many ambitious navigators from other countries began, early in the nineteenth century, to direct their ships toward the Pacific coast with a view to getting a foothold in the new world, of which they were hearing a great many glowing stories. La Perouse was probably the first foreign visitor. He arrived in 1786, and in 1792 Vancouver saw the Pacific coast. In 1796, however, the Otter, a Boston ship, appeared at Monterey.

One of the most remarkable visits from a foreigner was that in 1806, at which time a Russian ship came from Sitka, Alaska, and anchored in the bay of San Francisco under the command of Rezanof, an officer of high degree. He remained in the state for some time and made himself popular by reason of his learning and courteous manner. Incidentally, the sad story of Rezanof furnished Bret Harte with material for one of his most beautiful poems, which is known as "Dona Concepcion." It deals with the love affairs and the romantic ending of the courtship between Rezanof and Dona Concepcion Arguello, daughter of an illustrious Spanish commander. Rezanof

became betrothed to the daughter of Arguello, who was then comandante of the Presidio, and this close relation enabled him to do a great deal of trading with the people, under a suspension of the old rule against such traffic, which had long been prohibited.

Rezanof, or Razanoff, as it is often spelled, went to Russia on a mission of state, also to obtain the consent of the Czar to his marriage to Miss Arguello. He promised to return and lead the beautiful and trusting girl to the altar, but he died on his way across Siberia, perishing in a lonely hut to which he had been carried, after injuries received by being thrown from a horse. He arose from his bed too soon, being eager to join his bride, suffered a relapse, and soon died alone and far away. Miss Arguello waited for many years, but the lover of course could not return, nor did she receive news of his death until the roses had faded from her cheeks and her eyes had often been wet with tears. Harte's poem shows how the maiden watched and waited throughout the lonely years, hearing in happy dreams the footsteps of his return. And when the shadow at last fell across her life—when she heard that her faithful lover had died without being able to send her even a whisper—she became heart-broken and took no further interest in the affairs of the world. It was then that she became a nun in the Roman Catholic Church. She died in a convent, at Benicia, in 1857, having long served as one of the Sisters of Visitacion.

Thus it will be seen that the ancient drama of the human heart had a beautiful setting in those far away times of adventure. It was the old grand passion that unlocked the gates of San Francisco to the Russians, the same drama that broke the heart of the trusting young woman. It seems that Rezanof fell in love with the comandante's beautiful daughter as soon as he saw her, but when he left her it was forever. Harte thus refers to the patient waiting of the disappointed Concepcion:

Long beside the deep embrasures where the brazen cannon are,
Did she wait her promised bridegroom and the answer of the Czar;
Watched the harbor-head with longing, half in faith and half in doubt,
Every day some hope was kindled, flickered, faded, and went out.

Rezanof's visit was followed, in 1812, by the coming of a number of Russian pioneers, whose purpose was trading rather than settling the country. All produce that the Russians either raised or traded for was sent to northern Russian stations. The population, always under strict military government, amounted to about three hundred in 1840. It consisted of Aleutians, Indians, and Russians.

Under the initiative of a large fur company they founded a trading station some nineteen miles north of Bodega bay, built a fort that has always been known as Fort Ross, although its Russian name is said to have been another word which sounds like the word Ross, and carried on a thriving trade with the simple aborigines, as well as with a number of Spaniards. The station was established in 1812 and did fairly well until 1841, when it was abandoned. Long before this time, however, it was in evidence that the Russians would not try to colonize either Humboldt or Mendocino county, being satisfied to remain at Fort Ross and do their trapping and fishing from there. It should be said that the Spaniards and Mexicans had always looked upon that fort and the Russian settlements around it with disfavor.

When the Czar of Russia decided to abandon his fort he sold the Russian holdings to Capt. John A. Sutter, an enterprising and successful Swiss pioneer, who played an important part in the later history of California, and on whose properties the famous James W. Marshall discovered gold in 1848. It should be remembered, however, that the going away of the Russians from Fort Ross did not mean that Russians and other foreigners were to be seen no more in northern California in those times. The Columbia and North American fur companies pooled their interests, and thereafter it was very common to see trappers, hunters and fur traders throughout the northern part of the state, some of them visiting Humboldt county. It should be understood that not only the Spanish, but many of the others of those early times regarded the coming of foreigners with disgust, looking upon them with suspicion and regarding them as intruders.

From time to time the Mexican Congress passed stringent laws against foreigners from every nation, not desiring them to gain a foothold in the territory. In spite of these measures, however, the influx of people from every part of the United States and from outside nations increased quite rapidly. Not many years had passed before Americans, English and French were actually in control of the bulk of mercantile pursuits. In this connection Soule tells us in his remarkable volume called "The Annals of San Francisco," that runaway seamen and stragglers, as well as settlers from Columbia and Missouri, largely swelled the number of white settlers. He tells us that the indolent Spanish stupidly looked on while the prestige of their name, wealth, and influence passed into stronger hands.

With the relaxation of the Spanish severity in the southern portions of the state there was naturally a large growth of outside population in every community, and several hundred of these worked their way into Humboldt county. It should be remembered that those who came to Humboldt county were largely from Nova Scotia and the New England States. They gave character to the population and the influence of their sturdy careers is felt unto this day.

Tom Gregory, the poet, sage, and historian of Sonoma county, sheds light on the Fort Ross situation, which he has studied with much patience. He tells us that in 1811 Alexander Kuskoff sailed into Yerba Buena, but he did not appreciate or enjoy the reception he found waiting for him from the Spanish and local authorities, so he hurriedly departed in high dudgeon. As he went toward Bodega bay he saw a river flowing into the ocean, and promptly named it Slavianski. The name did not last long, for General Vallejo christened it Russian river, which name it has always borne.

Kuskoff halted at Bodega bay, still feeling highly insulted. While smarting keenly under that feeling he tried to annex the whole territory in that part of California to the Russian possessions, and threatened to go as far north as the Oregon line. He called the territory Roumiantzof. He thought he was doing wonders in his efforts thus to slice a large piece from the Spanish dominion. Russian surveyors at once began work, and before long had run their lines throughout Sonoma county and the Russian River valley. They ascended Mount St. Helena, leaving a copper-plate on the summit of that grand landmark, the same being inscribed with the date of the visit; and what is more important, the name of Princess Helena, wife of Count Rotscheff, commanding officer of Fort Ross. That the grant they

bought was within the area now known as Bodega township, with or without other townships added, old records dimly show. Gregory says: "However—and another credit to the Slavonians—this is the only instance where the original owners of Californian lands were ever paid anything. The price gladly accepted by the Indians was three pairs of breeches, three hoes, two axes, four strings of beads. Certainly this valuation was not a boom figure, but it must be remembered that California soil was then figuratively and literally rated as dirt cheap, preceding the arrival of the more modern real estate man with his florid literature."

When Fort Ross was sold, after a long delay, and its far away day in court, it was purchased by Capt. John A. Sutter for \$30,000, and finally sold to William Muldrew for about one-fifth of that amount, and for years it clouded the land titles from Tomales bay to Cape Mendocino.

It should be remembered that Kuskoff's agriculturists around Bodega did very well. They put considerable grain land under cultivation and built a farm house. On his return from Sitka with a rich cargo of skins and glowing accounts of the mild summers, Count Baranof, the Russian chamberlain, was persuaded to establish a permanent settlement on the California coast. Gregory tells us that Russia and Spain were then as much at peace with each other as was possible in those stormy days, and it is quite possible that the Russian officer was acting under secret instructions from St. Petersburg.

Baranof went nineteen miles north of Bodega bay to a place which the Indians called Madshuinuie. The Russians called it Kostromitinof. This hopelessly tangled the Spanish tongue, says Gregory, so they called the settlement Fuerte de los Rusos, and this finally became Fort Russ, later Ross, by the natural corruption of the tongue. The Russians built a high stockade overlooking the ocean. At one of the angles of the wall they set aside a space for the Greek Catholic chapel. Finally about twenty guns commanded the town and the sea. On September 10, 1812, by our calendar, the Russians celebrated the founding of their fort with the firing of guns, the celebration of the mass, and a period of feasting.

The comandante at San Francisco notified Governor Arrillaga of the invasion of the Spanish territory by the Russians. The case went up to Madrid, but meantime the Indians and the Aleutians employed by the Russians went on with their work every day, the Russians making desperate efforts to intrench themselves firmly in the agricultural line. They laughed at the very thought of anything like war. Many of the Russian soldiers married Indian women, a soldier officer performing the ceremony when the chaplain of the church was absent.

The Russians would have been splendid farmers for the rough regions of Humboldt county if they had carried out their original intention of coming farther north, judging by their efficiency in Sonoma county. Few persons understand that the Russians had gained considerable of a foothold in Sonoma county, or begin to appreciate the magnitude and importance of this first Russian colony which planted the standard of its civilization there. Large amounts of butter and beef, lumber and fish, as well as all the products of the soil were sent to Sitka and the Hawaiian Islands. The colony was well supplied with horses, mules, cattle, swine, and poultry,

and with a fruitful continent on one side and an equally fruitful ocean on the other they were lords of the manor. Gregory tells us that while the Fort Ross garrison could have marched from Sonoma to San Diego at any time between 1825 and 1841 without much interference from the Spanish or Mexicans, the Russians began to show a disposition to leave California.

The seal-poaching along the coast was giving out and driving the Russian hunters of Ross more and more inland to the farms—and farming as a means of wealth was somewhat beyond the desires of those then in charge.

Governor Wrangell, of Alaska, the head of the fur company, realized that the Russians should control more territory than that immediately around Fort Ross, if they were to do anything. Therefore he approached the Spanish for the purchase of all of the country north of San Francisco, and west of the Sacramento river. This was getting pretty close to Humboldt county, as will be seen. There was a strong proposition made to the Spanish but it would seem that the officials of California had suddenly undergone a change of heart, as they were afraid to act. They submitted the offer to the authorities in Mexico.

It is believed that the presence of the North Americans who were coming over the Nevada mountains in strong bands and planting themselves with all the airs of welcome visitors along the coast had much to do with Governor Alvarado's toleration of the Russians.

The Californian, whether a subject of Spain or Mexico, feared and disliked the Americans, who had no fear, neither great love or respect for the greaser.

It is worth while to bear in mind that the contract by which General Sutter acquired Fort Ross was signed on December 13, 1841, by Sutter and Kostromitinof in the office of the sub-prefect at San Francisco, this transaction being thus legalized. Thus ended the power of Russia in California.

CHAPTER XII.

Topography, Climate and Scenery.

Sometimes it has seemed strange that Humboldt county was not settled by white men until many years after the sweet-toned bells of Carmel and other missions had rung their messages to the aborigines of the south. The Spanish priests not only preferred the milder climate of the south, but it would have been exceedingly difficult for the missionaries to have overcome the natural barriers of mountain and forest, savage Indians, and climatic conditions isolating Humboldt from the world—barriers that are still unbroken during the winter season, in the absence of a completed railroad.

It has already been shown that the early sea voyagers discovered no sea opening to the county, and the view they obtained was mountainous and forbidding. The county is the farthest north but one in the state, while Cape Mendocino, its most western point, is within a few miles of being the most western point of land in the United States.

George A. Kellogg, for many years secretary of the Humboldt County Chamber of Commerce, thus describes the physical appearance of the county: "Humboldt county is situated nearly in the extreme northwestern part of California, its northernmost point being about thirty-two miles from the southern boundary of Oregon, from which it is separated by Del Norte county. Its southern boundary is the parallel of forty degrees north latitude, making its length north and south one hundred and eight miles, with a width averaging about thirty-five miles. Its area is 3,507 square miles, or in acres, 2,244,480.

"In physical features it is a mountainous district, with over a hundred miles of coast line, a commodious harbor nearly midway therein, with numerous rivers flowing in a general northwesterly direction, and a prominent headland—Cape Mendocino.

"Viewed from the sea, the entire county appears covered with an almost unbroken forest from the ocean beach to the mountain summits of its eastern boundary, although actually less than half of its area is forest proper, though much of the remainder is covered with a tangled and matted wilderness of brush.

"Along or near the coast is the redwood belt—a dense and almost continuous forest extending through the entire length of the county north and south, with a varying width averaging some ten miles. To some extent included in this belt, but principally to the eastward thereof, are considerable forests of pine, oak, spruce, fir, alder, and madrone, making up an area nearly equal to that of the redwood. Still further to the eastward, and also in lesser degree within this forest region, are large tracts of bald hills covered with native grasses, which furnish the best of grazing lands."

It is estimated that the redwood forests originally covered 538,000 acres. More than forty billion feet of this, board measure, is still standing. Its value is so great that it has been estimated that if a circle forty miles in diameter were to be drawn from Eureka, the eastern half of it would contain more wealth of natural products than can be found in any similar area on the globe, not excluding the gold mines of the Rand. Of course, the western half of this circle would be the ocean.

The surface of the county is for the most part hilly, even mountainous. The elevations begin almost immediately from the shore, increasing to the eastward until many of the peaks attain an elevation of from four to six thousand feet. From Mendocino to Trinidad Head the elevations are more gradual. In this depressed part of the county are found the largest bodies of rich, level land in the county. Here also exist the principal harbors, the mouths of the two most important rivers, most of the principal towns, and the greater part of the population. It should be said, however, that the completion of the through railroad, the development of Fort Seward as the metropolis of southern Humboldt, and some other events will change these conditions within the next five or six years so as to equalize the distribution of population.

Humboldt county's coast line is one of rugged beauty, its aggregate windings north and south being about one hundred and fifty miles. In an air line it is one hundred and eight miles long and an average of thirty-five miles in width. It contains 3,507 square miles of land, or 2,244,480 acres. Its resources and possibilities make up a section teeming with wealth and

opportunity. Del Norte county lies between Humboldt and the Oregon line.

Humboldt bay lies about half way between the northern and the southern boundary of the county. The bay has one of the best harbors on the coast, the most important but one in the state. Its tidal area is twenty-eight square miles; its lineal channel is twenty-six miles. The numerous rivers and streams of the county flow in a northwesterly direction. There are many beautiful valleys in the county. Eel river, Mad river, Trinity river, Klamath river, Mattole river, Bear river, Van Duzen river, Elk river, Maple creek, and Redwood creek are all streams of importance.

There is nothing mysterious about the climate of Humboldt county, which differs greatly from the climate of other portions of the state, especially from the climate of Southern California. Places adjacent to the coast are never so hot as those locations either in or close to the great interior valleys. It should be clearly understood, however, that Humboldt county is directly influenced by the primal causes that give the entire state its equable temperature, freedom from cyclones, sunstroke, blizzards, and other unpleasant and destructive climatic disturbances.

There is a wide range of temperature during the summers of Humboldt county. Eureka and the section for a few miles back of it have the coolest summer climate in the United States, the least yearly range between summer and winter not exceeding 37 degrees. Hot days are unknown in this favored section. A temperature of 80 degrees is regarded as high. In the valleys and hills, however, the thermometer reaches true summer proportions. The redwoods, moreover, conserve moisture and the woods are always cool. Like the rest of California, Humboldt county is free from summer rains. The prevailing winds from the west give the county that sea air which is the delight of the coast resorts in particular. The absolute highest temperature ever known in Eureka was on June 6, 1903, which was 85.2 degrees above zero. The lowest temperature ever recorded was on January 14, 1888, 20.3 degrees above zero. The average daily range of temperature in twenty-five years was 10.7 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 44.92 inches. The average winter temperature is 47.4 degrees above zero; spring, 50.2; summer, 55.3; autumn, 53.4.

Thousands of persons ask "What gives California her mild climate?" without seeming to have the slightest idea what the cause is. For many years it has been taught that the Japan current is responsible for our weather. Everything pertaining to the verdure-clad hills of early spring, to the skies of blue and gold, and to the purely Californian skies, has been attributed to the Japan current; but the expert climatologists regard this current as more of a myth than a reality. To give the cause of the climate in a sentence it might be said that the prevailing winds from the west are the fundamental cause of our immunity from excesses of heat and cold. The winds from the great warm Pacific are our salvation from the ills that afflict our eastern neighbors. Add this to the peculiar topographical advantages, and the question is solved.

The Federal Government has given us a scientific explanation. In "Bulletin L," a discussion of the climatology of California, issued by the Federal Government in 1903, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the Central Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., says: "The prevailing easterly drift of the atmosphere in temperate latitudes, causing the well-known winds from the

west, is one of the prime factors in modifying the climate of the coast of California. The coast line, stretching through ten degrees of latitude, is subject to a steady indraft of air from the west. In this movement, together with the fact that to the west lies the great Pacific ocean, lies the secret of the difference in temperature between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts at places of like latitude."

Incidentally, the rotation of the earth on its axis, in the whirl of more than a thousand miles an hour from west to east, determines the easterly drift of the winds in the northern hemisphere. The prevailing winds from the west, say at Chicago, bring the breath of winter from the fields of snow and ice. In the summer months the same winds from the west, fresh from hot and arid regions, bring sunstroke and melting heat, cyclones, and the many rigors of severe seasons. It is different on the coast because of the origin of the winds, which sweep over many thousand miles of the Pacific, whose average temperature is 55 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. The explanation is simple.

Aaron H. Bell, the official weather observer at Eureka, reports that the air off shore from Humboldt county is warmed by the ocean, this being due to the prevailing movement of the air currents from the ocean to the land. Proximity to the ocean is the principal cause of abundant rains and the absence of severe cold. When the air from off shore comes in contact with the cooler land currents, we get cloudiness or high fog, even when we fail to have rain. Mr. Bell continues as follows:

"The mean temperature of the ocean water along the northern California coast averages about 55 degrees, while the mean temperature of the air at Eureka is 51 degrees. A few miles back from the coast the climate is different. There, the temperature is higher and the weather mostly sunshine and delightfully pleasant.

"The most important climatic elements are temperature and precipitation and the single element that appeals most directly to the sensations of the human body is temperature. The average seasonal temperatures at Eureka are as follows: winter, 47 degrees; spring, 50 degrees; summer, 55 degrees; autumn, 53 degrees. The mean annual temperature is 51 degrees, and the average daily range of temperature is 11 degrees. The warmest month is August, which has an average temperature of 47 degrees. February has practically the same temperature as January. The highest temperature recorded at this station during the past twenty-five years was 85 degrees, and the lowest 20 degrees."

Those unacquainted with the weather of Humboldt county should understand that the approach of winter is never heralded by fear; it is welcomed with feelings of joy. Summer wanes gradually, sometimes lingering like the Indian summers of the east until the halcyon days of October, or even until the soft brown tints of November tell that cooler nights and rains are near. Possibly then a gentle wind springs from the southeast, rushing toward a climatic disturbance in the northwestern part of the Pacific, possibly from off British Columbia. Soon a gentle shower begins, sometimes more like a mist than rain—sometimes a driving storm driven by a steady gale, but always without thunder, and never with cyclonic violence. Then, after a day or two of gentle rains the sun peeps forth from cirrus clouds, the air becomes clear, the foothills and mountains loom into view through the lens

of clarified air, the birds sing, the flowers bloom, and often the most charming weeks of all the year follow the benign winter rains that mark the short days.

It was not realized until comparatively recent times that the wild scenes abounding in the mountain fastnesses of Humboldt county are likely to be one of the greatest assets in its future industry, this by reason of the rapidly increasing tourist trade. In olden days, travel was too tedious to prove encouraging, but with the coming of better roads the conditions of yesterday are doomed to pass away.

There are many movements under way to build better roads than have ever been thought of in the past. Chief Engineer Burrell, of the Federal Bureau of Highways, has made several visits to the county and outlined a system of roads that, sooner or later, will give the public a wonderful view of the spots of scenic grandeur.

Every conscientious writer has always found it difficult to portray the splendid scenes abounding along the coast and in the mountainous interior of counties like Humboldt, Del Norte, and Mendocino, without appearing guilty of over-statement; yet to become merely statistical in the presence of the sublime would be much like adding a column of figures during the rendering of a Beethoven symphony or during a performance of grand opera. The man who goes forth to picture the lights and shadows of the redwood forests, the beauties of the coast, will find it necessary to deal in colors. Nature, during the summers of Humboldt in particular, is full of high lights and minor chords.

Of the delights of Humboldt county, volumes might well be written, for it is thronged with striking features. Most of the county is still little known to the masses who live within its borders. As a whole, it is a picturesque region as little known as any in the Golden West. It is a land of dreamy retreats. The isolation of some of the more rugged portions is almost as great as that of some of the remote fastnesses of Canadian North America, where primitive trapping and hunting constitute almost the only vocation among the hardy pioneers.

Many parts of Humboldt county suggest such scenes as are portrayed by Fenimore Cooper in his descriptions of the early American frontier, barring the Indian warfare. Most of the remoter areas present a wide expanse of mountain solitudes, where long-bearded cabin dwellers amuse themselves by pursuing bears and mountain lions, by fishing and general sports—where venison, either fresh or jerked, is the staple article of diet, and where steel-heads and mountain trout, grouse and quail, are as plentiful as when Junipero Serra established the Franciscan missions in the South.

Surely Portola, Ortega, Cabrillo, Ferrero, and Sir Francis Drake beheld scenes that were not much more primitive than some of those now common in Humboldt's wilds. Of course there were Indians when Winship discovered the great Humboldt bay in 1806, but the face of nature is in many places as virgin as of old.

Nowhere on the American continent can more primeval surroundings be found than in some of the remoter portions of Humboldt. Some of the old masters of wood lore are still unacquainted with the barber. They are at home with nature and the stars. These guardians of the primitive forests are often excellent companions and entertainers. The visit of a

tourist from the great outside world spurs them to become generous hosts and guides. Their rude tables are frequently laden with delicacies from forest and stream, tree and vine. Around their cabins grow luscious fruits and vegetables—food as delicious as any ever eaten in secret places. These brawny men of the generous west are at home amid scenes that impress the casual visitor with awe, or lure him like visions of Paradise.

In a little book entitled, *Humboldt, the Playground of the West*, the writer of this chapter has tried to portray some of the striking features of the scenery of the county. It impressed him forcibly that painters and poets in common with lovers of nature, and men and women weary of the narrow life of cities, find rest amid the scenes that make Humboldt the Switzerland of North America, the playground of the Golden West. Such visitors stand entranced in the presence of peaks that kindle with glowing lights, or fade in the dissolving purples of afternoon.

To become a sentinel on some of the crags overlooking the mighty Pacific, to behold the yellow shafts of morning light illumine the valleys, and watch the day march westward until it fades in the gloaming and departs over the sunset sea, is to become intoxicated with such day dreams as soothe weary nerves in a land of sleep and rest.

To read of scenes that "set the pulses leaping" may please the timid and the sedentary, but the peaceful art of fireside exploring does not appeal to that large and increasing number of eastern and foreign tourists who have fallen under the lure of the Golden West, who feel toward this new land much as the first men felt under the spell that led them to eat of the earth and call it delicious.

To travelers in search of experiences that give an insight into primitive grandeur, Humboldt county, which Bret Harte called America's uttermost west, offers the luring variety of ancient redwood forests, mighty canyons, great mountain peaks, long stretches of thundering sea coast, and the solitary haunts of big game. Everywhere the prospect is wild and pleasing.

There is an absence of monotony, for every turn of the trail reveals the unexpected. There is every variety from fertile valleys and bird-haunted spots of mystery to rugged mountains and roaring cataracts; from the tempered light of the woods, "like perpetual morning," to the noisy sea-cliffs of picturesque old Trinidad. The vast forests alone are worth a voyage across the sea, for no other wooded area on the globe approaches them in extent and magnificence.

The greater part of the county consists of virgin wilds, remote from railroads, and far from beaten paths. The summers in the forests are not only climatically perfect, but they are revelations of beauty, silence, and grandeur. Painters have noted the fact that the wonders of light and shadow here work their most luring spells. There is every tone from rosy dawn to melting sunsets and the sheen of moonlight nights. The songs of birds, the winds murmuring in the high branches, the music of unseen waterfalls, and the call of the wild beast to his mate, come over the morning hills of a world that is new and clean.

Amid haunting mysteries of forest and mountain the visitor stands entranced with a picture that melts in strange weird lights. Now and then one catches the glint of flashing waters in cascades and pools amid the tangled wildwood of mountain retreats. It is not unusual to come upon

untrodden Edens of mystery among the valleys and high plateaus; but at the very moment when one fancies himself alone, he is likely to meet with pleasant surprises, for amid the solitudes of scenic glories, lowing kine and bands of sheep now and then thread their way over little valleys that dip and rise until purling streams or crystal springs are reached.

All forms and colors revel in the great empire of the ranges. Massive domes and sky-reaching peaks here and there suggest the mighty face of El Capitan, with phantoms of miniature Shastas and Hoods in the graceful distance—countless gorges and little Yosemitees arresting attention along the way.

From some viewpoints, especially in the vicinity of Trinidad, one may behold gray sea-lines afar, or cloud-capped peaks that lift their hoary heads toward the stars—wild prospects that stretch beyond the limits of human vision, the entire spectacle unfolding vast panoramas from the yesterdays of geologic time. Many of the cycles in countless world-building processes—great cataclysms that changed the face of the globe—lie in strata piled upon strata, until the mind is bewildered in contemplation of Nature's restless forces of the long ago, and the changes wrought by erosion and millions of storms beating out their carvings through the long ages of the past. Here and there are mountain-high scars made by ancient glaciers, deep rents torn by primeval earthquakes, rock trenches, and the sculpturing of prehistoric floods.

But over it all, like the mingling of the dawn and the dew, brood the gentle influences of thousands of years of forest life—for the great redwoods hide the geologic faults, and mantle the most rugged scenes with a majesty that cannot be forgotten. The spell of ancient forests is the unique and permeating influence of the characteristic landscapes of California's great northern wonderland.

Those who like picturesque coast scenery will find it in its awful majesty here. One must stand on the sand spits of the lagoons where the giant swells, coming through sixty feet of water, plunge in one mighty breaker as they roar and bound a hundred feet high on the beach. This is the edge of the world, the Niagara of the mighty Pacific. The concussions rattle windows a mile away, and the booming disturbs slumber.

Yet just back of these scenes are the mighty redwoods, tranquil in their hoary age. In the background are splendid trout streams that rush into the sea, plunging through canyons or rippling through peaceful valleys on their way.

The world's greatest forest lies a mile or two from Dyerville near the South fork of the Eel river. This is known as the Bull creek forest. There are about forty trees to the acre—more than 4,000,000 feet of lumber. The trees are the largest in all the redwood belt. The redwood, or the Sequoia Sempervirens, grows in a limited area on the Pacific coast. This region extends from the southern boundary of Oregon to Punta Gorda in Monterey county. These wonderful trees are limited to the fog belt of the coast, rarely growing more than thirty miles from the sea or at an altitude above three thousand feet. Some of the largest trees reach a height of three hundred feet. The diameter at the base of the largest specimens runs from eighteen to twenty-eight feet. While the Sequoia Gigantea trees of the famous Calaveras Grove are taller and greater in age and diameter than the

redwood, the redwoods are far more graceful. In some of the redwood specimens the diameter is great for a long distance—a hundred feet or more from the base of the tree. Their age carries one back at least a thousand years, before Columbus discovered America.

In the one hundred twenty miles of rugged coast line of Humboldt county, with a land-locked bay consisting of twenty-eight miles of tidal area, with half a dozen rivers and scores of mountain streams flowing into the sea—rivers and streams fed by copious rains and always filled with fresh water, one finds all the favorable conditions for the sport old Izaak Walton loved so well that he wrote a famous book on the subject.

In the springtime the smaller streams are a veritable Mecca for the lovers of the rod and reel. The wonderful brook trout are fitting objects of pursuit. Each of the small streams flowing into or near the bay teems with finny beauties running from six to twelve inches in length. One or two hours' run from Eureka brings the angler to Salmon creek, Elk river, Ryan's slough, Freshwater, or Jacoby creek. From any one of these streams many well-filled creels are the reward of the angler throughout the early months of the season. Yager creek is also a noted stream, and a favorite of the anglers.

Farther away, toward the north, Mad river, Lindsay creek, Little river, Maple creek, Redwood creek, Prairie creek, and other streams are within from half a day to a day's journey. Each stream offers the finest sport known to fly, to troll, and to bait fishermen. To name the rivers and streams is to call up a train of delightful memories. The game fish in these streams are larger than those in the tributaries of the bay. Cut-throat trout sixteen inches long are common.

Big lagoon, Stone lagoon, and Freshwater lagoon—three large brackish lakes, about forty miles north of Eureka—are delightful for those who enjoy fishing. Ordinary trout abound, but the lagoons are also filled with steel-heads from twenty to thirty inches long and weighing from five to fifteen pounds each. Rainbow trout of marvelous size and delicacy abound near the mouth of Maple creek. These are from twelve to thirty inches long and may be taken on the fly or the troll. These handsome fish are also found in Stone lagoon.

South of Humboldt bay there are many excellent trout streams. Bear river and the Mattole, the Van Duzen, Lawrence creek, Larabee creek, the South Fork of the Eel and its many branches offer the very best of early season sport, and most of the streams named continue to yield splendid fish throughout the open season.

Fly fishing for steel-head trout in Eel river is the incomparable sport of the county's anglers. The season begins in July and extends to the end of September, which is accounted the best month for this pastime. The steel-heads swarm the countless river pools. The open, broad river and the glorious background appeal to lovers of a real outing. The steel-heads, fresh from the ocean, are strong and vigorous. The fight they put up before being conquered by the angler is worth a long journey by land and sea. These fish run from half a pound to twenty pounds in weight. Ordinary trout, salmon trout, chub salmon, King salmon, and some other varieties abound. Greig's, Weymouth, Fortuna, Alton, Scotia—these names bring pleasant memories to devotees of rod and reel.

The remarkable fact in Eel river fishing is that the prize may weigh anywhere from two to forty pounds.

Humboldt bay abounds in rock-cod, flounders, smelt, herring, perch, tom cod, Alaska pickerel, sea trout and salmon. In the ocean are caught rock-cod, halibut, sea bass, hake, salmon, and some true salmon.

Three or four varieties of clams abound in the bay—softshell varieties, razor backs, butter clams. Mussels are found on the rocks all along the coast, but those at Trinidad are famous for their size and delicacy. Little river clams are noted for their delicacy.

With the first rains of autumn come the runs of salmon on Eel river, Mad river and the Klamath. The net fisherman's season then begins. Crabs abound in the waters of the bay and ocean.

The following list of the birds of Humboldt county was supplied by J. F. Smith, a prominent ornithologist of Eureka: Ducks—Mallard, gad-wall, widgeon, baldpate, green winged teal, blue winged teal, cinnamon teal, shoveler teal, pintail, wood-duck, redhead, canvasback, scaup-duck, lesser scaup-duck, ring-neck, goldeneye, bufflehead, old squaw, harlequin, ruddy. Geese—Lesser snow-goose, Ross's American white-fronted, Canada goose, Hutchins, white cheeked, cackling, black sea brant, emperor, whistling swan. Birds—American coot, California slapper-rail, Virginia rail, Wilson snipe, long-billed dowitcher, knot, marbled godwit, greater yellow-legs, long-billed curlew, Hudsonian curlew, black-billed plover, kildeer, black oyster-catcher, mountain partridge, California partridge, sooty grouse, Oregon ruffed grouse, band-tail pigeon, and mourning dove.

William Rotermund, a prominent taxidermist of Eureka, gives the following list of animals to be found in Humboldt county: Coon, fox, martin, mink, otter, fisher (a carnivorous animal of the weasel type), civet-cat, weasel, wildcat, lynx, coyote, panther, black bear, brown bear, gray squirrel, ground squirrel, deer, elk, mountain beaver (almost extinct), mole gopher.

One of the greatest improvements of modern years in Humboldt county is seen in the picturesque Trinity highway. It will be possible in the summer season to reach either Redding or Red Bluff in the Sacramento valley, in from twelve to sixteen hours by automobile. In other words, the tourist may leave Eureka after breakfast and be in Red Bluff for a late dinner. He can then catch a train from Portland to San Francisco and be in the metropolis for breakfast the next morning. Or he can leave Redding or Red Bluff in the morning and be in Eureka in the evening.

The scenery along this highway is pronounced as noble as any in America. In crossing the South Fork mountain an altitude of more than four thousand feet is reached, the summit itself being at least two thousand feet higher than the road. The Trinity highway begins near Mad river, mounting steadily until a panoramic view of great splendor unfolds itself beneath the tourist, in the background, or beyond his entranced vision amid the glories of towering peaks.

There is not an opportunity here to specify the peaks and special points of the landscape in detail, but it should be said that King's peak, Yallo Bolas, Rainbow Ridge, and Lasseck's peak stand out in distinctive glory. Mountain lovers do not like to miss these remarkable elevations. Big game, wonderful fishing, and all that great scenery implies may be found in the vicinity of these landmarks.

Both President Jordan, of Stanford University, and Dr. Gilbert, his associate in ichthyology, declare Humboldt county the paradise of America for those who enjoy the sport of fishing. There are all sorts of opportunities for ensnaring the fishes of the streams and rivers with rod and line and net.

Amid scenes of this character there are vast areas that offer the lure of adventure and the certainty of fortune, or at least worthy rewards, to men of foresight and industry—brawny men who ask only a fair chance. One who once falls under the spell of this land can understand why the legends of Gautama tell us that the first men ate of the earth and found it delicious. These Humboldt acres, beautiful yet rugged, hold hidden and awaiting fortunes for thousands who may soon seek the west for a permanent field of horticultural and agricultural activity.

CHAPTER XIII.

Early Towns and Villages of Humboldt County.

All old residents and writers on early Humboldt tell us that the population of the villages and settlements did not increase very fast during 1851 and 1852, for the reason that the speculative class of people went away from the towns about as fast as the plodding sons of industry came in.

Arcata seems to have been the one exception to this statement, for all agree that its prosperity was quite marked during the time when other communities were suffering from inactivity. In the year 1851 business at Arcata was unusually brisk, the population increased quite rapidly, and the air of prosperity was everywhere in evidence.

About this time strong, vigorous men—pioneers in the lumber business—began to be attracted to the advantages of Arcata and Humboldt county. The result was that the lumber business began to prosper as it had never prospered, and the nucleus of great fortunes was there and then laid. In spite of the fact that speculation was almost universal, a number of towns began to carry on their affairs along rational development lines. An old writer tells us that Union and Humboldt both opened trade to the mines, while Eureka began shipping piles and square timber. Thus, before the end of the year a large number of cargoes of these materials had been shipped to San Francisco from the waterways in the vicinity.

Two other towns made strenuous efforts to build up a trade with the mining men, but in the case of Humboldt Point this effort was unsuccessful. Trains invariably left and went to Arcata whenever there was no inducement offered them to go to the former place, and in July, 1851, it is said that the last train left Humboldt Point for the mining region, and after that time Arcata enjoyed almost a monopoly.

Buckspout, another important point at the time, has always been a place of interest in the history of the county. It was laid out in 1851, by pioneer David A. Buck, and it immediately took a position in the ranks of the rival towns of the bay.

In 1854 the Masons erected a beautiful hall of two stories, with a school room on the first floor. Dr. Jonathan Clark built a handsome residence fronting directly on the bay there.

At this time the four towns of the bay were Bucksport, Humboldt, Eureka and Union. The first three had one store each, while Union had several large and prosperous establishments of this character. Bucksport was made the port of entry and in 1856 contained a church, two hotels, a saw-mill, a store, and several private residences. Fort Hamilton was built on a bluff in the rear of the townsite, commanding a view of the entrance to the harbor.

It should not be forgotten that early in the year 1850 it was the general impression that Trinity river emptied into the ocean and formed a bay at its mouth, and as the mines on the river were reported to be wonderfully rich it was reasonable to suppose that if anybody could find this bay and lay out a town on it he would make a fortune by selling lots. It was about this time that a speculative mania was at its meridian in California, so there was no lack of men who were ready to imperil their lives and risk their property on a voyage of discovery for the chance of becoming proprietors of a city and consequently Monte Cristos.

In January, 1856, several vessels were fitted out in San Francisco for the purpose of exploring the coast and searching for the mouth of Trinity river as mentioned by Buhne, Howard and others, and as spoken of heretofore in this history. Humboldt bay and the mouth of Eel river were discovered soon afterwards and the party which discovered the latter thought it was the mouth of the Trinity. They therefore ran their vessels into the bay at its mouth and prospected for some distance in the hope of finding gold. These adventurers soon explored the country close to the bay, occupied Humboldt Point, and laid it out for a townsite in the year 1850.

Union was settled soon thereafter and Eureka sprang into existence a little bit later. Each of the three places laid claim to a large tract of land for a site and before autumn's shades had begun to fall the entire margin of the bay was set forth as fit for city property and a large portion of it was actually surveyed into streets and blocks.

Trinidad is another interesting place. It is said by the residents of Trinidad that it was the best port on the Pacific coast or at least, in the northern part, and they proceeded to make good the grounds of their claim.

The location of Trinidad was considered very suitable even at that day for a harbor of refuge, because it is easy of access and open from the sea at all times.

Pilot Rock is more than three hundred feet across the base and is one hundred and twelve feet above high water. The whole length of the break-water would be about two thousand six hundred feet with an average depth from shore to rock of about seven to eight fathoms.

It was therefore said by those who watched the heavy action of the sea for several years that it would have been a safe harbor in all kinds of storms. There were many arguments brought forward to show that Trinidad should be the metropolis of the county, and it is interesting at this late day to find that some of the arguments for the harbor of refuge are identical with those which were put forth in those far-away times.

Hydesville, a small place in the southern part of the county, is much older than many people suppose. It sprang into existence in 1858 on a place which was known as Gooseberry or on the Van Duzen forks of Eel river. The town derived its name from a Mr. Hyde, who formerly owned

the land on which it stands. Pine's Hotel was the first one built and the first general mercantile store in the place was built by Dr. M. Spencer, who conducted it for a number of years. In 1859 there was a wagon and carriage shop there, also a blacksmith, a saddler, a carpenter, a shoemaker, a livery stable, and one store kept by I. Manheim & Co. There was a school which was taught by W. H. Mills, and had thirty-four pupils. Cooper's mills were turning out twenty-five barrels of flour a day. They were located about three miles distant from Yager creek and propelled by water-power. The town once showed, as these facts indicate, much evidence that it might become something far more important than it is today. After the first few years of flurry and apparent success the town began to lapse into what it is now, a mere trading point.

Rohnerville derived its name from Henry Rohner, who resided near there for many years. In 1859 only one store was kept there, conducted by Rohner & Feigenbaum, and a hotel was erected by Brower & Woodruff. Its population has increased lately and the chances are that it will be a very good town.

Recurring to Arcata it should be said that it was formerly called Union. The name Arcata was given to it in March, 1860. The Times of March 21, 1860, says: "No name could be more appropriate for a village containing such a sociable and fun-loving people than that of Union. Some romantic people about there ran away with the idea that Arcata is a legitimate Digger word and means Union. This is not correct. It means a certain place in town where the Diggers were once in the habit of congregating, which in our language would be about the same as down there or over yonder. To some, Union may sound as euphonious as if called by any other name, but not so with us. Therefore other people may call it what they like, but we call it Union." Notwithstanding some opposition to the new name it easily stuck fast and became popular. Some of the old-timers insist that Arcata in Indian means a bright or sunny spot.

In 1854 we find that Arcata had about fourteen stores carrying large stocks of goods, besides saddle and harnessmakers, jewelers, gunsmiths, tin-smiths, and several blacksmith and wagon shops, all of which did an active and profitable business. It seems that the first active officers of Arcata were elected in April, 1856, under the order of county judge, incorporating the village. There were four towns on the bay in 1855—Humboldt, Bucksport, Eureka, and Union. The first three boasted of a store each, while the latter had seven large wholesale establishments, with harnessmakers, saddlers, etc., as indicated.

In 1856 Arcata was connected with the ship channel by a plank road and a rail track two miles in length, passing over the intervening marsh flat. At the end of the rail track were built a fine wharf and some warehouses. By 1856 Arcata had nine wholesale and retail stores, besides hotels, drug stores; tin, harness and gun shops; churches, etc. The town, unlike many others, was laid out after the Spanish style, with a plaza, around which are the principal business houses. There were two private schools in 1856, one for girls kept by Miss Hart, and the other for "young lads and girls," kept by Miss Webb.

Eureka was originally founded in mining times and received a large floating population. One year it experienced a setback in lumbering and

other lines of business which made pretty hard times and decreased the population.

Early in 1856 the county seat was moved to Eureka from Arcata and business revived very much the spring thereafter. Ever since that date its course has been steadily onward, until now it is a city approximating fifteen thousand population, with excellent chances ahead of it. The town was incorporated on April 18, 1856, and the first election of officers resulted in a satisfactory manner as follows: Trustees, James T. Ryan, C. F. Ricks, A. F. Rollins, J. M. Eddy, and George Graham. C. F. Ricks was president of the board, and J. M. Eddy was secretary.

It is interesting to know that Eureka contained a large number of saw-mills, general stores, hotels, boarding houses, drug stores, fruit stores, shoemaker shops, blacksmith shops, livery stables, saloons, wagon and carriage factories, butcher shops, etc., a few years after it was founded. The first church was a rude structure surrounded by logs, stumps, and brush, and it simply had the title of "the church." It was used as the place of public worship for all denominations. It was a hall for the Sons of Temperance, for singing schools, school house, public speaking and various gatherings. It was not very long before a number of other churches and halls were built, and this was soon followed by the establishing of other institutions and houses for conducting business and taking care of the social welfare in general. The Humboldt County Bank, it is interesting to know, was established in 1873. In the same year John Vance built the city waterworks.

Through many years of isolation and hope deferred Eureka and Humboldters in general have been watching and waiting for the coming of the railroad which is to unite them with the world at large. Eureka has long been the largest city in the United States without a through railroad, but that condition is soon to pass away, as there is no doubt that the Northwestern Pacific will be in full operation in the year 1915. (This is written in April, 1914.) Not only is this an encouraging sign, but the county has contracted to buy \$1,500,000 worth of State Highway bonds, and this alone will guarantee close connection with the world at large. It will open up a wonderful field for tourists from other parts of the state as well as from the east, and will make it easy for those who are producing agricultural and horticultural crops to reach tidewater and the markets of the world. In conjunction with these improvements the jetties will be completed, the bay will be dredged, and the ships of the world, coming through the Panama Canal, will be able to reach the port of Eureka and give this virgin empire an outlet for its wonderful crops, its lumber, and all of those articles of use and beauty which the future is destined to bring forth from this rich country of varied resources.

A writer on the subject has said that the completion of the railroad with terminal rates sure to accompany it, will make Humboldt bay the natural outlet of the vast territory of Northern California and Southern Oregon, also a shipping and manufacturing center of the first rank, for cheap sites, cheap power and cheap transportation can not fail to attract manufacturers in largely increasing numbers.

The trip from San Francisco to Eureka by overland automobile, stage, or otherwise has been declared the most fascinating trip in America by none other than the Rev. William E. Rader, of San Francisco, who has seen many

of the great drives and roads of the Old as well as the New World. In speaking of the distance of one hundred and fifty odd miles, he says that the entire course leads with few exceptions through nature's unbroken fastnesses of forest and mountains. He adds that if one of the giant redwoods along this California path were set in Central Park, New York, or along the Thames in London it would attract more attention than the Metropolitan Museum or the Egyptian Obelisk. He adds: "A ride over this road in an automobile is a rare and exciting experience, disclosing picture after picture of natural magnificence, colored with nature's own brush, dipped in a magical combination of atmospheric effect of light and shade. Variety of landscape, majesty of outline in rock and mountain and vale, stretches of river and creek, unique geological formations, and a variety of wild flower, foliage, and tree life greet the eye at every turn, while now and then a deer crosses the path with a wondering, friendly look, as if it would recognize something akin to itself in the automobile without a rifle." He remarks that the air is like wine, the sky like that which bends over Venice and Florence. The people one meets on the way are of a class which stands for the best in the Far West, for they are men of brawn and brains who have found their way into these mountain wilds, the last of the pioneers—for beyond their habitation rolls Balboa's Pacific Sea. To the far westward lies the Old East—Far Cathay—and they are made one by virtue of the cables, the wireless, and because of the higher affinity of commerce and the brotherhood of the nations.

No wonder, therefore, that the people of Humboldt county and of Eureka expect to attract large numbers of tourists when the highway is completed. If a minister of the Gospel noted as a writer tells the tourist that by trusting in the skill of the stage-driver and the providence of God he would reach his destination without serious troubles over this road of wonders it is well to take his advice. He says that if one would travel by rail and auto one leaves the train at Longvale and takes it again at McCann's. He says these metal threads are soon to be tied together when the tourist will substitute the train for the machine and all may enjoy scenic rides on the railway. Speaking of his second morning he says: "The next morning at seven o'clock we took the train again and in half an hour reached the end of the road at Longvale, where, in the depths of the forest we made the start in the stage for a ninety mile journey over high precipices and steep grades, around the sharpest turns, across sparkling trout streams, through groves of great trees, descending into the deep shadow of the giant redwoods, where we looked upon trees which stood before Christ was born. This road continued till we reached the Devil's Elbow six or seven hundred feet above Eel river at McCann's, where we descended upon a crooked road with breathless interest, if not fear—possibly the most thrilling and crooked road in all the world."

Thus it will be seen, harking to the present from the olden time, that the hardships and conditions which the pioneers beheld have been swept away and forever. The future is destined to be much like that of other countries which cater to the tourist trade of the world.

Like Switzerland, only ours is smaller, Humboldt county will give employment to thousands of men and women as owners and employes con-

nected with hotels and resorts close to nature's untrodden wilds. The old order changeth and the past is passing away.

CHAPTER XIV.

Early School and Educational Activity.

Educators and lovers of historical data regret that there are no obtainable facts regarding educational matters in early Humboldt. It is known, however, that the first school ever organized in the county was at Union, afterwards Arcata, in the year 1852. Those whose memories are still vivid say there were about fifty pupils. Humboldt county was at that time a part of Trinity, and fond parents looked forward with much anxiety to the education of their own offspring, ever anxious that somebody should "teach the young idea how to shoot."

It is reported that in the school year which ended on October 31, 1854—only two years after the establishment of the first school in Humboldt county—there had been three common schools, ordinarily called public schools, in operation in the county, according to the report of the school officers regularly constituted. It appears that there were at that time one hundred and eighty-six children of school age entitled to education from what was known as "the state school money." Mrs. A. E. Roberts, in the district of Union, had taught school nine months, it appears, in the year 1854. In the Eureka district the school was kept for three months during 1853 by a man who is remembered by the old pioneers as an ambitious educator—George W. Gilkey.

Bucksport was by no means neglected, for in the Bucksport district a school had been kept for three months in the year by Miss Louisa Wasgatt. In addition to the public schools at Union there had been a private school kept for part of the year. The Hon. A. J. Huestis was superintendent of schools in the year 1855, and in November, 1855, the Bucksport school district was organized. This included Bucksport, Table Bluff, Pacific, and the Eel river towns.

We read that Maj. E. A. Howard succeeded Mr. Huestis and that during his administration the formation of new school districts was a matter of frequent discussion and great interest, as was the obtaining of competent school teachers. One of the problems of much interest in that time was, owing to the infrequency and uncertainty of the mails, the forwarding of reports to the state superintendent's office at Sacramento promptly. This was necessary for the reason that if reports did not arrive there in time the county did not receive its proper proportion of the school funds.

Referring to the first school districts, it is found that in 1856 there were only three schools organized under the common law—at Bucksport, at Eureka, and at Arcata. Bucksport was quite prominent and the citizens there built a first-class school house—first-class for the old pioneer days—which answered the purpose of a village church and town hall for certain occasions as well. It is said that the second story was finished by the Masons of the vicinity and that they used it for their meetings. It is

worth noting that Eureka was not behind at that time and that a school building was finished there at that period. Arcata had not shown so much public spirit in this respect as she has shown in later years, although a school had been kept there once and the number of pupils at one time was greater at Arcata, or Union, than at any of the other posts or villages in the county; but the year after that Messrs. Jowby and Martin, of the trustee board, bought Henry White's house for \$9000, one-half in cash, one-half to be paid in sixty days. The board caused this house to be fitted up temporarily for the purposes of the school, and it was occupied by Mr. Desty for a school house in the year 1857. The next superintendent of schools in the county was Henry H. Severns, who reported in 1860 that the total number of districts in the county was nine; the number of school children in Humboldt county was five hundred and two, and the funds were in the aggregate \$803.04; and the expenditure for all school purposes in the county was \$7,036.

We read that the Rev. W. L. Jones succeeded this gentleman as superintendent of the schools. It is said that he was an energetic and earnest superintendent and did much for the cause of education in those pioneer times when there was great demand for work by the boys and comparatively little interest in their educational affairs. Some years thereafter Mr. Jones went to Hilo, in the Hawaiian Islands, where he was in charge of a private institution, and where, also, he made a record as a good instructor.

J. B. Brown, at present the pioneer educator of Humboldt county, a prominent Mason and leading teacher, was appointed superintendent of schools when the Rev. Mr. Jones resigned, after which he was elected continuously to the office until he refused to accept the position. Much in favor of Mr. Brown was said in those days because as a superintendent and teacher for more than fourteen years he had successful charge of the schools of Eureka, which prospered under his able supervision, and schools there compared more than favorably with the larger schools of California.

Following Mr. Brown's long and successful service, E. C. Cummings, who was the next superintendent, was engaged for a number of years as teacher in various parts of the county. He proved successful as a superintendent, but previously to his term of office he had been an active member of the Board of Education and was re-elected to the office thereafter. He had no opposition at the first election, but at the close of his official term he withdrew from the profession of teaching. Perhaps it may be said that no county in the state of California ever developed more than Humboldt did during those times, for the school children increased in number and their parents were very much pleased to help the instructors. Twenty-four school districts then included all of Humboldt county—all she could boast of in those days, but soon thereafter the number grew to fifty-six, and more than eighty teachers were employed to carry on that work. The school affairs of the county were thereafter ably managed by J. B. Casterlin.

During the year 1882 the superintendent apportioned from the state school funds of Humboldt county the sum of \$158.50 to each teacher assigned to the several districts, and an additional sum from the same fund of \$7.95 per capita on the average daily attendance as shown by the last annual report preceding the time involved. Ten per cent of the state fund of each

district was also set apart for library purposes, and there was appropriated from the county school funds \$13.50 for each teacher.

In the old days considerable attention was given to debating, so-called rhetorical exercises, spelling, and the idea of thoroughness in the ordinary studies pursued in the ordinary school.

A number of the most prominent men of California—men eminent in the law, the ministry, medicine, and other professions—received their education during those strenuous days, in Humboldt county.

It was the custom of the old teachers to limit the studies of their charges to a number within the comprehension of a child's mind. The so-called new fangled ideas did not receive much encouragement in those old days, but the fundamentals known as reading, writing, and arithmetic, were given special attention by those in charge of the education of the boys and girls of those distant times, many of whom have become prominent citizens of California in later days.

It is impossible within the limits of a brief chapter even to indicate the lines of growth which have taken place in the educational field since the pioneer days of which we speak. Suffice it to say that the school system has been extended throughout the county, that the standard of efficiency in teachers has been increased by reason of normal schools, and that the press, the pulpit, and the public at large have always supported the public school system of the county, believing that the safety of the people depends upon the dissemination of knowledge among young men and young women.

High schools have been constructed since those days, and Arcata now has the Humboldt Normal, under the control of Prof. N. B. Van Matre, who was for several years a successful teacher and superintendent of city schools at Eureka. The new normal school has employed a number of eminent educators, and the outlook for educational matters is brighter, and the field is being enlarged, by reason of its activities.

One regrettable occurrence must be referred to briefly in connection with the development of educational affairs in Humboldt within the last few years. We refer to the bitter fight between Arcata and Eureka for the site of the normal school. Arcata won, but not without some bitterness and a number of criminations and recriminations that might well have been omitted, to the betterment of the entire county; for it is now generally believed that there can be no real prosperity if East shall fight West, North, South, hill, valley or any one part of the county, another.

Eureka is now building (May, 1914) a large and modern high school at a cost of \$150,000. Fortuna, Ferndale, and the other towns of the county, as well as the country districts, are enthusiastic for good schools.

CHAPTER XV.

Early Churches in Humboldt County.

Fully ten years before the Civil war, when Humboldt county presented a wild spectacle to a comparatively small number of pioneers, many of whom were very wild themselves, there were churches in the county.

The doctrines of Christ were being propounded, and the sublime lessons of the Sermon on the Mount were being thundered from pulpits among the forests. Man's spiritual welfare was not neglected, for a band of faithful men and women worshipped at humble shrines which were rudely constructed, even as they had been taught to worship at the shrines of their fathers. Several old men and women, now residents of Humboldt county, remember the first services and like to dwell on the story of the chimes as they were heard breaking the silence of the wilderness in the far-away days of Humboldt's beginning.

There seems to be little or no doubt that the history of churches in this county begins with a meeting appointed for worship at Bucksport, early in the summer of 1850. The Rev. A. J. Huestis then occupied the pulpit and preached a stirring sermon. The services thereafter were held every Sunday, with few exceptions, until 1853. Then as a field for missionary work the Methodist Episcopal Conference supplied Humboldt county by the appointment of regular ministers or pastors, of which, at Eureka, the Rev. James Corwin was the first. It is said that the first Sunday school class in Eureka was started by a Rev. Dr. Charles Hinckley, on November 27, 1857. "The school house now standing and still used as such on the corner of G and Third streets," says a writer of 1882, did duty on the occasion of religious exercises and lectures, for all denominations. It has long ago been demolished, however, and the present city hall occupies the site.

It is said that the first Methodist Church building in Eureka was constructed and dedicated in 1859. For the purpose of calling the worshippers the bell was obtained through the efforts of the Rev. Charles W. Hinckley, the pastor. It was hung at first from the top of a large redwood stump which was not far from where the building stood. It was Mr. Hinckley's custom to ring the bell himself, and also preach the sermon. It is said that he was an eloquent man and that the sounding of the bell was almost always the signal for an influx of most of the citizens of Eureka. To this statement there must be some exceptions, for a number of men preferred gambling, drinking, horse racing, and like sports, to church. The pastor, however, was very popular in the olden day.

The original building was sold and moved from the lot in 1866, thus destroying the interesting landmark—the first church at which services were ever held in Humboldt county. Another church was built and a heavy debt therefor was contracted, which hung over the congregation until 1874, when it was liquidated. The settlement of the debt was due very largely to the strenuous efforts of the Rev. Edward J. Jones, who was pastor and who bent every energy towards the accomplishment of his ambition. During the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Haswell the building itself was very greatly improved. There were sittings for something like six hundred persons in the gallery and on the main floor. The parsonage, on the adjoining lot, was a modest and unpretentious cottage, well furnished, and it afforded the usual comforts and conveniences of a modern dwelling. The aggregate value of the church property was then \$5,500. The first trustees of this church were G. D. Wilson, A. J. Huestis and B. L. Waite. The number of members of the church up to 1882 was something like eighty, but the highest number reached in the times prior to that was one hundred. A very good library was arranged for the church and the Sunday

school and as early as 1879 there were some three hundred volumes for the use of two hundred and ten scholars.

The Rohnerville Methodist Church was organized in 1852 by Wesley Harrow, who preached near Eel river on a place then owned by Robert Roberts, a prominent churchman of those times. In 1853 the services were conducted chiefly by two local ministers. They were J. Burnell and a Mr. Springfield, whose personal or Christian name has been lost to history. By the year 1854 this church was connected with the Eel River circuit, and James Corwin became the first regular pastor thereof. The charge was fairly prosperous and it was not long before it had fifty members. The pastor who followed, some years later, and had considerable success, was the Rev. H. H. Stevens, who preached frequently to the full capacity of the church, which was one hundred and fifty.

The Methodists seem to have been in the ascendancy during those early years, for we read that the Methodist Episcopal church of Arcata was also organized in 1850. The Rev. Asa B. White, the pioneer minister, in fact, of California, pitched his tent of blue cloth in San Francisco, where his voice was heard in prayer, in song, and in sermons as early as 1849. This remarkable man began his labors in Arcata in the same old tent where afterwards stood Kirby's stables, and it was there that he organized the first church. Some years later the Rev. John B. Chisholm became a successful minister there.

Contrary to the popular impression, Christ church, of Eureka, was not organized in the old pioneer days, for it does not date earlier than June 1, 1870. Its services were held for a long time on every Sunday, and other services at the times appointed by the rector. On the evening of June 8, 1870, the members of the parish met and elected a vestry which organized by the election of Thomas Walsh, senior warden, and Robert Searles, junior warden. The vestry then called the Rev. J. Gierlow to the rectorship of the parish. This church was consecrated on February 5, 1871, by Rt. Rev. W. I. Kip, D. D., who afterwards became famous in California. The Rev. J. S. Thomson became rector on January 1, 1872, and was followed by the Rev. J. H. Babcock and the Rev. W. L. Githens. The Rev. H. D. Lathrop, D. D., of the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, accepted a call and entered upon his duties at Christ Church on July 14, 1878, and remained there for some years. The church with the rectory occupies one-quarter of a block handsomely enclosed with attractive yard. An old resident once wrote: "A chime of five bells, the gift of Mayor T. Walsh, rings out from its pinnaced tower its weekly invitations to worship and in the surprise of the moment takes the stranger back beyond the tall redwoods and the mountains to his distant home where he has perhaps heard similar chimes before. The interior appointments of Christ church are still continued as in the old days and are in harmony with the surroundings of the structure. The value of the parsonage was said to be \$7,500 even in the old days, and its value has appreciated since."

The United Brethren in Christ Church was situated at Rohnerville and the first minister sent there was Israel Sloan, who organized his first class on Eel river in 1862. The memory of this noble man's services is still dear to the old timers of Rohnerville, where he was buried in the old cemetery many years ago. In 1865 the first class was organized. The

first minister was the Rev. J. B. Hamilton. The society had a comfortable church, a good parsonage, and two ample camp grounds. One was on Eel river and the other was about one mile north of Springville. The church was entirely free from debt soon after it was started. The membership remained at eighty-seven a long time and the Rev. D. F. Lane followed the founder of the congregation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ferndale was established away back during the Indian troubles and planted in the midst of very great and baffling difficulties. The country was a forest and the circuit was very large and in a dangerous country, embracing Petrolia and Rohnerville. The minister in charge was frequently exposed to the dangers of savages and the crossing of swollen streams in the course of his urgent duties. Dr. Morrow organized this church in the year 1860. The Rev. F. H. Woodward was long in charge with seventy-five members, about a third of that number usually being probationers. The church property in those days consisted of two lots, a church parsonage, and other equipments, also a camp-meeting ground. The value of the church was \$400, and it was without any debt to harass those in charge of affairs.

The first Congregational Church in Eureka was organized on October 30, 1860, but no record is extant showing the names of those who first served as trustees. It is known that Dr. Jonathan Clark, father of the present Mayor of Eureka, was president. The church was in charge of the Rev. W. L. Jones, who was its first pastor. He was a man of great industry and wide acquaintance, and many of the old-timers still remember him as a speaker of considerable ability. He was followed by the Rev. T. A. Huntington. The greatest number of members appearing on the official minutes of the church in the old days was sixty-three, but it grew to a much larger membership a little later. The building and parsonage were neat and attractive in general appearance and for their respective uses were well furnished, being situated at the corner of Fourth and D streets. The church property was valued at \$6000 and as said before the congregation was prosperous and out of debt.

The Ferndale Congregational Church was organized on March 17, 1876. The first meeting of the society was held in a hall and afterwards in a large church building. On January 24, 1881, the church was free from debt and was dedicated with fitting ceremonies. Dr. Warren preached the dedicatory sermon, and Mr. Strong, whose Christian name has been forgotten, gave a resumé of the work done by the society during the five or six years preceding the meeting. The Hon. Joseph Russ aided the society very much during the early years by his donations. The church received from him the lumber for the building, also a splendid bell, and about one-sixth of the entire debt. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. E. O. Tade, and he was followed some years later by a prominent and popular man, by name Phillip Combe. The late A. Berding, Mrs. J. M. Lewis, and Dr. F. A. Alford were original and very active members of this church. The greatest membership it had in those days was forty-one and the church property was said to be worth about \$5000.

The Presbyterian Church of Arcata was organized on January 1, 1861. The Rev. Alexander Scott officiated as its first pastor and preached in the

Methodist Episcopal Church for about sixteen months previous to the completion of his own church building. The membership consisted at that time, strangely, of only three members, B. Wyman, George Danskin, and Sarah Nixon, the latter remaining a long time as an active member. The membership soon grew, however, to fifty-five, and the church was dedicated on March 31, 1861. It and the parsonage were pleasantly located, occupying a quarter of a block under a neat inclosure and with attractive surroundings. There were two organs and a library of more than two hundred volumes valued at \$2500.

The United Brethren in Christ Church met in its own house of worship regularly on every Sabbath for a number of years, being organized in 1877 with D. W. Burtner as pastor. Its membership long consisted of twenty-seven members and its property was a neat church and parsonage comfortably furnished, worth about \$1500.

The Roman Catholic Church at Eureka was organized in 1858 with the Rev. Father Thomas Crinion as first priest in charge. He was followed some years thereafter by the Rev. Father C. M. Lynch, who was very popular. The central policy of this denomination obtained for it a unity in its material as well as spiritual relations, which was unknown to the other churches of that time. The membership in Eureka attending administrations of the church in those days or soon after its founding approximated twelve hundred. The church building and parsonage were neat in appearance and were pleasantly located. The church afforded seats for about four hundred persons, and had a value of \$5000. The building itself was constructed in 1861. Besides the foregoing the Catholic churches in the county in the early times were as follows: Ferndale Church, built in 1878, with a seating capacity of about two hundred; Table Bluff Church, built in 1869, had about a hundred and fifty members. The property was valued at about \$500. The Rohnerville Church was built in 1871, with sittings for about a hundred and fifty. There were also churches at Arcata and Trinidad.

St. Joseph Convent of Mercy was situated in Eureka and occupied a block commanding one of the most diversified and beautiful views of the city and the bay as well as the farther landscape of the surrounding country. Its inclosures were adorned with whatever of foliage and shrubbery and flowers could be obtained for the charming retreat. The institute, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, enjoyed a high reputation in the olden days for its care and service. The number of sisters was nine, and the pupils sixty. The value of the property was even then about \$10,000. Since those old times every church has made great progress in the way of increasing membership and making an improvement of the accessories of church life.

New sects, such as the Christian Scientists, have grown up since those far-away times, and there have been many church organizations to add to the activities of those who follow in the steps of the Lowly Nazarene.

We might go into a detailed account of the work of the churches in more recent years, but that would be beside the purpose of a history such as this, which seeks to give the reader an idea of the beginning of things religious rather than an idea of the conditions which now exist.

CHAPTER XVI.

Gold Mining in Humboldt County.

No history of industry would even approximate accuracy if it should omit some account of the early mining excitement and mining scenes in Humboldt county, which really got its first impetus from the mining industry along the Klamath river. It is interesting to hear the early settlers describe the old Gold Bluff excitement of 1852, a period when by all accounts even the ocean itself became a miner and washed up thousands of pounds of gold on the beach of Trinidad. The accounts of the gold found in those olden days read like a romantic story from the times of the Spanish conquest.

In those years it was generally said and quite commonly believed that almost any man of good enterprise and muscle, stirred by ambition, could take his hat and a wheelbarrow, and in about an hour gather up enough gold to last him for a year or two. But this excitement, bad as it was for some things, really led to the settlement of the county, although it did not lead to fortunes for those who followed it. It frequently made people dissatisfied with everyday affairs and created a gambling craze.

In the early days placer mining was followed with a considerable degree of success on the Klamath river, but the gold digging has always been of nominal importance when contrasted with lumbering and agriculture. Recent reports from the Government at Washington indicate that Humboldt county may have a new era of placer mining, especially if modern methods of looking for the black sand containing platinum are put into use.

It should be remembered that the Klamath river country north of the great redwood belt is possibly the most inaccessible part of the county, containing many mountains and rocky stretches of country. It is even yet unexplored.

For a time quartz mining occupied considerable attention, and during the period of the quartz mining excitement a few very valuable mines were discovered. For a long period hydraulic mining was carried on to some extent, and at one time there were twenty-four miles of running ditches. During the year 1880 almost four thousand inches of water were used in mining operations each day. The hydraulic mining met with little or no embarrassment such as confronted it in the Sacramento Valley country where the bottom lands were practically destroyed by the hydraulic mining debris. Humboldt county has swift-flowing rivers and no bottom lands along their banks to be destroyed by hydraulic mining if it should be carried on in the north.

For a long time a bench flume at Big Bar, which was eight miles below Orleans, was successfully worked by the hydraulic process. It yielded dividends for about five years, and it was the opinion of Judge J. P. Haynes at one time that this process would revolutionize all mining in the Klamath region.

Prospecting was for a long time directed towards the high bars and benches on the Klamath which a number of persons believed would afford the best mining region in the state. The mining properties were owned very largely by private citizens, who pocketed their own dividends without consulting anybody else or any corporation.

Orleans bar, a famous place upon the Klamath, was known for many years to the old miners, because the gold belts which run transversely throughout

the Western states from Colorado, seem to terminate here on the Pacific coast. Placer mining was prosperous and a large amount of capital was invested in that enterprise. The early dreams of the placer and quartz miners were doomed to disappointment, however, for they failed to bring forth as much as had been hoped for in the way of profits. The beauty of the property when it was worked was that the slickens, which is a very serious question in some other parts of California, did not injure anyone on the land below.

It should be said that gold has been found in almost every part of the county extending from Dobbyn's creek to the Trinity section and Scott's bar.

An old writer says that the starvation times on Salmon river formed an interesting chapter in the history of that important region. So great was the fear of wintering that not half a hundred men were to be found on the stream in December, 1850. These had provided themselves with a sufficient supply of provisions and passed the winter comfortably. As soon as it was believed that the more rigorous part of the winter had passed, miners began to flock in from Trinity river, Trinidad, and Humboldt, and some came up the Sacramento river and even through the famous Scott valley. This was late in January, and early in February, 1851. Many of those from Trinidad and Humboldt were unprovided with supplies, as they had expected to find them on the river, and knowing that there were pack-trains at those points preparing to bring in provisions, they were a little bit careless. The result was that although a few small trains arrived with supplies the provisions were soon eaten up and there was a crowd of several thousand men without anything to eat, and this is the reason that the name of "starvation camp" attached to the neighborhood. In the month of March a terrific snow storm set in, and blockaded the mountain trails so badly that it was impossible for pack trains to pass through to the relief of the unfortunate miners. One may still hear stories of the sufferings of those days when the miners were forced to live on mules, on sugar, and sometimes got along half-starved, on almost nothing. The olden writers tell us that those who took their rifles and went hunting met with very poor success. We read of one man who killed two grouse and was offered \$8 each for them, but he declined the sale, for he needed them himself. The extremity to which some of the men were reduced was very great and for more than a month not a pound of extra food beyond the scant provisions they had on hand came to their relief. At last the packers got as far as Orleans bar, and men who had made a trail through the snow took small packs on their shoulders and carried them across the mountains to their starving friends. The records say that toward the last of April a train of mules made its way through to Salmon creek and found a hearty welcome among the half-starved miners. Hundreds of men who had been snowed in had made their way over the mountains, some to Orleans bar, others to Trinity, and others to Scott's bar, and the newly discovered mines at Yreka Flat. They suffered terrible hardships on the way, and reached those places almost famished.

Even in the olden days it was known that there were thousands of dollars to be made in the gold dust lying waste along the beaches of Humboldt county, but if it was a puzzle that could not be solved then, it is still a puzzle to capture the fleeting dust and flakes of gold from the sand. From Table Bluff to the Klamath river, over a distance of more than sixty miles, there is an almost unbroken gold-bearing sand beach exclusive of the Gold Bluff beach mining

claims. The deposit is said to have accumulated from the crumbling debris of old gravel banks which came upon the beach and from the ample discharge of the waters of the Klamath river.

This process of erosion and dissolution is going on continuously, and there is said to be not a panfull of sand along the entire expanse that will not show golden colors, while in many places where the action of the water has been just right the sands appear yellow in golden streaks. There were more than ten thousand acres of this gold-bearing sand worked between Table Bluff and the Klamath river for a time, and there are thousands of acres that might be utilized under modern methods today if those modern methods were to capture the secrets of utilizing the fine gold.

The Gold Bluffs are located on the beach twenty-five miles north of Trinidad and nine miles south of the mouth of the Klamath river. In the days of the early gold excitement of California, Gold Bluff was one of the most notoriously rich of all the placers. After many years it still held a reputation as a steady paying proposition, but the amount of treasure taken out of its claims will never be exactly known. The gold-bearing gravel bluffs extend some eight miles on the beach, and in many places the beaches are a perpendicular wall of unbroken gravel three and even four hundred feet in height.

Some years ago a writer describing the conditions obtaining in this region spoke as follows: "Every winter, after the parching of summer has cracked the earth, the soaking rains of winter caused large slabs of earth and gravel to cave in and split off the perpendicular face of the bluff, millions of tons falling upon the beach. At high tide the noisy surfs washed to the base of the cliff, which is subjected to incalculable washing and swashing during heavy storms. The cakes of gravel become dissolved and are ground to pieces and carried about by the action of the water."

From time to time and during a long period of years efforts have been made and a great deal of money has been invested in the attempt to save the fine gold that could be found in large quantities along the beach from Crescent City to the mouth of Little river. As heretofore said, this gold is very fine, a mere scale, and to separate it from the sand is the problem that has baffled the skill of almost all inventors. It is known that a large number of machines have been put on the market, backed with claims that they would accomplish wonderful results, but as yet, the machine to do the work has not seen the light of day and most of the beaches which gave promise that they would make many men rich have been abandoned. It may be that some day the beach mines will be worked to advantage, but this can not be until great improvements have been made on the methods which now obtain.

Recent reports by various departments of the Federal government indicate that placer mining may reach a stage of perfection which will enable many of the tracts of gold-bearing sand in Humboldt county to be worked to advantage. It should be said in conclusion that the government reports indicate that Humboldt county's placer mines contain, probably, some of the richest platinum possibilities to be found anywhere in the United States. At any rate the Humboldt county placer mines are destined to receive a great deal more attention from mining men, engineers, and scientists than they have ever received in the past.



LOGGING IN THE REDWOODS

CHAPTER XVII.

History of the Lumber Industry.

No history of Humboldt county would be truthful or at all complete without an exhaustive account of the great redwood forests and the lumber industry. Although the lure of gold first drew men to the wilds of this virgin region the lumbermen soon followed in the wake of the pioneer gold-hunter, and it was not many years before brawny men and women from the Atlantic seaboard—men acquainted with the logging business—began to see how they could lay the foundation for many fortunes by following the vocation which they and their forefathers had followed in the East. Some of the early settlers were much impressed with the great silence of the magnificent forests of gigantic trees which stretched over a vast expanse of lowland and hill from the northern to the southern limits of the county.

When men like Bret Harte first beheld these glorious forests they began to wonder how old they were. It was not many years before men of science told them that these trees had reached maturity long before the birth of Christ. They were old when Daniel was thrown into the pit, before Cicero was born—before Plato tried to solve the mystery of human life, before mighty Caesar ruled the earth. For more than sixty years white men have stood with uncovered heads in these ancient groves, and men of faith have looked toward the infinite. Everybody has always been impressed with the fact that California has no competitor in the redwood industry, for no other state has ever contained this monarch of all trees. Washington and Oregon may boast of their pines and firs, but the redwood belt ends at the Oregon line. It is a narrow belt, following the coast rather closely at broken intervals.

The durability of redwood was testified to by the fact that the cabins built by Captain Grant in the '50s were in good order, though they had stood the storms of the years between 1852 and 1885, since which they were gradually torn down by relic hunters and others. The walls were solid and sound, while both doors and windows had perfect joints. Strangely, too, the shingles gave unimpeachable evidence of the great merit of redwood. They had neither rotted nor shrunk, and a number of them were on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892.

The history of the manufacture of lumber in Humboldt, the stages of progress made from the first saw log to the present time, is a most interesting page in the record of progress and development of Humboldt county, but the general merits, the adaptability of this timber to supply the demands of commerce and of structural work, at once involve the question of the area covered—the entire belt—as an available source of supply. This can be estimated only approximately, for two reasons: The redwood, even where it is the sole occupant of the land, varies exceedingly in density; and, second, in many places it is intermingled with white fir, spruce and pine, in quantity sufficient to constitute nearly or quite one-quarter of the area and total stand in feet; that is to say, of the estimated acreage of original standing timber in Humboldt county 125,000 acres may be accepted as timber other than redwood. The same illustration will apply to the whole belt. Humboldt and Del Norte contain that portion of the belt which is held to be the best stand, clearest timber.

George A. Kellogg, for many years secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has made a careful study of the redwood industry and of the forests themselves. He has written many booklets and newspaper articles on this subject. From those articles the following facts and paragraphs, many of them in his own language, are gleaned: He calls attention to the fact that the most prominent and interesting physical feature of the land lies in her unparalleled forest of redwoods. Aside from their consideration as factors in the commercial and industrial world these forests fascinate every beholder. He who sees them in their primeval majesty for the first time is likely to gaze upon their gigantic trunks and towering spires in wonder and admiration that find no tongue. Nothing can be more awe-inspiring and impressive to the visiting stranger than to pause in the very heart of a dense forest, where the trees reach upward from two hundred to four hundred feet, completely shutting out the yellow shafts of light of even the brightest day, and casting twilight shadows among the boles and trunks of the giants. These scenes remind one of Emerson's description of a forest as having the light and softness of perpetual morning. Like the sequoia gigantea, these immense trees now stand as the most remarkable monuments of vegetable growth on earth—gigantic in size, symmetrical and straight as an arrow, firmly planted and strongly rooted. No wonder they impress the observer as the unmoved and changeless sentinels of the passing centuries, except that they grow larger, taller, and more grandly majestic as the centuries slip like shadows into the past.

Almost from the initial settlement of Humboldt county in 1850, its magnificent redwood forests, reaching down to the very shores of Humboldt bay, indicated by the near conjunction of exhaustless timber and navigable waters what the principal industry of this favored region was to be. Hardly had the first settlements been effected until enterprising spirits began to convert the endless forests into marketable lumber, and never since that time has the long procession of white winged sailing vessels, or their successors, the steam schooners and the foreign tramp steamers, all laden with Humboldt redwood, ceased to dot the blue waters of the broad Pacific. Year in and year out this traffic has been maintained and increased, always holding sturdily its position as the main factor in the trade and commerce of Humboldt bay. And for many, many years to come will this pre-eminence be maintained.

The beauty and majesty of these redwood forests have long impressed upon far-seeing people the great necessity of preserving a considerable tract of this timber as a public park for the benefit of future generations. And several efforts have been made along this line, but so far without successful result. At the present time a bill is pending before Congress which authorizes the appointment of a commission to visit Humboldt and investigate the necessity and advisability of securing some tract of these trees as a public reserve and park. And recently a large timber owner, Charles Willis Ward, now resident here, has initiated a plan to secure a tract of some fifteen thousand to twenty thousand acres, the plan being to obtain large subscriptions from wealthy and public-spirited citizens sufficient to cover a considerable portion of the cost, and then ask the government to make up the balance. It is sincerely to be hoped that one of these efforts, or a combination of the two of them, will bring about the desired result.

The redwood forest in Humboldt extends in an irregular but compact belt from the southern to the northern boundary of the county, parallel to and near the coast, for a distance of about one hundred and eight miles. It varies in

width from two or three miles to ten and even fifteen miles, averaging about five miles in width. Originally there were about 538,000 acres of this remarkable timber in Humboldt, of which some 458,000 acres are still standing. At the commonly accepted estimate of 100,000 feet of all timber products to the acre, there is still 45,800,000,000 feet of uncut redwood in Humboldt, sufficient to last for more than a century at the present rate of cutting.

The stumpage value of this great timber belt is an immense present and future resource of this section. Twenty years ago this value ranged from fifty cents to \$1 per thousand feet. Now the minimum price is \$2 per thousand, and as high as \$4, and even more, has been paid for tracts with especially favorable locations. And these prices will be steadily augmented as other available timber sources grow scarcer, and as the demand increases with the growth of population throughout the country.

Applying the present minimum value of \$2 per thousand feet to the forty-five billion feet of standing redwood and we find that this one resource of Humboldt county is now \$90,000,000, and this value is constantly increasing. And it is safe; for redwood forests in their natural state will not burn. Being without resin, and protected by thick, non-inflammable bark, and with the constant condensation of moisture from the foggy atmosphere of Humboldt due to the thick and heavy stand of these great trees, it is impossible for fire to gain any headway, or to do any serious damage to these compact standing forests.

Redwood has no pitch, and the acid in it seems to resist combustion. It is difficult to ignite, and a fire of it is easily extinguished. It strongly resists decay, the lower portions of the trunk especially, being the equal if not the superior of any known wood in this respect. No known land insect will prey upon it, and only the teredo, against which marine scourge no wood is proof, will injure it. Redwood shrinks but little in drying, and none at all after that. Neither will it, when once dry, swell to any extent on being wet. Its shrinkage lengthwise is, proportionately, much greater than across the grain. It is little affected by extremes of weather conditions, and so is especially adapted for patterns, mouldings, tanks, vats, flumes, house finishings, and railroad ties.

Its color is a rich red, varying from that of light red cedar to the deepest mahogany. In general appearance and qualities it resembles red cedar more than any other wood. Quite a percentage of it is curly grained, and this variety is especially adapted for interior finishing in its natural color. The great size of the tree and its freedom from knots render it possible to get planks of almost any desired width without knot or flaw. Much of this lumber shipped to Australia and other foreign countries as "rough clear" is in great planks of pieces six or eight inches in thickness, and from twenty-four to thirty-six inches or more in width, absolutely clear. Redwood is soft in texture, and easy to work. This, taken in connection with the extra widths that may be had, and its weather enduring qualities, make it a most convenient and serviceable wood for building purposes.

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tioned. In 1855 the first cargo of redwood lumber was sawed and shipped to San Francisco. In 1862, the introduction of the circular saw gave additional impulse to this industry. In 1886 the band saw began to replace the circular saw, and its economy of timber and other advantages soon gave it the lead, and now all the mills in the county are fully outfitted with band saws, which, perfected by time and experience, seem now to be the acme of progress in this direction. In the beginning, the old-fashioned sash or muley saw mill would cut from 4,000 to 8,000 feet per day. Now a single band saw mill is rated at from 60,000 to 80,000 feet per day, while a double band mill, especially if provided with a band splitter, may produce from 200,000 to 240,000 feet of lumber per day. The eleven large mills now operating in the county are rated as having an aggregate capacity of 1,500,000 feet of lumber per day, or 450,000,000 feet in a working year of three hundred days.

The improvement in methods and facilities in logging has fully kept pace with the advancement of the mills. Owing to the great size and weight of the trees and their thick stand on the ground, redwood logging offered many problems not met with in other woods, but these conditions have been met and conquered, and now redwood logging moves along smoothly and systematically, conducted by men who know how. In the beginning, the logs handled were small and comparatively light, and they were moved by means of oxen, on bob-sleds. Soon heavy trucks with solid wooden wheels replaced the sleds, but with oxen still as the motive power. In the early '70s the oxen were partially replaced by horse teams. About 1874, logging railways were introduced, and in 1882 the steam donkey began to be used to assemble the logs in the woods. Ten years later the heavy and powerful bull donkey came in. At first these were mostly stationary, but later on they were made removable, making changes of location readily practicable. And now the bull donkey and the logging railway have replaced all other forms of logging machinery and adjuncts, and the glory of the ox team and the horse team as essentials in redwood logging has passed away forever. One of the unique features of redwood logging still further illustrates the security of this timber from fire. After the trees are felled, freed from limbs and the bark peeled off, a fire is set and all the trash and underbrush burned off. These fires never penetrate the adjacent standing forest, and the logs on the ground are seldom appreciably injured. In no other commercial timber would this proceeding be possible.

Prior to 1889 no attempt was made to record the output of the mills or the shipments of lumber from the county. But by figuring from the amount of land cut over during that period it is estimated that the total lumber production from 1885 to 1888, inclusive, was about 2,500,000,000 feet, of an approximate value of \$40,000,000.

Beginning with 1889 fairly accurate records have been kept of the shipments from the county, no attempt being made to include the amounts used within the county, although the amount so used is considerable, as practically every building and structure in the county is built in whole or in part of redwood. It should be remembered that the following figures include not only what is commonly known as "lumber," but also any and every form of manufactured timber, such as shingles, shakes, posts, bolts, ties, etc., that is capable of

reduction to approximate lumber feet. The figures from 1889 to 1913, both inclusive, are as follows:

Year	Feet	Value
1889	120,545,800	\$2,296,135
1890	161,455,000	3,067,645
1891	152,517,613	2,897,834
1892	166,855,262	2,502,828
1893	152,749,713	2,222,610
1894	111,751,264	1,588,570
1895	128,785,709	1,795,410
1896	100,460,581	1,320,005
1897	133,717,278	1,778,085
1898	128,291,255	1,802,330
1899	163,640,590	2,336,000
1900	162,635,560	2,242,520
1901	218,280,060	3,148,060
1902	221,595,486	3,830,410
1903	272,054,860	4,816,600
1904	274,054,860	4,816,600
1905	313,495,560	5,632,300
1906	360,671,090	7,201,000
1907	374,539,400	7,702,205
1908	300,804,570	6,101,820
1909	339,891,500	6,093,000
1910	368,527,700	6,552,560
1911	367,139,720	6,505,460
1912	415,925,400	7,494,500
1913	369,633,766	6,820,800

Totals for twenty-five years, 1889 to 1913, 5,880,422,877 feet; value, \$102,-525,607. Totals for thirty-four years, 1855 to 1888, 2,500,000,000 feet; value, \$40,000,000. Grand totals, fifty-nine years to 1914, 8,380,422,877 feet; value, \$142,525,607.

The above figures seem stupendous when considered as the result of only one industry (although the principal one) of Humboldt county, for the fifty-nine years from 1855 to 1914. But when one reflects that less than one-sixth of the available redwood in this county has been cut and manufactured, the immense potentiality of the remaining timber resource may be in some measure realized.

On this one industry alone Humboldt might live and thrive through the next century; for it is certain that for all that time to come the hum of the band saw or some improved machine, as it eats its way through the giant logs of the *Sequoia Sempervirens*, monarch of all commercial timbers, will make sweet music for the ears of the lumber manufacturers of fortunately endowed and happy Humboldt.

Under the American development, so far as the authentic accounts give us history, the manufacture of lumber in Humboldt was commenced in 1850, but the manufacture of redwood for the lumber market did not commence until 1855. Those who engaged in the lumbering business were eastern men, from the Provinces, and from Maine, accustomed to the pine, spruce and fir of that region. They knew those and kindred varieties of timber, and their adaptability to the

manufacture of lumber and construction work, but by reason of both the incapacity of the mills at that time to handle the large redwood logs, and lack of knowledge as to their adaptability for lumber manufacture, no redwood was manufactured or shipped from Humboldt till 1855. As a proof of this statement, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the first cargo of lumber was manufactured and shipped in 1851; it was sawed at the "Pappoose" mill, owned by Martin White, which had a capacity of about four thousand feet a day. From that initial cargo of lumber from Humboldt in 1851 to the summer of 1855, all the lumber manufactured and shipped from Humboldt bay was spruce, pine and fir.

In the summer of 1855, the Muley mill (then operated by William Carson), by picking out the smaller logs, and not handling anything that exceeded five feet in diameter, got out a cargo of 200,000 feet of redwood lumber and shipped it to San Francisco on the brig Tigress. From that time on, the manufacture of redwood increased but slowly up to 1862, mainly on account of the incapacity of the sash and Muley saws to cut the huge logs. In 1862 the circular saw was introduced, when the manufacture of redwood gradually attained greater dimensions.

As early as 1852 a commission was appointed, composed of Hon. James T. Ryan and W. H. Kingsbury on the part of the mill-owners, and William Carson on the part of the loggers, to adopt a standard of measurement for the scaling of logs. They decided that all logs twelve feet long and sixteen inches and up to and including thirty inches in diameter, should be measured by the Spaulding scale, and that all over that size should be measured by the Scribner scale. These provisions for log measurement applied to spruce, pine and fir only. There was never in the pioneer days, and is not now, any exact rule, method or scale by which to measure redwood, on account of the size, shape and peculiarities of the timber; then as now it was scaled by a method made up of both the Spaulding and Scribner rules, combined with the judgment of the scaler. The logs for the first few years were cut where Eureka now stands and rolled into the bay and floated to the several mills.

While Humboldt was not the first to manufacture redwood into lumber, yet, after 1862, when the circular saw came into use, it soon took and has always held a leading position as a source of redwood lumber for both the San Francisco market and the lower coast. Thus it is seen that in the last fifteen years the lumber cut has trebled in volume, and those in best position to know, hold that the outlook is favorable for a twenty-five per cent increase in production the present year, over that of 1903.

From the crude methods in vogue in 1851, when the first sawlog was rolled into Humboldt bay, the successive stages of improvement in lumbering form an interesting chapter in the history of Humboldt's progress. The first logs handled were small, and were moved by means of ox teams on bob-sleds; then heavy trucks with solid wooden wheels, bound with heavy iron bands, were employed for the longer distances. Thus the pioneer lumbermen worked, selecting such logs as they were able to handle with the means they had.

The more notable improvements that have been made in the half century from 1852 to 1903 may be summed up briefly as follows: In 1862 the circular saw was introduced; this brought the need of surer, quicker means of getting logs to the mill; the steam locomotive and railroad were put in operation in 1874; 1882 the steam donkey; 1886 the band saw, 1892 the bull-donkey. Each advance seemed



GIANT REDWOODS
17-19 Feet Diameter, 300 Feet Long

to solve and settle the problem of the need of better methods, but each in turn has developed accentuated needs in other directions, and now when it would seem that perfection had been so nearly reached, we are at this date promised new methods as important as any that have preceded, in the electric saw for felling trees and sawing logs.

Redwood is a soft timber, yet among the many varieties of timber that have come prominently to the front in construction work, it is safe to say that none has developed so many and excellent qualities, or such wide range of adaptability as the redwood of California. In classifying lumber cut from redwood lands into three classes, the proportion would be as follows: The first quality would average fifty-five per cent; second quality thirty per cent; the refuse or third quality, fifteen per cent. Each one of these is often subdivided into several grades. The third class is divided into two or three grades, and is used extensively for doors, windows, panel-work, wainscoting and all construction in which short material can be used.

The market for redwood at the present time covers a wide field besides the United States. Looking over the destinations of foreign shipments, one will find cargoes of redwood going to England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands, Mexico and New South Wales.

In the matter of testimony and proof as to the many merits of redwood, it would be impossible to give them all. A few are appended which have served to crystallize the minds of the people upon the facts as they exist. It is certain that no timber has been so much relied on, or so carelessly used, with such general good results. In the hurry and rush of the wonderful development of the western shore, redwood has been used in every need in structural work; taken dripping with sap or water from the forest or pond, run through the saw mill, and hurried into place without a day's time in which to season, used for main timbers or for furnishing, it is only occasionally that a piece shows the effect of shrinkage upon becoming dry; and it takes paint and holds it equally well in any condition.

One writer has put it that "San Francisco, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, with over three-fourths of its buildings sided and shingled with redwood, need not be ashamed to compare fire records with any city in the United States, whether built largely of brick or other materials," so slow is it to ignite, and easily extinguished when fired.

Eureka, a city built entirely of redwood, with the lumbering mills built all along its northern edge, thus subjecting the whole city to the fire risks from the line of mills during the northern trade winds, has never had a destructive conflagration, such as has visited every other California city once or more.

All the Pacific coast railroads use redwood ties on all their lines as far as the cost of transportation will allow. Their testimony is that redwood ties do not rot and are impervious to the attack of all insects by reason of the acid the wood contains.

After reviewing the non-combustible qualities of redwood, Charles Towe, fire marshal of San Francisco, says: "I sincerely hope we shall never see other woods substituted for redwood; and I wish the proper authorities would throw the mantle of protection around our redwood, so as to prohibit its total destruction."

George H. Tyson, general agent for the Pacific department of the German American Insurance Company of New York, writes: "From an intimate knowledge of the fires that have occurred on this coast during the last sixteen years, I can state without fear of contradiction, that as slow-burning wood, the California redwood has no equal. In the insurance business on this coast, it is a well-known fact that in our coast counties, where redwood is largely used for the construction of frame buildings, a much lower rate is charged than in the northwest district and mountain counties of California where other woods are exclusively used."

W. H. Curtis, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, says: "As indicating the great life of this timber against ordinary decay, I have pleasure in informing you that we have today left in sidetracks not very much used, some redwood ties which were put into service in 1855. On other parts of the line, we have in service many ties that were laid from twenty-five to thirty years ago. For the siding and roofing of cars, for the foundations, siding and roofing of buildings and for water tanks, this timber is the most durable of any that I know of, and when used for building purposes it has the valuable quality of not being easily set on fire, and when set on fire, it burns very slowly."

H. J. Small, superintendent of motive power and the machinery department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, testifies to substantially the same facts.

W. B. Storey, of the Santa Fe Railroad, concluding a letter of some length commending redwood for car work and railroad construction, says: "In conclusion, I would say that we consider it one of our most valuable woods in railroad construction, and I heartily recommend its use for all purposes as above described."

It is interesting to note that many attempts were made in early days to extend the use of redwood into the commercial channels of the East. Owing to its softness it is barred from many uses common to pine and other competing lumber. During the last eight or ten years many efforts have been made to use redwood for railroad ties. These efforts have been partly successful, especially in Africa and Australia.

Where large ants abound the railroad companies have long been hunting for a wood possessing durability and unattractive to the large ants. Reports from Africa indicate that, while the ants destroy the redwood in time, they eat it very slowly. In Australia the orders for redwood ties have been increasing rapidly during the last few years, and it is believed that it has proved distasteful to the ants of that country. Owing to the softness of the wood it is necessary to use flanges unless the sinker redwood—being heavier and tougher than the other—is used.

It may be interesting to note the following facts concerning some of the uses to which redwood has been put. In 1897 B. F. Durphy, then of the Vance Redwood Company, selected and shipped to the New England Piano Company, in Boston, Mass., a cargo of redwood, and it was made up into piano cases and exhibited. It was a special exhibit at their salesroom on Washington street and attracted much interest and attention. It was placed side by side with the fine mahogany, rosewood, black walnut and ebony pianos, and was considered as fine, beautiful and desirable an instrument as any made. This test of the use of redwood for piano cases has been so completely successful and satisfactory that

it has become very popular and in great demand for the fine finish of costly houses throughout New England.

The well-known piano firm of Vose & Sons, in Boston, Mass., one of the largest piano firms in the United States, in 1898 ordered several carloads of redwood, to be worked up into piano cases. In the early history of piano manufacture, Mr. Vose had a thorough test made of all the different woods grown in the United States and in some foreign countries, and it was demonstrated and established beyond all question that redwood made the most perfect sounding board for pianos; besides, it had a great advantage in that it would not warp, twist or crack.

In 1874 Abbott & Co., of Boston, Mass., large lumber dealers, loaded five million redwood shingles on one of their ships in San Francisco, and transported them to Boston. The next year these shingles were sold to the Fitchburg Railroad Company. This company had a large stockyard out at Uniontown, and had erected sheds for sheltering their stock. The roofs of these sheds were covered with a patent roofing, but on account of the flat pitch of the roof it proved unsatisfactory. The company had this patent roofing removed and a part of it replaced with redwood shingles. The other roofs were replaced with some shingles from New England and Michigan. Those replaced with the New England and Michigan shingles were completely worn out and decayed in 1897. In 1892 there were but a very few cedar shingles left on some of the roofs. In 1898 the redwood shingles that had been used on the other roofs were sound and all on the roof and in perfect condition, so far as their being warped and decayed is concerned; the only breaches being where the nails had rusted off and the wind had blown the shingles away.

There was adjoining these sheds a large stock barn which was built five years later than the date the shingles were placed on the shed; this barn was shingled with New England shingles, as the railroad company could procure no more redwood shingles; the roof was very much steeper and the shingles should have lasted much longer than the shingles on the shed, but were completely decayed and the barn nearly bare of shingles in 1892. In 1890 the Fitchburg Railroad Company made inquiries of all the New England lumber dealers who would be likely to have redwood shingles, with the object of getting them for the purpose of reshingling these buildings, and they refused to accept any but redwood shingles.

It is a common method in vogue among the lumber dealers in and around Boston to send their customers out to the old Union Stock Yards of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, to show them that there is no shingle known having the value and durability of the redwood shingle; and those shingles, used in 1874, are now the strongest argument they can and do use against other shingles and in favor of the redwood.

William Roch, who was a director and the purchasing agent of the Santa Fe Railroad when it was first put in operation in the Central states, was the first purchasing agent of what is now the Santa Fe system in California. Mr. Roch purchased and shipped around the Horn from Boston a large quantity of machinery, cars, engines, railroad iron, etc., and on the return trip ladened the several vessels employed with redwood. He used a part of these cargoes to build his summer residence at the sea-shore in those earlier days. That residence at the sea-side is now one of the most perfect buildings there. It was built entirely of redwood lumber and redwood shingles; the doors and window frames are

perfect, never having warped or twisted, and the shingles on the roofs are the same that were put on when it was built twenty years ago. They are in much better condition than those on many other fine residences built ten or fifteen years later. This residence in the far east is a monument of credit to the excellence and durability of redwood, and is continually referred to as proof of its many merits by lumber merchants.

In 1899, after the loss of the Boston and Portland (Me.) steamship, the steamship company entered into a contract for the building of a magnificent steamer to take the place of the one lost, to run from Boston to Portland, Me. The steamer was to cost nearly \$2,000,000, and there was great competition among lumber dealers to secure the order for furnishing the lumber. The matter was submitted to a board of architects, who examined all the woods to be used in the finishing work, both plain and ornamental, and the contract was awarded to Mr. Smith of the Bartlett Lumber Company, to furnish this finishing material, and the specifications called for redwood for this purpose. Among the statistics used in reaching this decision were important facts furnished by the late H. D. Bendixsen of Humboldt, in his report to the board of architects, who investigated the subject; which report convinced the board of the superiority of redwood for inside finish for cabins, staterooms, etc.

Another still more notable triumph for redwood in the various tests in fine and rich finishing work was presented at the World's Fair at Chicago, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1892, built a magnificent train of passenger coaches to run from New York to Chicago. Immediately following this move, the New York Central ordered a richly finished train built, which was accounted a finer equipment. The Pennsylvania Railroad then ordered another splendidly finished and appointed train to best their competitors of the New York Central; and again the New York Central followed suit by ordering another train to compete in magnificence and out-do the Pennsylvania Company in richness and beauty. Then the Pennsylvania Company, after considering the course pursued by their competitors carefully, went to George Pullman and explained the situation, and what they wanted, which was to have the finest passenger train in the world to run from New York to Chicago, and it was left entirely to him how, and of what materials it should be constructed—the only point insisted upon was that it should be the most completely equipped and magnificently appointed train in the world. Mr. Pullman drew a plan for a train of cars in which were included an observation car, library car, dining car, and several compartment sleeping cars. In the specifications for the work the material selected for all of the inside finish was redwood. When placed upon the road it was acknowledged then, and for a long time afterwards, to be the most magnificent and complete railroad train in the world.

Other uses for redwood are almost past enumeration. It goes to the Argentine Republic and to the East India Islands, where the red ant is known to be so destructive to all other woods, which they perforate, eat and destroy, while the redwood remains wholly untouched. It is used for doors, window frames, etc., where the people are able to purchase it in these distant localities.

Mr. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal, has finished his private office in the various qualities and different grains of redwood. The effects are beyond description.

In 1898 a folding bedstead of redwood was made in San Francisco by one of the bankers there and sent to the ruler of Denmark as a present, and it was placed in his sleeping apartment for his personal use.

Some time ago an order was received here from the Chicago Curtain Pole and Fixture Company for fifty car loads of lumber, being intended for ironing boards, cake-boards, screen-door frames, curtain poles, mouldings, picture frames, etc.

The scientific wood expert of the New York Central Railroad Company, being instructed to make an exhaustive test of all woods available, and particularly of cypress and redwood, as to their value and adaptability for car-building, reported to H. Walter Webb, third vice-president and manager of the road, in favor of redwood for sheathing, siding and roofing, on account of its quality for holding paint, resisting fire, and that it does not warp or shrink, and is least subject to decay.

At present and for four years past, the first architects in Boston have made it a rule to embrace in all specifications to contractors, in all cases where Oregon and Washington shingles are to be used, that such shingles shall be well soaked in water before putting in place, for the reason that if put on dry and ordinarily close together, when wet, they will swell, crowd and warp to such an extent as to draw the nails and seriously injure the roof. No such provision is made in regard to redwood shingles, as they are affected by the elements in only a very small degree.

The superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad built himself a fine residence in Exeter, N. H., and after careful observation and examination of all woods available for that purpose, decided that nothing but redwood should go into its construction.

In 1898 there were sent to Boston fifty doors made from redwood. These were placed on exhibition in the Mechanics Fair, after which they were given away—distributed among the various door manufacturers and dealers as samples. From this one practical advertisement, there are at present orders with one door company here for over one hundred thousand doors; this result coming directly from the free distribution of those fifty doors.

It would be hard to conceive of a limit to the uses of redwood, or to the possible market for it, if systematic and united effort were made to place before the people of sections where it is unknown the practicable evidences and testimonies of its merits, which may be had by diligent inquiry. The possibility for the expansion of the trade has been greatly enhanced since the freight rates from Humboldt to points east of the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi have been decreased and systematized. At this time redwood shingles can be shipped from Humboldt bay to Chicago on a sixty cent rate and to New York and Boston via the Isthmus on a sixty-seven and a half cent rate, being the same rate allowed to other lumber districts. These reduced rates have made it possible for redwood to be used in the Eastern states, and thus bring a demonstration and comparison of its merits home to the people in the various localities, particularly its superiority over all other soft woods as a finishing material and as shingles.

While the use of the higher grades of redwood is by these reasons increased in the various branches of construction work, increased use for the lower and poorer grades is also extending. Quite an amount is now being used by the asphalt manufacturers. Since the development of the oil wells the industry has brought into use large quantities of the poorer grades for barrel purposes.

A popular make of lead pencils, "Dixon's Sequoia," proves that soft clear redwood is not surpassed by cedar or other woods for that purpose. For general or special purposes redwood is thirty-five to forty per cent cheaper than Oregon or Washington cedar or eastern pine. While among other woods the range of adaptability is narrow, redwood covers nearly every known use in construction work, for under ground or above ground work, for both inside and outside finish, for heavy work and light work, for durability or ornamentation.

Wherever the possibilities of transportation place it in competition with other woods on equal ground, the redwood scores a success without fail; and now that transportation is placing this lumber on the eastern seaboard at figures that make its use in the construction of fine residences possible, it may be reckoned upon as certain that in the very near future the now worthless gigantic stumps will develop a value, and specially constructed mills will before long be erected to reduce them to merchantable building material, particularly for fine finishing work.

Next in importance to redwood is the timber known as Oregon pine, a species of fir. It is found mixed with redwood in the eastern edge of the redwood belt, and beyond that occurs in large and compact bodies. Within the past couple of years, since all of the redwood lands have been taken, investors have turned their attention toward the pine, and already much of it has been located. Pennsylvania capitalists have just concluded a deal by which they have come into the possession of 127,000 acres of pine lands lying in the eastern portion of Humboldt and the western portion of Trinity county. They have made arrangements for the building of a railroad some sixty miles long into this tract, and have plans drawn for the erection of mills, one in the timber and another on the shores of this bay. Construction of the plant will begin this spring (1915), as soon as the weather will permit of the work being prosecuted to advantage. This will be the first operation of any consequence in the pine forests of Humboldt. Heretofore the only timber of that kind cut was for the ship-building yards, and was simply taken as it happened to be found with the redwoods.

There are other bodies of pine being held for investors, and it is only a question of a short time before they will be sold and plants erected to convert them into lumber.

Of the mixed timbered lands, three-fifths to three-quarters is oak of the various species. The gathering of tan bark has become an important industry, but in this business, under present conditions, there is an almost criminal waste of millions of feet of most valuable wood, for the tan bark oak makes an excellent furniture timber, and is particularly adapted to chair-making. Thousands of cords of this wood are stripped of the bark every season, and left to rot on the mountain side.

The quality of tan bark found in this county is the very highest, partly explaining the fact that the leather made by the Devlin tannery took the highest award at the World's Fair and other expositions. Thousands of cords of tan bark have been shipped out of the county, and there are still many thousands of cords to be gathered. The exports of tan bark will be less in the future probably, as there is now being operated at Briceland, in the southern part of the county, a plant to extract the active principle from the bark and put it in the form of a solid, looking something like resin, but of a dark red color. The importance of this industry may be gauged by the fact that this plant cost over \$25,000, and yet will draw upon only a comparatively small portion of the tan bark area of the county.

The plant is owned by the Wagner Leather Company, of Stockton, Cal.

The pepper wood, or California laurel, is a hard, beautiful wood, adapted to furniture and wooden ware, and is considerably used in mill and machine work. The black and white oaks are by no means devoid of merit, being strong, firm and durable, but have not as yet come into general use, mainly because their merits have not become known, and also because they are more difficult of access.

Madrone will rank next to oak in quantity of acreage, though it never occurs in bodies, being scattered through the oak, or redwood, but mainly occupying the higher ground and crests of the ridges, as is also the case with the oaks. The madrone has a future before it as a furniture wood when there is need for it and manufacturers have learned to treat it successfully. When seasoned it is very hard and strong. The tree presents a beautiful appearance, giving a brilliant touch of color to the woods, with its bright red bark.

No article concerning the manufacture of redwood would be complete without a statement of the wages paid those whose labor results in the finished product. The range is from \$1 to as high as \$10 per day, depending upon the class of work and the skill necessary to execute it. The lowest wage mentioned is for boys in the sash and door factories and the planing mills. Most of them, however, receive \$1.50 per day. The wages of the men in the woods and in the mills varies from \$2.50 to \$10. Ordinary rough labor commands the former price; from that the gradations are according to the skill necessary, the top figure of course, being paid to the foremen of departments and superintendents.

These figures include board, and it must be said that the table set for the laborers, both in the woods and at the mills, is far above that of other lumbering sections. The very best of food is furnished, and in great variety. In fact, visitors have often remarked, after partaking of the hospitality of the camps, that they had been better fed than at many first-class hotels.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Activity in Many Towns.

Previous chapters have given the reader a pretty fair idea of the early settlements in the untrodden wilds of Humboldt county, but no history would be adequate without some account of the activities of more recent years, together with a review of some of the conditions that promise to make Humboldt county a much more thrifty community than it is today. It should be said that there have been great activities by reason of the projected highway and the approaching completion of the Northwestern Pacific Railway, which will for the first time connect Humboldt county with the wide world.

Recent plans for the improvement of towns and the building of new ones, as in the case of Fort Seward, originated in the desire of the far-seeing business men of the county to avail themselves of the benefits of a great tourist trade. Some of the leaders of public opinion have read the history of Switzerland, where millions of tourists make it possible for hundreds of thousands of Swiss people to reap fortunes from hotels and resorts. As Humboldt is a little Switzerland, there are those who believe that its great hunting and fishing opportunities

and its wonderful scenery will cause many towns to experience a wonderful growth, while others will come into existence.

The Rev. William Rader, who made the tour overland from San Francisco to Eureka, has predicted that we shall have a wonderful tourist trade, by reason of the fact that the trip in question is the most fascinating one in America. He says that the famous Corniche road from Nice to Monte Carlo, which was built by one of the Napoleons, lies along the Alpine slopes like a ribbon. He draws a picture and exhibits a contrast when he says that the Corniche road is almost silken in its surface, with sublime scenery in the background. He adds that if one would compare this famous highway with the road from Willits to Eureka he would be struck with the great difference between the new and the old world. One is a city street, cut over the mountains, while the other is a trail. He wrote this before the great state highway survey was made. It should be remembered that when the state highway is finished it will be somewhat like a city street cut through forests and mountains. The great European road leads through a land bereft of all the fascination of the primeval, while the other is Nature's unbroken forest and mountain. He remarks that if one of the giant redwoods along the Humboldt county road were set in Central Park, New York, or along the Thames in London, it would attract more attention than the Metropolitan Museum or the Egyptian Obelisk. The people of Humboldt county, believing such statements as the foregoing, have long been preparing for the influx of strangers which they expect to see when they hear the sounds of whistles and bells where now the only noises that break the silence are such as roaring cataracts, lowing herds, and the cries of wild beasts.

In order that the reader may understand something of the beauties that lie along this road of wonders the following extracts from Mr. Rader's description are submitted:

"The distance is over one hundred and fifty miles and the trail reaches an altitude of over 4,600 feet above sea level. A ride over this road in an automobile is a rare and exciting experience, disclosing picture after picture of natural magnificence, colored with Nature's own brush, dipped in a magical combination of atmospheric effects of light and shade. Variety of landscape, majesty of outline in rock and mountain and vale, stretches of river and creek, unique geological formations, and a variety of wild flower, foliage and tree life greet the eye at every turn, while now and then a deer crosses the path with a wondering, friendly look, as if it would recognize something akin to itself in the automobile without a rifle.

"The air is like wine, the sky like that which bends over Venice and Florence. The people one meets on the way are of a class which stands for the best in the Far West. Men of brawn and brain have found their way into these mountain fastnesses, the last of the pioneers, for beyond them rolls the Pacific. To the far westward lies the old East, and they are made one by virtue of the cable, the wireless and steam, and because of the higher affinity of commerce and the brotherhood of the nations. The men and women who have had the courage to settle in Mendocino and Humboldt counties are worth while.

"If one would enjoy this journey to the full, perhaps the regular stage is best. There are several reasons for this, chief of which is the element of almost absolute safety. The driver is probably a stalwart youth who knows every turn of the road and is on friendly terms with his big sixty-horse power machine. He does not have that inevitable nervousness which an amateur on the road is

possessed with, but gives the impression that he is master of the situation. If you surrender yourself to his care and the Providence of God, you will reach your destination without serious trouble. These young drivers have made themselves famous by caution and skill and no accident thus far mars the record of their triumphs. Sometimes the path is wet and the machine threatens to skid and land you hundreds of feet below, but it is only a threat and under the skillful manipulation of the driver, it goes forward humming a hymn of praise.

"If one would travel by rail and auto one leaves the train at Longvale and takes it again at McCann, about fifty miles from Eureka. These metal threads will soon be tied together, when the tourist will substitute the train for the machine and all may enjoy scenic rides on the railway, of extraordinary interest. At present Willits is the end of the first lap from San Francisco. Here is a large hotel where the traveler spends the night. The next morning at seven o'clock he takes the train again and in a half hour reaches the end of the road at Longvale where, in the depths of the forest, he makes the start in the stage for a ninety-mile journey over high precipices and steep grades, around the sharpest turns, across sparkling trout streams, through groves of great trees, descending into the deep shades of secluded redwood nooks, where he looks upon trees which probably stood before Christ was born. This continues till he reaches the Devil's Elbow, six or seven hundred feet above Eel river at McCann, and where he descends upon a crooked road with breathless interest, if not a fear, probably the most thrilling and crooked road in the world.

"Not the least among the pleasures of the overland trip is the dinner hour. Usually this is spent at Harris, where a sumptuous and old-fashioned dinner affords a pleasant and satisfying break in the auto ride. Passengers have a sharpened appetite and are in a state of hunger which is the natural result of mountain air and thrilling jolts. There isn't much "style," but plenty of fresh things from the garden, served in true country fashion.

"Two roads lead to Eureka from Harris; one by way of Fruitland Ridge to McCann's Mill; the other takes the tourist by Alderpoint, a new village just springing into life, and by way of Bridgeville on the Van Duzen. If it has been rainy, chains are put on the wheels, as the roads leading through the forest are sometimes dangerously wet and slippery, especially in the summer. On the last trip taken by the writer cool, bracing weather was encountered. Great clouds of fog drifted in from the sea, followed by bright sun, which fell in showers of beauty upon the fresh, blue mountains. The air was filled with the pungent odor of wild flowers and cedar and pine. Here and there we met bands of fat steers, driven to Eureka markets by cowboys and well-trained dogs. Occasional teams were passed, hauling produce or lumber, drawn by four or six horses with ringing bells, making the mountains echo with their tinkling melody, while the crack of the whip warned us of their approach.

"The experience of passing these teams is a test of skill and patience, as well as courage. Sometimes the stage is compelled to back a long distance to a point sufficiently wide to permit the team to pass on a narrow margin where a false step would mean disaster. The good humor which generally prevails reveals a trait among these mountaineers which might profitably be emulated in other walks of life. Men who live in these regions develop a resourcefulness and courage altogether admirable, while the horses seem to be at home in dangerous situations, behaving like sensible human beings.

"Humboldt and Mendocino counties make a natural park of pleasure, where the hunter and the fisherman are in a paradise. The climate is perfect, the game and fish plentiful. Streams for the most part are stocked with the finest trout, while deer and bear are found in abundance. Not only is this territory a pleasure ground, but rich in natural resources. Evidences of mineral, oil and coal are many. It is estimated that the timber resources will last for a hundred years. The enormous amount of lumber which is now sent down the streams to the great mills has hardly made a scar upon the old forests, which welcome the woodman's axe. It is hoped, however, that it may be long before the noble Sequoias yield to the invasion of commerce, and that they may long stand as memorials of an ancient past.

"With the completion of the railroad this vast empire will open her mountain gates to the world and yield riches yet undiscovered. What power of water, what sites for villages and cities, what immense natural wealth awaits the touch of the magic wand of business enterprise!

"If San Francisco is the southern terminus of this territory, approached by the historic and charming Sonoma valley with Ukiah as the gate of entrance, Eureka is the northern terminus. This interesting little city enjoys the distinction of having one of the best harbors on the coast. A break-water is nearing completion which will insure sufficient depth in the large lagoon for the largest vessels and adequate protection against shifting sand bars. The city is flanked by noble mountains, and long stretches of cultivated fields. The surrounding country, especially the Ferndale region, is rich in dairy products as well as inviting to the eye. Twelve thousand contented people live in Eureka, many of whom are wealthy and prosperous. The city is the nerve center of Humboldt county. A noticeable characteristic of Eureka is its local pride and an optimistic hope for its future. Good schools, newspapers, hotels, churches, library buildings, a splendid park, a street railway, a really beautiful Elk hall, good stores and public buildings are to be set down among its assets.

"Already a survey has been made for a railway from Eureka to Red Bluff, across mountain ranges which slope gradually down into the great northern end of the Sacramento valley. The building of this road will afford another outlet toward the east and south. An automobile trip through this region adds an additional chapter of wonder to the volume of California's resources. The sparkling Mad river, the miles of well built state roads, the glimpse of Shasta, whose silver peak greets the eye on the eastern mountain slopes, make it a journey of a thousand wonders. A good place to rest for a day and where one may catch as many trout as he would wish is Wildwood, sixty miles from Red Bluff.

"The lumber mills in and around Eureka indicate the scope of the lumber trade in Humboldt county. Heavily laden schooners make their way over the bar to San Francisco and San Pedro, carrying cargoes of the best material. A new enthusiasm is taking hold of the public mind of Eureka. New enterprises are starting and a group of energetic men is making plans for larger things in the future. Its development is as inevitable as was the growth of San Francisco and Portland. Certainly an overland trip by steam and gasoline to this beautiful little city of Humboldt is the most fascinating of any of its kind in the United States, if not in the world."

Not only do the leaders of public opinion in the sundry towns of the county expect a large tourist trade which will cause a multiplication of hotels and resorts,



HUMBOLDT COUNTY COURT HOUSE



U. S. FEDERAL BUILDING AND POST OFFICE, EUREKA

but they believe that many state and national conventions will inevitably be held in the towns around Humboldt bay, preferably in Eureka, although Arcata is showing many signs of stirring activity and is preparing to meet the new conditions in the spirit of modernity. The fact that the climate around Humboldt bay is the coolest summer climate on the American continent is confidently regarded as an asset sure to bear its reward.

The town of Arcata, with a population of more than two thousand people, made great progress during 1914. Interest in all sorts of public enterprises was greatly stimulated by the fact that the town won the State Normal school after a hot competition with Eureka. The achievement of this victory stimulated interest in public buildings in general and the result has been the building of a modern theatre and the projection of plans that will lead to the construction of many other modern buildings. One of the ambitions of the town is to capture the railroad shops and become a division point of the Northwestern Pacific Railway.

Arcata was fortunate in obtaining from the legislature of 1913 a generous grant of five hundred acres of tide lands immediately adjacent to the city and so favorably located that a good harbor frontage is likely to be the result. This will all be owned by the city and can be leased on favorable terms for terminal facilities for railroads, lumber companies, and other great corporations. Arcata's very large Chamber of Commerce at once began negotiations with corporations for the development of this land. The various committees of the chamber are in close touch with concerns that may be looking for a location on Humboldt bay.

No fact connected with the recent commercial history of Humboldt county is more significant than the projection of a plan that looks to the building of a thrifty little city at Fort Seward, which is likely to become the metropolis of southern Humboldt county. By bringing Judge George W. Rowe and other experts to Fort Seward and vicinity, E. B. Bull, manager of the properties of the Humboldt Land and Development Company, of which Frank K. Mott is president, attracted the attention of the entire state to the fact that a modern development company could work wonders in the virgin fields of southern Humboldt.

Plans have been partly perfected for taking care of the influx of settlers who may visit southern Humboldt in search of homes. Mr. Bull recognizes the fact that one of the important steps in development will be to take care of the immigrant during the first few years of his residence at Fort Seward. To this end preparations are being made for cold storage plants, canneries, creameries, and such other modern plants as may be needed in the campaign seeking to command the market. In this connection there will be a concerted effort to raise apples of high quality on a co-operative plan that shall seek to make the output large enough to attract attention in such markets as those of London and New York City.

In a similar way the company will try to induce those going into the poultry and dairying business to work in such a manner as to make the output regular rather than sporadic. By applying modern business efficiency methods to the problems before them the Fort Seward people hope to show other communities throughout the county that there are many more possibilities in Humboldt county than people have heretofore thought. It may be said that the salutary example of the Fort Seward plan has already spread to other towns in the county.

An odd fact in the conditions of town life in Humboldt county is seen in the building of houses adequate to the population. In 1913 and 1914 there was complaint in Ferndale, Fortuna, Arcata, and Eureka that strangers could not

find modern apartment houses, bungalows, or cottages. Not a single building and loan association exists in the county, and the old settlers seem to take no interest in the fact that strangers within the gates of the towns of the county are put to all sorts of inconveniences in trying to find shelter and the comforts of modern life. With the coming of the railroads, a change in these conditions would seem to be inevitable.

The commercial activities of Eureka, the capital city of the county, were stimulated in 1914 by the organization of the Eureka Development Association, which sprang into life by reason of the fact that Arcata had beaten Eureka out of the Normal school, this largely by reason of the fact that the Arcatans were well organized while the Eureka had conducted their fight in a desultory way. The Eureka Development Association maintains that the metropolis of the redwood realm is sure to become a city of far greater importance than it has ever been. They cite the fact that it has grown rapidly without the advantages of railroads connecting it with the outside world.

During 1913 and 1914 there was an undoubted increase in the population of Eureka, as indicated by postoffice reports, school statistics, street car earnings, city directory reports, and figures from like sources. The population in 1914 was probably 15,000. The fact that the Northwestern Pacific announced in June that it would run a train into Eureka by October created a great deal of interest in the towns in other parts of the state. A marked movement from outside was soon in evidence, and many of those who came immediately began to plan as to how they could bring industries to the shores of Humboldt bay. The hope of the town lies in the prospect of smoke stacks and the hum of industry.

Secretary Roberts of the Eureka Development Association has well said that the streets are wide, clean and well paved. The public and mercantile buildings are worthy of the population, although many of the structures are old and might be greatly improved.

There are many comfortable residences, while gas, electricity, good car service, excellent schools, telephones; water, light and gas systems, and other conveniences make the town a place of comfort. Those who have been studying the Panama Canal believe that when the jetties are completed the harbor of Eureka will profit greatly by the trade that will come from many other parts of the world.

The harbor of Eureka is unquestionably the most important one between San Francisco and the Columbia river. The building of extensive jetties to overcome the terrors of a bad bar is sure to make the shipping interests far more important than they have ever been.

It is almost impossible to say just what advantages will come to Eureka and other towns when the state highway is finished, along with improved roads, tapping the rich Sacramento valley. The road to Redding and Red Bluff has already brought Humboldt bay within about sixteen hours of the hot and dusty Sacramento valley. The establishing of a summer colony at the mouth of Little river by people from Red Bluff is a hopeful indication of the tendencies of the times. Norman R. Smith and his associates at Red Bluff have laid out an attractive summer resort on the beautiful shores of the Pacific ocean just above the mouth of Little river. It would seem that the coming of a large number of tourists from the vicinity of Redding and Red Bluff is sure to make some of the towns of Humboldt county tourist headquarters during the summer months.

Business men are already planning to attract such enterprises as flour and feed mills, woolen mills, boot and shoe factories, paper and pulp mills, furniture factories, canning and preserving plants. There is no doubt that the natural resources for these enterprises abound in the vicinity of Eureka.

Secretary Charles H. Roberts of the Eureka Development Association contributes the following concerning the capital of Humboldt county:

"Climatically, the claim is made that Eureka has the shortest thermometer in the United States, the annual mean daily range being 10.7 degrees. The maximum temperature is 85 degrees and the minimum is 20 degrees. The annual rainfall is quite heavy, averaging 45 inches, but being well distributed there is no excessive precipitation during the winter months and nothing parched during the summer. Frosts are incidents and snow is practically unknown. Ultimately Eureka will become a great summer resort where those from the heat-oppressed interior may be refreshed.

"Eureka blocks are laid out two hundred and forty feet square. A majority of the streets are sixty feet wide, although a number are seventy-five feet wide. There are over fifty miles of graded streets. In the business section are three and one-half miles of bitumen paved streets. Crushed rock is used on twenty-five miles of streets. There are twenty miles of concrete walks. The city annually spends between \$30,000 and \$35,000 on its streets.

"There are five banks in Eureka. According to the annual reports for 1913 the combined deposits amounted to \$5,549,778.

"The public schools of Eureka are comprehensive in their scope and plan, consisting of kindergarten, grammar and high school. There are six modern school buildings of eight rooms each, all sightly, convenient and commodious, with modern heating and ventilating plants. There are two thousand students enrolled in the schools, four hundred in the high school and sixteen hundred in the grammar grades.

"A new high school building is now under construction at a cost of \$170,000. This is being built of reinforced concrete and when completed, January 1, 1915, will be one of the most artistic and up-to-date school structures in California. The present high school is to become an intermediate high school. The Eureka high school is accredited at Stanford University and at the University of California.

"In the high school special attention is paid to all forms of woodwork, cooking, sewing and other household arts. Besides literary and debating societies, German, French, Spanish and agricultural clubs, the Eureka high school is exceedingly fortunate in having a first-class school orchestra and a well-drilled glee club.

"Eureka employs a corps of sixty-six teachers. In the grades special instructors are employed in manual training, domestic science, singing and drawing. The grammar schools of Eureka are especially proud of the well-developed system of home gardening.

"At a recent election the citizens voted to bond the city for \$270,000 to purchase the Eureka water works, which are now municipally owned. The water for Eureka is taken from Elk river, located five and one-half miles south of the city. Water is pumped through sixteen-inch and thirteen-inch transmission mains into two large redwood tanks with a combined capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons, thence by gravity through forty-five miles of distribution mains and 70,000 feet of service pipe to all parts of the city. An 80,000-gallon steel tank has been

erected in the higher southern portion of the city at an elevation of sixty-five feet higher than the two redwood tanks from which water is re-pumped into the steel tank. The system is ninety per cent metered. The water is very soft and of good quality and there is a sufficient quantity for a population of from 30,000 to 40,000. The rates are reasonable; domestic rates are forty cents per thousand gallons for the first 10,000 gallons; twenty cents per thousand gallons for all over 10,000 gallons; special rates are given factories, mills and other heavy consumers.

"Light and gas in Eureka are furnished by the Western States Gas and Electric Company, which owns and operates three generating plants, two in this city, and one, a hydro-electric plant, containing 1500 kilowatts installed capacity, sixty-five miles east of Eureka. The Eureka plants are both steam turbine stations with a combined installed capacity of 3000 kilowatts. This concern owns one hundred ninety-two miles of pole lines with six hundred eighty-one miles of wire in transmission and distributing circuits. The generating station of the gas works is equipped for an output of 500,000 cubic feet per day. The company reports that within the last ten years the electrical business in this territory has grown 400 per cent. Rates are fixed by the California Railroad Commission.

"An electric trolley system of street cars is operated over twelve and one-half miles of track, reaching all parts of the city. The service compares with the best on the coast.

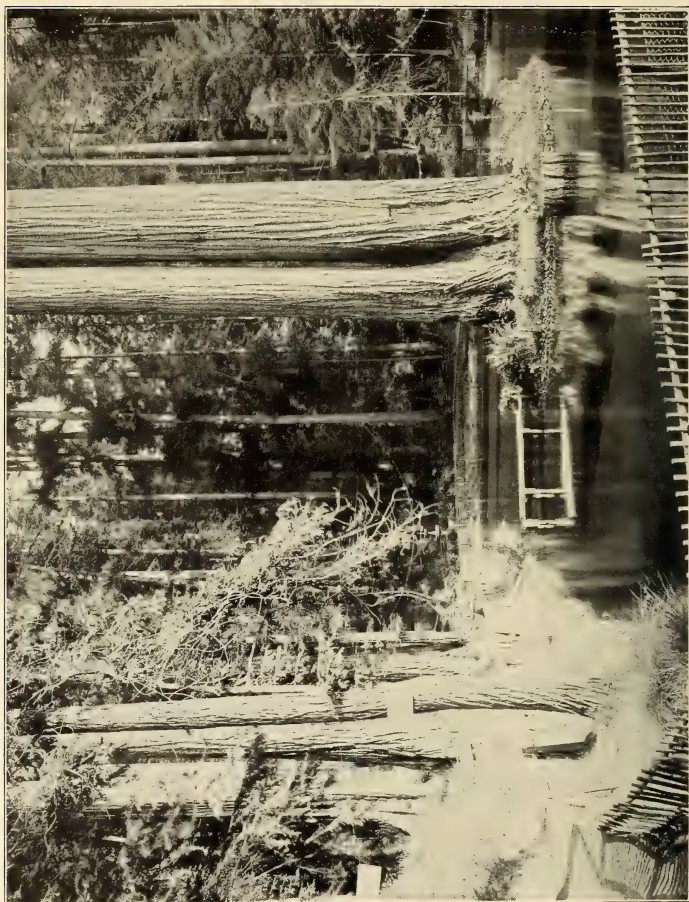
"The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company provides an excellent service with 2500 telephones installed. Communication with San Francisco can be obtained either by telephone or telegraph, the Western Union having an office in this city.

"Building operations in Eureka during the last few years have been growing, the tendency being toward a better class of buildings and permanent construction in the use of brick, concrete and steel. Within the last two or three years a number of fine public and semi-public structures has been erected, among them the Elks hall; Eagles building; Federal building in which the postoffice, and the offices of the immigration inspector, internal revenue inspector, collector of port, United States engineers, weather observer and land office, as well as the United States District Court, are located; the county jail, Vance estate building, Gross building and new high school.

"In 1912 the building operations amounted to \$154,241, the residence construction making up one-third. In 1913 the building operations amounted to \$188,835, with residences making up fifty per cent of the work. For the first half of 1914 the building operations already total \$197,206, and the residences are still fifty per cent of the total construction. Many artistic bungalows and pleasing mansions are found throughout the residence district.

"Morning and evening newspapers and two weekly publications cover the newspaper field in Eureka, the dailies receiving daily telegraphic service from the Associated Press and the International News Service. The Eureka papers are noted among the most progressive in the state.

"A mayor and five councilmen form the governing body of Eureka, known as the City Council. The police force is composed of a chief, captain and six patrolmen. An excellent volunteer fire department possesses two hundred seventy-five members in eight different companies, three modern fire engines, an automobile chemical engine, two trucks, ample hose carts and a Gamewell fire alarm system. The City Hall, erected less than ten years ago, cost \$125,000. The



SEQUOIA PARK, EUREKA

Carnegie Free Library of Eureka is one of the show places, having a particularly large stock of books, and one of the finest collections of birds and animals, the result of taxidermist's art, to be found in California. There are more than fifteen churches and thirty-seven fraternal societies. The Humboldt Chautauqua, now two years old, meets in Eureka annually.

"Within the city limits is Sequoia Park, the city's pleasure ground, comprising thirty-five acres of virgin redwood forest and five acres of playgrounds. Within the confines of the park is a beautiful lake.

"Eureka being the county seat of Humboldt county, a fine court house occupies a block close to the business section.

"It is estimated that the present stand of redwood in Humboldt county occupies about 450,000 acres, producing from 100,000 to 200,000 feet of lumber per acre, and valued at from \$200 to \$600 per acre. Lumbering at the present time is the major industry of the county. Eleven large sawmills in Humboldt send out annually about 200,000,000 feet of redwood lumber through the port of Eureka.

"Dairying is the second important industry of Humboldt. The annual output of dairy products totals about 10,000,000 pounds with a valuation of \$2,000,000. Humboldt was the first California county to engage a scientific farm adviser. In the hills stockraising is followed, fruit culture is given attention on the bench and bottom lands, commercial and sport fishing bring financial and pleasurable returns on all the larger streams, and the wilds abound in game. Good roads generally give opportunity to get to the edge of the wilds without trouble or loss of time.

"Passenger steamers are operated regularly between Eureka and Portland, and between Eureka and San Francisco. More than twenty steam schooners in the lumber and freight trade call at Eureka from all ports of the Pacific coast. Large freighters carry off shore cargoes of redwood lumber to South America, Australia, China and Great Britain. About 1000 vessels come and go at Humboldt bay during a year, and in that time the port trade averages about \$20,000,000.

"Eureka is but yet in the embryo state. Unhampered by former difficulties of transportation, despite which the city has forged ahead in the past, the Eureka of the next few years will advance with amazing rapidity to its destined place among the leading centers of the Pacific coast."

In the olden days Eureka was famous for a large number of excellent singers. Men and women now prominent in business and social life belonged to choral societies of the long ago, and these societies frequently carried away honors in contests with musical clubs from other parts of the State. Some of the men who were judges of the Superior Court thirty years ago shone as singers when away from home. At their home and whenever any public musical events were on they were popular because of their splendid voices and training.

For a number of years there was a lapse of interest in affairs of this character, but about 1911 the Sequoia club of music was started by a number of the musically inclined ladies of the town. Though Eureka have not shown so much interest in musical events as in the past there is no doubt that this splendid organization has stimulated local interest and brought a number of distinguished musicians to Eureka on the occasion of special musical entertainment.

In 1913 Judge Clifton H. Connick established a choral society which is known by the simple name of the Choral Society. He gathered around him twenty or thirty of the best singers in the town and at once began training them

in grand opera and other high-class music. At the Elks' Memorial exercises in 1913 this splendid organization gave a musical program that surprised the people of the town and attracted wide attention throughout the State when it was heard of through the reports of strangers who chanced to be present during the memorial exercises. It is the ambition of those who constitute this superb organization to make it so efficient that it will be able to furnish great choral music on public occasions such as conventions and social entertainments.

The social life of most of the towns of the county is such as to break the monotony of everyday life and prevent the people from falling into a hum-drum existence. In almost every town there are several clubs devoted to musical, literary, civic and social affairs. In most instances it is the women who have forwarded club life and taken an active interest in starting uplifting organizations.

It is to be regretted that an automobile club and a home products association were allowed to fall by the wayside. The automobile activities have been merged to a great extent in those of the state organization. It is the purpose of the Humboldt Promotion Committee to do everything within its power to co-operate with the State Home Industry movement, which has headquarters in San Francisco. Roy Fellom, editor and owner of the Home Industries Magazine, has a plan which seeks to bring every county of the State in line with the general movement. It is believed that the completion of the railroad will bring Humboldt county in closer touch with this great movement. The parent commercial organization of Humboldt county is the Chamber of Commerce, a county-wide organization which, though run conservatively, without pretense, noise, or flurry, has accomplished wonderful results in many lines of industry.

The fundamental purpose of the Humboldt Chamber has always been the furnishing of a dignified channel through which public opinion might express itself authoritatively upon matters of importance to the community, thus giving force and effect to its demand for such public improvements as the needs of the particular section might require. The following account of the early work of the Chamber is from the pen of George A. Kellogg, who has been secretary of the organization, and has ably managed its affairs ever since January, 1892:

"Incorporated March 13, 1891, as the result of a feeling on the part of the citizens of Humboldt that the Government improvement work on Humboldt Bar needed the support and assistance of the more prominent of Humboldt's citizens, the Chamber has ever since addressed itself largely to the looking out for the larger matters of public improvement, while not neglecting the important work of advertising the resources of the county, nor failing to perform those social duties essential to the proper entertainment of distinguished visitors from abroad.

"Beginning with a membership of about ninety, the number was rapidly increased to one hundred and twenty; and it has ever since alternated between seventy and one hundred and thirty-five, the variation being in accordance with the activity of its officers and the importance of the public matters receiving its attention. At present the membership is one hundred and twenty-five, nearly half of whom have been members since the beginning of the Chamber.

"Almost the first work taken up by the Chamber was the endeavor to secure a sufficient appropriation to insure the carrying on to completion of the work of building the jetties at Humboldt entrance. A very forceful memorial to Congress was adopted and forwarded, and by prompt and wise action on the part of Congressman T. J. Geary, assisted by Senator C. N. Felton, this work was placed on the continuing contract list, thus insuring its being carried to completion. News

of this event reached the Chamber on the evening of April 8, 1892; and such was deemed the importance of this matter that a general celebration, participated in by citizens from all over the county, was shortly afterwards held. The committee appointed to secure funds for this monster celebration raised nearly \$3500 in about three-quarters of a day; and the parade on the night of the rejoicing was almost a mile in length.

"The Chamber has also secured three appropriations for dredging the channels of the bay; one of \$80,000 and one of \$50,000, having been expended some years ago; while the third, amounting to \$83,000, will be expended this year.

"One of the first matters to receive the attention of the Chamber was the securing of a Federal Public Building here. And by dint of continued efforts on the part of the Chamber and our representatives in Congress, an appropriation of \$130,000 was last year made for this purpose. A site has been selected, and when the defects in the title are corrected by the friendly suit now about to come up before Federal Judge De Haven, the work of the Chamber in this connection will be ended successfully. It is now nearly fifteen years since the first efforts were made in this matter; and it is with a feeling of deep relief and satisfaction that those who have been charged with the burden of this work can now foresee the successful end of their labors.

"Many matters of importance to this city and county have been promoted wholly or in part by the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce. Among them may be mentioned the securing of terminal rates to the Eastern markets for the lumber products of this county, which was solely the work of the Chamber. The re-organization of the city under a special charter; the building of the woolen mills here; the free delivery of mail in the city; the building of the Harris road, and the road to the Klamath river; the erection of the Carnegie Free Library; various improvements in the mail service, and the connection of the Government light houses and life saving stations by telegraph or telephone; the establishment of a light vessel at Blount's Reef; and a variety of minor matters too numerous to mention.

"In the line of advertising the resources of this prolific section, the Chamber has kept fairly well up to the demands and needs of the people. It has made full or partial exhibits at State Fairs, at the Midwinter Fair, at the New Orleans Exposition, at the Chicago World's Fair, and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In 1891 it issued a small pamphlet on this county's products, which was mainly statistical. In 1893 it brought out 'In the Redwood's Realm,' the prince of all county advertising books. In 1900 was produced its small pamphlet, 'Humboldt County,' and in 1904 a re-issue of the same was made. In all, more than 50,000 copies of these various books and pamphlets have been distributed. Along with this distribution, the Chamber is continually answering by letter the numerous requests for information about Humboldt which it receives.

"The Chamber now has under consideration the matter of issuing a new pamphlet, or rather a series of separate pamphlets, upon its various industries, which may all be finally combined to make up one large pamphlet on Humboldt county. But the actual work along this line has not yet been begun, although it soon must be.

"In the way of entertaining distinguished visitors from abroad, the Chamber has always filled an important place and need. Space cannot be spared to enumerate them all, but, leaving out ancient history, mention may be made of the visits here of the principal officers of the Santa Fe Railway Company in 1905,

and of the Promotion Committee later in the same year. And Government officials visiting here in the performance of their duties have always been well looked after by committees from the Chamber.

"Statistics of the exports from the county have always been kept up by the Chamber, and its records along this line go back to 1889. Ever since improvement work began on the bar, an annual synopsis of our trade has been furnished to the United States engineers in charge of this district, and has become a part of the engineers' reports, and of the archives of the Government.

"During the twenty-five years of its existence, the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce has had its periods of depression and inactivity, its times of strenuous action and accomplishment. It has been criticized by members and non-members because it has failed to do this, and because it has done that. But the majority of its critics, both without and within its ranks, fail to realize that such a public organization is at its best, a compromise; that it is composed of a small percentage of the general community, and that its membership is seldom united in opinion upon any one particular matter of method of action.

"That in the main it has fairly represented the sentiment of the people of Humboldt upon such matters as have come before it, cannot be denied; and that its work has in general been vastly beneficial to this community, is equally impossible of denial. It has room in its ranks for many more members; it is entitled to all the support that can be accorded it; and the greater its support, the more it can accomplish for the newer Humboldt."

It is with much satisfaction that this history can record the fact that the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce has always had a reputation for accuracy. Mr. Kellogg is a man of sterling character and he would rather understate than exaggerate regarding the resources of Humboldt county. He and the secretary of the promotion committee, which is a branch of the Chamber of Commerce, agree that the county does not need empty-handed men and women, and that nobody should visit any part of the State until he has made a thorough investigation of its resources and opportunities. It is contrary to the principles of the Chamber and of the promotion committee to induce anybody to leap in the dark.

The following will give an idea of some of the work done by the Chamber of Commerce in whole or in part, in behalf of the entire county, since its organization in 1891:

"Had the first jetty construction project placed on the continuing contract list, insuring appropriations aggregating \$1,500,000.

"Secured the appropriations for the second jetty project, and its being placed under continuous contract, the full appropriation to be \$1,037,400.

"Secured dredging appropriations as follows: First appropriation, \$80,000; second appropriation, \$50,000; third appropriation, \$83,000; fourth appropriation, \$15,000. Total, \$228,000.

"Secured an appropriation for the construction of a coal shed at the light house reservation, which has not yet been constructed, \$5,000.

"Secured the establishment of the light vessel at Blount's Reef.

"Secured the establishment of the Government wireless station at Table Bluff.

"Secured the establishment of the light house at Point Gorda, at a cost of \$80,000.

"Secured the establishment of range lights on the bay channels and on the south jetty.

"Secured the connection by telephone of the life saving station on the north spit with Eureka.

"Secured the connection by telegraph of the Wireless Station at Table Bluff with Eureka.

"Secured the construction of the Carnegie Library, and raised all the funds for that purpose, amounting to: For site, \$5,700.00; for building, \$26,100.88. Total, \$31,800.88.

"Secured the construction of the Federal Building, at a cost of: For site, \$17,434.37; for cornerstone laying, \$82.00; for building, \$130,000.00. Total, \$147,516.37.

"Aided in directing the sentiment that caused the building of the City Hall.

"Was instrumental in securing the building of the woolen mill plant.

"Was instrumental in securing the building of the Harris road.

"Was instrumental in securing the building of the Klamath road.

"Was instrumental in securing the free delivery of mail by carrier.

"Was instrumental in securing various improvements in the mail service at various places throughout the county.

"Cared for the sufferers by the wreck of the 'Walla Walla.'

"Cared for the sufferers by the wreck of the 'Columbia.'

"Took charge of the Relief Fund for the sufferers by the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

"Entertained visiting Senators, Congressmen, Governors, San Francisco Promotion Committee, and various other distinguished persons and bodies.

"Made a County Exhibit at the Sacramento State Fair.

"Made a County Exhibit at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco.

"Made a County Exhibit at the Epworth League National meeting at San Francisco.

"Made a partial exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland.

"Maintained an incomplete exhibit at the rooms of the State Board of Trade for the last ten or twelve years.

"Issued and distributed 16,000 copies of "In the Redwood's Realm."

"Issued and distributed 77,000 copies of "Humboldt County Pamphlet."

"Issued and distributed 23,000 copies of "Eureka Census Folders."

"Issued and distributed 20,000 copies of "Climate Folders."

136,000

"Distributed over 35,000 copies of Souvenirs, Sunset Pamphlets, Promotion Folders, Special Editions of Newspapers and miscellaneous advertising matter.

"Secured terminal rates for Humboldt lumber and shingles shipped to the East by rail.

"Was instrumental in securing the re-organization of the city of Eureka under a special charter.

"Aided in directing the sentiment that compelled the building of the bridge over Eel river at Weott."

During the year 1914, in spite of general dullness, Humboldt county has had its share of prosperity. It is well known that the banks of the county have always contained a large amount of money deposited by the people, but there has never been anything like a boom or false growth in the county.

A careful examination of general business conditions of the year 1914 confirms the opinion that prosperity has been general. An increased volume of trade

has been reported by merchants throughout the county. One exception might be made to the statement of general prosperity. Secretary Kellogg wisely said: "I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the leading business industry of Humboldt, lumbering, has not shared in the advance that has appeared general in other lines. For in this industry not only have the demand and production both fallen off, but prices have not been satisfactory; and it is certain that when the figures for the year have been made up, the totals of shipments and of valuation will both show a considerable decrease from the record figures of 1912. So far as I am able to judge, the principal reasons for these untoward conditions in this trade are the unfavorable weather experienced last winter and spring in southern and central California, with the consequent light crops tending to discourage country building; and the increasing competition from the more cheaply produced fir and pine lumber of the Northwest. The first of these reasons—that of reduced crop production in the market land to the south of us—is transitory. For already has the present winter season progressed far enough to justify the prediction of full crops in the central and southern portions of the State, with a consequent increased demand for the lumber of Humboldt. As to the second reason—the increasing competition of cheaper lumber than is redwood—that will be always with us, or at least until the full commercial opening of the Panama Canal makes possible the increasing markets that are hoped for, and thus removes the sting from the competition of cheaper woods. I am firm in the opinion that when the country is made available to our lumber manufacturers through the opening of the 'big ditch' of Panama, ample and sufficient markets will be opened to redwood lumber to insure profitable returns therefrom. For redwood is a timber like unto itself only; its qualities give it a desirability for many purposes that cannot be fulfilled by any other wood; and the passing years cannot fail to see the demand for its increase, especially as additional markets are opened to it through improved transportation."

It should be said that the foreign trade has always been the great feature of the lumber business. The number of clearances of vessels averages about forty each year, and the average cargo carried by each vessel approximates a million and a half feet, the average value of the cargo being something more than \$32,000.

August 16, 1913, stands out in the history of lumber shipments as the red-letter day. At that time the steamer *Algoa*, 4,897 net tons, cleared from the port with the largest cargo ever loaded in Humboldt bay. She carried 2,748,275 feet of lumber, valued at \$83,670. The fact of this great load and the ease with which it was carried from Eureka led to much favorable comment in the newspapers of San Francisco and Oakland. The British steamer *Iran*, which took a great load from the port of Eureka in 1911, was almost as large as the *Algoa*.

During the last few years a steady improvement has gone on in the condition under which dairying products are produced. About 1912 the advantages of cleanliness and sanitary precautions became pretty well understood, and a movement to obtain the advantages of scientific management was fostered by the dairy association, the Farm Bureau, the newspapers, and the creameries of the county. Humboldt dairymen were also urged to greater precaution by the dairy inspector engaged with the State Dairying Bureau.

Humboldt county long occupied the place of first in dairy productions, but Stanislaus several years ago took the palm from her.

In noting the progress of material enterprises in Humboldt county during the last few years the historian cannot omit to mention the importance of the

construction work on the south jetty of the bar. By January, 1913, almost 3,000 feet of rock work had been completed on the seaside of the spit, leaving about 2,400 feet to be completed. During the year 1913 almost 1,000 feet were finished, which left about 700 feet to be built. As the work progresses toward the sea the amount of rock required to bring the jetty up to its level increases, for which reason the work progresses more slowly. It requires about two hundred fifty tons of rock to carry the work one foot toward the sea.

One of the problems now bothering the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce and the public at large concerns appropriations for the completion of the south jetty and for carrying on the work to the north. It is regrettable that a number of members of Congress are stubbornly opposing the appropriation of any further money for the improvement of Humboldt bar. The Chamber of Commerce is doing a heroic work to see that this attitude does not become the prevailing opinion in Congress.

One of the crying needs of the times is a dredger to clear out the channel of the bay and render effective aid during the storms of winter in the vicinity of the bar itself. Colonel Rees has been and is strongly of the opinion that the harbor should be deepened until it will take ships which draw almost thirty feet of water. By deepening and widening the present channel in accordance with movements now under way the shipping industry will be greatly increased.

There are a number of thriving towns in the county, each being supported by some industry peculiar to the immediate surroundings. No history of the county would be complete without some mention of these towns and their activity.

Next to Eureka, Arcata is undoubtedly the most important town in the county. As heretofore said, the establishing of a State normal school there in 1914 gave the town a wonderful impetus. It already had seven churches, three grammar schools, a union high school, a public library well stocked with books, a city hall, a Spanish plaza, a delightful park, and many lodges of all the leading orders—all these are features of the social, intellectual and municipal life of the place.

The city is exceptionally well lighted by electricity, its streets are macadamized and cleanly kept, the water system is good, the sewage and drainage scientific, the only municipal debt, now much reduced, being one incurred to perfect this system. Arcata is served with three lines of railroad. One of these, the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, is destined to give direct communication to San Francisco and the West. With its early completion Arcata's Chamber of Commerce expects to see a phenomenal development in many lines.

At present the city has a large tannery, a large cooperage manufactory and a shingle mill as its main local industries—not to mention the numerous creameries nearby, all doing a profitable and ever-increasing business—but by the time the railroad is completed the city looks forward to the establishment of many new industries.

Ferndale is the third city in size in the county, having a population of more than 1,000. Outside of the incorporated limits are many additional residents, the merchants supplying between 1,500 and 2,000 people. It is twenty miles south of Eureka, within three miles of the ocean and the same distance south of Eel river. It is three miles from the railway, auto stages connecting with all trains.

Dairying and allied interests support the town. Hundreds of level and fertile acres surround it on three sides. Eight thousand dairy cattle browse on this land, turning the abundant feed into butter fat which has given Humboldt the

name of the premier butter county in the State. In North Ferndale is located a dry milk plant, one of three in the United States. In connection is a large creamery, and other creameries are located adjacent to the town. The pay roll for these creameries for the year is \$800,000.

There are many other enterprises, such as moulding mills and iron works. There are two good hotels, a weekly newspaper, two banks, several large general merchandise stores, druggists, men's furnishings, shoe stores, millinery, confectioneries, livery stable, garages, a motion picture theater and other forms of amusement.

The town is governed by a mayor and council. Saloons are licensed, but run under strict regulation. Modern comforts, such as electric lights, telephones, water and sewer systems, are provided. There is an efficient fire department. Grammar and high schools contain all grades, and the latter an agricultural course. A Carnegie library is maintained.

There are seven churches maintained in Ferndale: Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, Danish Lutheran, German Lutheran, Episcopal and Adventist. The predominating class of residents are Danish, Swedish and Italian-Swiss. There are thirty secret societies in Ferndale, all of the usual fraternities being represented.

Adjacent to the town is Salt river, emptying into Eel river near the latter's mouth. In season salmon, steelhead and salmon trout abound in those streams, providing employment for commercial fishermen and sport for rod and reel fishermen. A short distance from town is located a salmon cannery.

Back of the town is a rich, gradually developing country whose trade goes to Ferndale. On the coast oil indications are being prospected. The productivity of the soil is due largely to continuous high fogs which provide needed moisture the year 'round. Land sells on an average of \$400 per acre, though exceptionally well located tracts sell at \$500 and even \$600 per acre.

Fortuna is located twenty miles south of Eureka on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, Eel river, the main county road and the projected state highway. It is the fourth largest town in the county. The last census enumerates 883 within the incorporated limits. Outside are 300 to 500 other residents served by the merchants.

Immediately surrounding the town are fertile bottom lands with low lying, heavily timbered hills forming a background. The lowlands are used for grain-raising, dairying, truck gardening, and other raising of cereals and small fruits. Redwood growing on the hills will supply timber for several decades for the two mills which help to support the town, one within the city limits, the other at Newburg at the outskirts of the town.

During certain seasons of the year Eel river abounds with king salmon, steelheads, and salmon trout, also eels. Commercial fishermen annually take out thousands of dollars' worth of the first two named and the steelhead and salmon trout afford the finest sport known for rod fishermen.

Fortuna maintains grammar and high schools, containing all grades, a free library, and Christian, Methodist, Catholic and Christian Science churches. Practically all of the fraternal orders are represented with lodges. There are several active social clubs and the usual church societies. There is a Men's club and a boat club.

The town is governed by a city council of five. There is an efficient fire department with modern equipment. A public water system and several private

companies furnish spring water, providing an abundance of pure water and ample fire protection. The Fortuna Board of Trade is an active organization and a member of the Federated Commercial bodies.

Fortuna has a good hotel, a bakery, a restaurant, four general merchandise stores, two jewelry stores, drug, hardware, furniture, confectionery, men's furnishings, ladies' furnishings, harness and vehicle stores, millinery, butcher, barber and blacksmith shops, stables and garages, two weekly newspapers, a bank, laundry, real estate offices and an undertaking establishment. There is a public hall and a motion picture theater. The Humboldt Beacon and the Fortuna Advance are the papers.

The town owns a fine five-acre park. In 1912 the residents by a large majority voted "dry." Both before and since the election the town has grown steadily, many residences and business houses being erected. The people are law-abiding, optimistic, healthy, sociable, and welcome newcomers.

Fields Landing or South Bay is but six miles south of Eureka. Its location on the bay shore and the Northwestern Pacific Railway makes it a great vantage point. It is next to Eureka so far as shipping is concerned. The Pacific Lumber Company and the Eel River Valley Lumber Company have extensive wharves there, and millions of feet of redwood are shipped annually, much of it to Australia. The railway maintains its shops at South Bay and many men are employed there. The lumber and shipping industries also employ many men. There is a good hotel, several stores and a good school.

Loleta is thirteen miles south of Eureka on the Northwestern Pacific Railway and has a population of about 500. It is surrounded by rich dairying land which supports many hundreds of head of cattle, this industry being the main support of the town. Libby, McNeill & Libby have a large milk condensing plant there and are building a dry milk plant in connection. There is one other creamery and a number of skimming stations are maintained. During the fall months the large fish buyers from San Francisco congregate in Loleta and annually the sum of \$50,000 is paid out for the salmon catch from Eel river, near by. The town has good schools, water supply, and a sewer system. There is a hotel, a bank, some general merchandise stores and the usual amount of small business enterprises, churches and fraternal societies. Loleta is in no-license territory. Its citizens are prosperous and law abiding.

Rohnerville is twenty miles south of Eureka and two miles from Fortuna. It is the oldest town in the southern part of the county. In early days it was the end of the road and settlers outfitted there to pack into the hills of Humboldt and Trinity. Its two general merchandise stores still furnish supplies to many ranchers there. The town is surrounded with rich prairie land which is very productive and valued highly by its owners. Hay is a big crop and garden truck, berries and orchard fruits help to support the town. Rohnerville has good schools, a teachers' preparatory school, churches, secret societies, numerous small business enterprises, and electric light and telephone service. It has a good water supply and a population of about 500.

Trinidad, the oldest town in California but one, is a picturesque village of 250 population. It is twenty-eight miles from Eureka, to the north, being a spot of rugged sea-cliffs and magnificent marine view. It was at one time the post where Captain Grant, afterwards the famous general and president, was stationed. In addition to these facts, Bret Harte wrote his first newspaper story there—a description of an Indian war that took place where the town now stands.

It has two general stores, two hotels, a good school, a beautiful city park, and other interesting features of community life. A new school building, to cost \$8,000, is now among the certainties of the near future. There are two trains daily to and from Eureka, while an auto stage connects the town with Crescent City.

Hydesville is an inland town twenty-five miles southeast of Eureka. Located on a high plateau, it is in the midst of the finest berry land in the county and thousands of boxes of strawberries are harvested annually. Dairying is conducted on a small scale and the town supports a cheese factory. General ranching is also followed to some extent. There are schools, churches and secret societies. The population numbers several hundreds.

Alton is located twenty-one miles south of Eureka at the junction of the Northwestern Pacific Railway with the branch line running to Carlotta. It has a population of about 500, which is supported by the rich ranch lands surrounding the town. The town has a fine water supply, schools and a number of secret societies. There is a good hotel, a large general merchandise store and a number of small enterprises. A number of fine orchards lie adjacent to the town. General ranching, fruit raising and dairying are the principal industries.

Metropolitan is a lumber town twenty-three miles south of Eureka, on the Northern Pacific Railway. The Metropolitan Lumber Company operates a mill there and this supports the town. Adjacent logged-off and open lands are used for ranching. School facilities are provided and there are several small stores. The population is nominal.

Rio Dell is twenty-five miles south of Eureka on the opposite side of the river from the railroad. It has a small population. The town is surrounded by rich land producing grain crops, orchard fruits, and garden truck. It is on the main road passing through the county. There are a hotel and a number of stores, also a public hall. Good schools are provided.

Scotia is twenty-eight miles south of Eureka on the Northwestern Pacific Railway and has a resident population of several hundred and a very large transient population, owing to its principal industry, lumbering. The mills of the Pacific Lumber Company are located at Scotia and this company owns the entire town and conducts all of the business enterprises. There are two big mills and the annual lumber cut is enormous. Many hundreds of men are employed in the woods, camps and mills of the company. The company maintains cottages for its employes, a school and a large general hospital. A church is supported, there are a number of fraternal societies, and a men's club having a large membership is encouraged by the company. Surrounding lands that have been logged off are being sold and cleared and are very productive.

Shively is located thirty-eight miles south of Eureka on the Northwestern Pacific Railway, and has a population of about 300. Logged-off lands surround the town and these are being cleared and planted to orchards and garden truck. There are a number of small Italian hotels and two others. There are a general merchandise store and several smaller stores.

Pepperwood is a small settlement about thirty-five miles south of Eureka and on the opposite side of the river from Shively. Surrounding it is extremely rich bottom land and here are raised great crops of garden truck, particularly tomatoes. There is a number of stores and school facilities are provided. Near the town is located the Laurel mill, which is employed in converting a large grove of that timber into commercial lumber.

Dyerville is an old town located at the forks of Eel river, forty-six miles south of Eureka. Near this town the railway crosses the river and on the opposite bank the new town to be called South Fork is being established. Back of these towns is a rich country. Most of the lands are covered with a thick growth of redwood as yet hardly touched for milling purposes. The open lands grow fine orchard crops. Out of the redwood belt hundreds of hogs are raised on the acorns and other natural foods. A contemplated road leads to the Mattole country, where are valuable fruit lands. This road will bring the Mattole trade to South Fork. Another road already taps the Bull creek section, located on the South Fork of Eel river. Stock raising, fruit culture, hunting and fishing are the main industries. Schools are provided. There is a good hotel at Dyerville, and a general store.

Blocksburg and Bridgeville are two of the oldest towns in the southern part of the county. Both are located on the overland road. Bridgeville is forty-eight miles south of Eureka and on the Van Duzen river. Blocksburg is seventy miles from Eureka. Both have hotel accommodations, schools and stores. The population is nominal. Stock-raising is a principal industry. Hundreds of turkeys are also annually raised in that section and driven to market at holiday time. This is the heart of a splendid apple country.

Alderpoint is one of the newest towns in the county, located on the overland road and the Northwestern Pacific Railway, now building. It is in the extreme southern part of the county, eighty-one miles from Eureka. It has a natural location for a trade center. In the summer its climate is ideal. In the past surrounding lands have been used for grazing cattle and sheep. Many orchards are now being planted. There are school and hotel facilities and a number of small stores. There is only a small population.

Situated two miles north of Blue Lake, twenty-two miles distant from Eureka, located on and the present terminus of the Arcata & Mad River Railroad, is the town of Korbelt, containing a population of some 300. Korbelt is a mill town, the Northern Redwood Company owning the land and practically all of the industries. A large mill is operated there, and employs many men. Surrounding level land is used for the growing of small fruits, poultry raising, etc. Aside from the lumber industry, the chief asset of Korbelt is its scenic beauty. There is a large tourist hotel, perhaps the finest in the county, and hundreds of outsiders visit the resort each summer. There are excellent fishing and hunting. Nowhere in the county is the scenery of Korbelt excelled. There are schools and the usual number of business establishments.

Blue Lake is an incorporated city situated twenty miles north of Eureka. It is on the Arcata & Mad River Railroad, which connects at Arcata with the Northwestern Pacific Railway. Within the school district there is a population of 1000. Surrounded by heavily timbered hills, and above the fog belt, Blue Lake has an almost perfect climate, unexcelled by any place on the coast. The fertile acres surrounding the town are used for dairying, general ranching, and the raising of berries and small fruits. These, with the lumbering industry, are the chief support of the town. The town is the principal distributing point for all of northern Humboldt. Mines on the Klamath and Trinity are supplied with the necessities through this gateway. The mining industry is largely undeveloped, and has an immense future before it.

Blue Lake has a grammar school, high school privileges, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and the usual number of fraternal societies,

social clubs, etc. There is a development board, newly organized. It has an excellent water system, an efficient fire department, electric lights, telephones and all modern conveniences. In addition to the daily train service, passenger auto trucks place the town in quick communication with the county seat. Trades in all lines are represented, the business district being such as is usually found in towns of this size. There is a weekly newspaper, the Blue Lake Advocate. Lands may be purchased at reasonable figures and newcomers are welcomed to the community.

Samoa is located on the peninsula across the bay from Eureka. The Hammond Lumber Company owns the town and operates immense saw mills, moulding mills, etc., employing some 500 men. The company has built a number of substantial houses for the workmen, and the population numbers about 250. Other workmen reside in Eureka. There is an hourly ferry service between the peninsula and the mainland. The peninsula is narrow and the Pacific ocean lies adjacent to the town, a favorite spot during the spring and summer. The distance from Eureka to the wharf line at Samoa is approximately a mile and a half.

Carlotta is a summer resort located twenty-eight miles south of Eureka. It is on the Northwestern Pacific Railway, being the terminal of the branch line which connects at Alton, six miles distant. It is in the heart of the redwoods. Logged-off or open lands grow unexcelled berries and small fruits. Stages from Carlotta connect with the inland towns of southern Humboldt. Ranchers in that section outfit at Carlotta, thus making it an important shipping point. There is an excellent hotel there and the fishing and hunting are superb. The population is nominal. Opportunities are numerous for the prospective settler.

CHAPTER XIX.

Promotive Activities.

One of the most striking features of the development of Humboldt county during the last few years is the organization of a number of societies whose aim is the material advancement of the affairs of the county. As in many other instances of community development throughout the United States, the most important factor in this work is the education of public sentiment to a realization of the importance of maintaining a live organization in the field, ever ready to take advantage of each opportunity which makes for the betterment of physical and social conditions.

A few years before 1912, there had been several noticeable failures among business men to get together for the purpose of promoting the general welfare. At Eureka a real estate exchange was organized, but it was difficult to raise much money, so that after a few years the subscriptions lapsed and the organization went to pieces. Similar experiences had been met with in other communities, and the outlook was discouraging.

The Sunset Magazine, of San Francisco, and some other publications had done sporadic work in the line of advocating a get-together movement in the county and Jack London had come to Humboldt county to interest the people in a book, which he wrote for the purpose of bringing tourists into this section.

Early in 1912—about June 16—Leigh H. Irvine, then managing editor of the Humboldt Times of Eureka, called a meeting of business men for the purpose of discussing the advisability of starting a promotion and development organization. They met at the office of A. J. Johnsen, a real estate agent, but the principal speakers said it would be impossible to raise any money. W. S. Clark, afterwards elected mayor, said \$2000 could not be raised in two years.

Mr. Irvine called another meeting, however, and began a vigorous campaign in behalf of community development plans in the columns of the Humboldt Times. He was ably assisted in this matter by editors throughout the county, and by October 19, at a meeting of the Federated Commercial Bodies of Humboldt County, held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the eminent Judge George Rowe, a pomologist of national reputation, being present, Mr. Irvine made a vigorous address in favor of bringing somebody to Humboldt county for the purpose of starting its promotion activities.

A few weeks later a man of the name R. R. Wilson was brought from Seattle to take charge of the work. He remained for some months, and with the aid of a vigorous committee and newspaper support the committee raised pledges amounting to almost \$55,000 for a campaign planned to last three years.

The following gentlemen took a prominent part in the work of that organization: William S. Clark, Eureka; Dr. F. M. Bruner, Ferndale; C. D. Daly, Eureka; Henry Brizard, Arcata; J. F. Coonan, Eureka; Ralph W. Bull, Arcata; C. H. Palmtag, Eureka; Leon Baker, Blue Lake; J. E. Merriam, Blue Lake; L. F. Puter, Eureka; Brousse Brizard, Bald Mountain; H. L. Ricks, Eureka; E. B. Bull, Ft. Seward; E. A. Leach, Eureka; C. J. McConaha, Trinidad; L. C. Everding, Korbelt; A. E. McLaren, Eureka; F. H. Bertsch, Loleta; C. H. Wright, Loleta; W. H. Perrott, Loleta; H. L. Jackman, Eureka; S. V. Morrison, Ferndale; Walter Coggeshall, Eureka; J. H. Ring, Ferndale; B. E. Porter, Eureka; E. W. Haight, Fortuna; John Gaarden, Fortuna; J. J. Krohn, Arcata; B. F. Stern, Eureka; G. H. Burchard, Arcata; C. H. Elsner, Eureka; W. A. Preston, Arcata; L. C. Morgan, Fortuna. Hundreds of others joined the movement later.

Under this organization vigorous work was begun for the purpose of inducing a farm advisor to locate in Humboldt county. Within a few months Dean Hunt, of the State University, detailed Prof. A. H. Christiansen to visit Humboldt county and make it later his permanent home as farm advisor. He began his work, his expenses being paid by the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee, which was the name of the organization formed, but his salary has been and is still paid by the State University itself. The work of the farm advisor has been considered one of the most important enterprises ever undertaken in Humboldt county, which obtained a great deal of splendid publicity by reason of the fact that it was the first county in the State to be favored and honored by having a special soil analyst and agricultural expert detailed to come and live among its people.

Professor Christiansen began his work about July, 1913, and worked thoroughly and vigorously in every section of the county, immediately establishing all kinds of farm plots for the elucidation of agricultural information and the education of the public. In describing his mode of opera-

tion recently he spoke as follows: "The plan which I am putting forth is, in short, this—that each center chooses a topic, say the first topic may be lime and its uses in the way of improving the soil. We would discuss lime from its formation in the crude lime rocks down to the various forms as they appear on the market, hydrated limes, water-slacked lime, air-slacked lime, caustic lime, calcium carbonate, calcium oxide, etc., following out the changes of one lime to another, and how one is converted into the other. I have planned to make this as simple and non-technical as possible, although dipping enough into chemistry so that when we speak of a carbonate we can do so and have the audience understand all we are talking about.

"My purpose is to fix the limes in the minds of each one of the farmers so he will know how much one lime is worth in terms of any other that may be on the market; how much lime rock for instance he would be justified in using on his land; how much he ought to pay for this lime rock, as compared with what he was paying for caustic lime; how much air-slacked lime or hydrated lime he would be apt to get from a ton of caustic lime, etc."

The Professor is going into many other practical phases of agriculture and he says when each member of the agricultural centers which he is establishing is thoroughly at home with lime so that he will know a special kind of lime when he sees it, on what class of soil to use one class of lime and what kind would be benefited by another kind,—in short, how to know lime thoroughly,—then we would pass on, he says, to a subject like balanced rations and discuss proteids, carbohydrates, fats, and their relation to one another. He would then carry them into the question of balanced rations and the rotation of crops.

For carrying on studies of this kind, Professor Christiansen has been retained for two years in advance of the term that he had been engaged for, by resolution of the supervisors of the county, passed early in May, 1914, and will remain with the county.

Another important matter which was taken up by the organization was the question of good roads. Engineer Burrell, of the Federal Bureau of Highways, visited Humboldt county and gave several public addresses. Not only did he do this, but he drew an extensive plan of roads which was afterwards taken up by the people, although nothing substantial has been done at this date (1914) on the subject. The work, however, has roused public sentiment and led to other matters of great interest, as we shall see. This brings us to the state highway.

The State Highway question and the building of a system of county roads are closely interwoven. A great convention was called in August, 1913, for the purpose of discussing what was known as good roads in three states. The convention was called the Three States Good Roads Rally, and was attended by Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, and Governor Ernest Lister, of Washington. Governor West, of Oregon, could not come, owing to the fact that Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the Interior Department, was at that time his guest at Portland, Ore. Hundreds of delegates came to the convention which held a great banquet at the Vance House and at that time there was born in the people the spirit and ambition of good road builders. Humboldt county had always been more or less famous, however, for the good character of its roads.

Following the Three States Good Roads Rally there was more or less desultory talk about good highways, but it did not come into very prominent and active operation as a public movement until February, 1914.

A little before this time Leigh H. Irvine had been appointed Secretary of the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee, and when he was called upon by Engineer Sommer, division engineer for Northern California, he discovered that there was apathy among the supervisors and the public at large, so a hurried meeting of the executive committee was called, practically in the nature of a conference of the directors, and vigorous steps were taken to bring to bear upon the supervisors the influence of the heavy property owners in behalf of good roads. To cut the story short, it may be said that the vigorous work of the Promotion Committee saved the day and made possible the buying of \$1,500,000 worth of bonds by the supervisors of the county for the purpose of guaranteeing a splendid state highway from the northern boundary of Humboldt county to its extreme southern boundary. Fifty or sixty property owners were induced by the secretary and the committee to call upon the supervisors and a similar call one week later was made by fifty or sixty more prominent property owners, who were greatly aided by District Attorney Hill, who made it plain to the supervisors that it would be possible to buy the bonds to the amount desired by the committee, if certain methods were followed.

It was then necessary to explain to audiences throughout the county, and this was done by the secretary, who made it clear to a number of chambers of commerce, women's clubs, and other civic organizations, that the purchase of a million and a half dollars' worth of bonds would practically cost the county nothing—that it would in reality work a great saving of funds for the county.

The difficulty which confronted Humboldt county, like that which confronted a great many other counties at that time, was that there was a general misunderstanding of the meaning of a bond purchase. The law was such that the State could not sell the bonds for less than par, but they were below par and a slow investment; so the State was compelled to rely upon its friends for the purchase of the bonds. By buying these bonds in lots or installments of \$150,000 each, it was explained that the loss could not exceed five or six per cent of the sum, that being the difference between the market value and the par value of the bonds. Thus, after the people began to understand that they could get \$1,500,000 worth of highways at a cost not to exceed \$60,000 or \$70,000, and that as soon as the highways were finished the State would have to take care of them and that the county would save about \$50,000 a year in the upkeep, there was enthusiasm in favor of the bond purchase.

The Promotion Committee held a number of meetings with other organizations, had a number of committees appointed, and induced many organizations to pass resolutions in favor of the bonds, so that at the end of a few weeks there was a great change in the tide of public opinion, and the supervisors were cheered when they bought the first \$150,000 worth of bonds.

As an evidence of the successful operation of modern promotive efforts it should be said that the fight was not then over. The committee realized that it would be necessary to make a specific contract with the State High-

way Commission, under the terms of which they would guarantee that every dollar expended by Humboldt county for the purchase of bonds would be immediately expended, or expended as soon as possible, for the building of highways in Humboldt county.

To make this matter absolutely certain a committee consisting of Capt. Walter Coggeshall, C. H. Palintag, Henry Brizard, and Thomas Hine, was detailed to go to Sacramento and San Francisco for the purpose of interviewing the State Highway Commissioners and inducing them to live up to the promises which the committee had made the supervisors and the people of Humboldt county.

Capt. Walter W. Coggeshall was chairman of the committee and on his return to Eureka he reported that the State Highway Commission had acceded to the terms of the contract as outlined by the promotion committee, and that it was recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the highway commission that the commission would authorize the construction of highways in Humboldt county at all times to the extent of the purchase by Humboldt county, and under the terms of the arrangement made between the promotion committee and the supervisors.

About this time great activities throughout the county were noticeable in the way of promoting agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing interests. The promotion committee began its work of attempting to get great paper-mills established somewhere in proximity to Humboldt bay. It obtained reports from expert makers of paper to the effect that the ordinary redwood waste, which is destroyed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of tons each year in the woods and around the mills, would make splendid paper by the sulphite process. A number of analyses indicated that the redwood waste gave a long fiber and that the bleaching presented no difficulties that could not be overcome on a practical and economic basis. It was shown that the paper is susceptible of a high polish and might be made into the finest grades of stationery and book paper. The results of the various experiments conducted at practical mills were in evidence in the form of a number of beautiful samples of wrapping paper, of a high grade of tough, glazed white paper, and of the very finest samples of paper for correspondence. The report of practical chemists and manufacturers indicated their absolute confidence in the practicability of a paper-mill in Humboldt county and some of them expressed the belief that with the completion of the jetties and the coming of the canal, freight rates would be low enough to enable the paper-mills around Humboldt bay, if established, to compete, if occasion should require, with the mills of the East on their own ground.

C. Stowell Smith, assistant District Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture in San Francisco, also made some experiments with paper and reported that the paper-making fibers from redwood were excellent if properly prepared—strong, fairly thick-walled, slender, and long—in fact, two-thirds longer than most fibers.

Immediately after these reports were made public in a number of speeches by the secretary of the promotion committee and by articles in the newspapers there was renewed interest in manufacturing in Humboldt county, and that interest is the most remarkable of the new commercial features and industrial activities of today.

The Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, under the able management and secretaryship of Secretary George A. Kellogg, has always stood for the welfare of the county and has been foremost in those activities which look to the building up of great commercial enterprises. Secretary Kellogg, in the course of a number of years of active experience, has collected a large amount of statistics which are invaluable. He has always been remarkably accurate and free from the boost or boom spirit so unreliable and misleading in many other communities of the United States.

The Chamber of Commerce of Humboldt county, as the pioneer promotional organization, has always deserved great credit for the thoroughness of its labors. Somewhat conservative in its plan of operation, it nevertheless stands as the fundamental organization making for the betterment of the county. The promotion and development committee is carrying on its activities as a branch of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce.

Late in 1913 the Eureka Development Association, consisting of about three hundred members, was organized for the purpose of looking out specifically for the welfare of Eureka. It is today a prosperous organization under the secretaryship of Charles H. Roberts, a former newspaperman of Eureka. It spends several hundred dollars each month and its work in no way conflicts with that of the Chamber of Commerce and the promotion committee, whose activities are more specially county-wide, although neither organization is prohibited from doing anything within reason for the advancement of the interests of any town in the county or of the welfare of the people at large, except that the promotion committee is not permitted to spend any of its funds for the purpose of advancing the interests of any special town.

All the towns and the districts of the county are active to a greater or less extent in the field of promotion and commercial activities. Loleta has a board of trade, which is doing effective work; Blue Lake has a development board, which is always active; Ferndale has a chamber of commerce that has taken part in many important enterprises; Fortuna has a board of trade which has never failed to be active at the right moment; and Arcata boasts of a chamber of commerce which did a great deal of effective work in obtaining the Normal School, and which is always wide-awake when the interests of Arcata are involved.

Besides these organizations every one of the commercial bodies of the county is a member of the Federated Commercial Bodies of Humboldt County. The dairymen have an organization which is active in that line, the lumbermen and shinglemen have their organization, and no field is neglected. Secretary Frank J. Cummings of the Dairymen's Association is a scholarly man and an efficient secretary in his line of endeavor.

It would probably be difficult to find any county in California of anything like the population of Humboldt that is giving more time and attention to the development of its resources, or that is spending more money per capita each year for the activities of its commercial organizations. Eureka alone spends more than \$2500 each month to maintain its many organizations of this character and carry on the work outlined by them.

To sum up the activities of all these commercial bodies, it might be said that they are trying to get ready for that new time which is certain to confront the people of Humboldt county when the state highway is com-

pleted, when the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company's trains begin to run from Eureka to San Francisco bay, and when the jetties are finished, the bay dredged, and the ships of the world will be able to come through the Panama Canal and land at the port of Eureka.

These organizations place much store on the fact that the great redwood belt, the rivers, and the lagoons, together with many other spots of scenic beauty will lure tourists from all parts of California, if not from the world. They are trying to build up an interest in hotels and resorts, as well as in all other lines which will cater to the tourist trade. They are fond of calling Humboldt county the playground of the west and are doing everything in their power to build up a tourist trade in this direction. They base much of their hope in this line on the fact that the climate around Humboldt bay is the coolest summer climate on the American continent, the hottest day ever known having been one when the thermometer barely reached 85 degrees above zero.

Besides building up commercial activities, great work is being carried forward in the way of agriculture and agricultural colonies. The Humboldt Land and Development Company, organized by Frank K. Mott and his association at Oakland, have twenty-two thousand five hundred acres of land at Fort Seward, destined to be the metropolis of southern Humboldt. This great concern is getting ready for thousands of citizens and it will build a town there which will probably be the principal shipping point south of Eureka.

Activities like those of the Fort Seward company are destined to multiply, for with a careful study of horticulture and scientific methods of carrying on the dairying and vegetable gardens trade, there is certain to be a growth of canneries and kindred activities. The work of establishing canneries, wood-working companies, and similar lines of industrial activities is being pushed forward by almost every organization in the county.

Some of the other problems which they are taking hold of vigorously concern the handling of the flood waters in the Eel river bottom, also along Mad river. Owing to the flat valleys and the fact that there are great volumes of water plunging from the mountains each winter, it is a serious question how to prevent the overflow of land, as well as to prevent the river from eating up thousands of acres of land every few years. Engineers have figured that the toll of the river has already cost, in the last twenty years, ten thousand acres of land valued at \$500 an acre. The effort to reclaim some of these lost acres is now being pushed forward with great activity by the Chamber of Commerce of Humboldt county and many other organizations either affiliated with it or co-operating with it in this important work.

Another great effort now being put forth by the promotive organizations, civic clubs, women's clubs, and others looks to the preservation of a great National redwood forest in Humboldt county. A bill looking to this purpose has long been before Congress and the organizations of the county are (1914) spending every energy to the accomplishment of their desire.

Everybody in Humboldt county and everybody who ever sees the big trees hope that congressional action may save them from the axe of the woodmen. Closely connected with the question of preserving the forests is the problem of equitable taxation, for unless the forests shall be taxed under some such scientific plan as that which obtains in Germany, where the

ground is taxed for its value at all times, and where the trees are never taxed until they are cut, the case will look hopeless. These wonderful trees are the oldest and most majestic of all the sky-piercing sequoia sempervirens that were "God's first temples." It is evident that if the children of tomorrow are to be permitted to see these precious relics of prehistoric America—sublime survivors of the far-away centuries—there is urgent need of immediate conservation, for the tracts closest to the railroad and the state highway are disappearing before the woodmen from the mills at the rate of about four thousand acres each year. No spectacle that California can offer the tourist from the East or from foreign countries will ever equal the mighty redwoods, for which reason it would be a shame if they were to be destroyed before practical conservation might take care of them. The big timber and lumber owners have informed a number of commercial organizations, especially the promotion committee, that they will be glad to give a price to a congressional committee if that price will be considered as confidential, and they have also expressed themselves as willing to meet the public half-way in this matter, feeling that they have enjoyed a great privilege in buying them for small sums, for which reason they are willing to be generous to the extent of selling to the government for less than the market price. The Hon. William Kent and a number of other congressmen of means have signified a desire to help in the matter, not only by their vote and activity, but by making substantial gifts to the purchase funds. Too much credit can not be given to the women's clubs, and the organizations around Fortuna in particular, for their activity in behalf of the preservation of a great redwood forest for the generations yet to come.

Possibly the most hopeful feature about all of the work of these organizations is seen in the fact that the people are now beginning to understand the value of organized efforts. The Federal Bureau of Commerce of the United States recently issued a report on the work of American development associations. After examining the activities of almost one hundred cities and towns, its experts concluded that the education of public sentiment to the point of realizing the value of team-work for the general welfare was perhaps the most valuable feature in all promotion and development work, and that the maintenance of an active organization of this character is always worth everything that any community can pay for it. Secretary Irvine, of the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee, is making this campaign for the education of public sentiment, and it is his belief that the best work which the committee can possibly do is to rouse the patriotic impulses that have long lain in the breasts of a number of good citizens of the olden time.

Old residents of the county are noticing the fact that the activities of these commercial and development organizations mark a new time in the work of the county. In conjunction with this, although it has not been taken up by any of the organizations, there is a quiet movement in many parts of the county to suppress the coming into Humboldt of a number of unfit and undesirable citizens. Almost every steamer brings Greeks, Slavonians, and others who can neither read nor write the English language and who will work for a very small wage. In this connection, many labor organizations are doing all in their power to prevent employment bureaus

and like organizations in San Francisco from sending empty-handed men into Humboldt county.

The promotion committee and other organizations take the position that while this is an empire of virgin opportunities for the right man, it will be unwise to leap in the dark. These organizations are trying to give facts that should be known by every sensible person before he even thinks of visiting the county. While they maintain that it is a wonderful country for the right man, they are very anxious to have those who start investigate the question as to whether they are the right men before they buy their tickets. Those contemplating a visit to Humboldt county are warned not to come under any mistaken impression that gold grows on the bushes anywhere in the Golden West. All inquirers are plainly told that the county needs capital and skill in manufacturing, agricultural, horticultural and kindred industries. The committee discourages the riff-raff from flocking into the North under the mistaken belief that there is a chance for everybody. Those desiring to do common labor are advised to make inquiry before they rashly come into a strange land without funds.

CHAPTER XX.

Past and Prospective Humboldt Agriculture.

The student of history, especially if he goes to original sources, will soon learn by talking with men and women who settled in Humboldt county any time between 1858 and 1870 that the history of agriculture in those times was much like the famous book on snakes in Iceland. The author had the book bound in beautiful covers, and it contained almost a thousand pages, only one of which contained any printed matter. The only words appearing in the entire book were printed in bold letters on the first page. The text was as follows: "As for snakes in Iceland, there are none."

As for agriculture in Humboldt county during the early days of its occupation, there was almost nothing worthy of the name. Much of the development of this county ever since it was settled has lain along the line of lumbering. The fact that mighty virgin forests abound in this great county has always attracted the capitalists and the woodsmen alike. It was natural that the great profits which were made in this industry should intensify it, and it is also natural that agriculture should take a secondary place during a long period of years. Of course sheep and cattle ranges abounded in the old days, and a rude form of agriculture also existed side by side with the grazing industry.

But the conditions of yesterday could not continue indefinitely, for the reason that the great development of agriculture along scientific lines was sure to make our acres valuable to the husbandman. Such men as Henry DeVoy soon saw the great advantage of our climatic conditions and scores of them have reaped fortunes from the soil.

It is well known that there was a period when it was almost impossible to market the perishable crops satisfactorily. Even today (1914) the only way to ship crops satisfactorily is by water, although the completion of the North-

western Pacific will bring new and different conditions to the farmers of Humboldt county.

There was a time, particularly from 1870 to 1880, when clover was known as the king of agricultural products. Prior to that time Humboldt county was known as the greatest potato belt in all the West, but potatoes were so cheap in those days that the growing of these tubers was abandoned in favor of clover.

With the coming of clover it was inevitable that the dairying industry should take its place as one of the great productive occupations of the county.

Many years ago a number of far seeing farmers and business men began to devise ways and means whereby they might use the cut-over lands which had sustained forests of redwood, but no great progress was made for the simple reason that there were no organizations to take the matter up seriously, aggressively, and scientifically. It might be said in a general way that the organization of the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee, following the editorial agitation by Leigh H. Irvine, managing editor of the Humboldt Times, supplemented by his addresses on the history and philosophy of community development, was the beginning of the organized movement which finally culminated in the present efficient farm bureau system that characterizes the agricultural activities of the county.

The promotion committee was organized on October 19, 1912, and by the middle of July, 1914, Prof. A. H. Christiansen had been detailed to the county by the State University at Berkeley as official farm adviser. He immediately began his work in conjunction with the promotion committee and it was not very long before farm centers were organized throughout the county. These are really farmers' clubs, which meet and discuss practical questions pertaining to the good and welfare of the farmers. All sorts of questions concerning soil analysis, rotation of crops, fertilization, the use of lime, and green manuring are discussed at these meetings. The farm advisor usually visits a center at least once a month, but the work grew so fast the first year that a determined effort was made to obtain another advisor to enter the field with him.

The older school of Humboldters—men like Ex-Governor James N. Gillett and W. S. Clark—were long suspicious of any efforts to make Humboldt county a typical agricultural region; but those who have watched the painstaking work of those farmers who are following Professor Christiansen now realize that thousands of acres heretofore regarded as unfit for agriculture are destined to become productive. The beginning of the new agriculture may be said to have dated from the coming of Professor Christiansen and the organization of his farm bureau. Methods wholly unknown to the farmers of early days are now practiced successfully every day. The use of lime on sour lands has worked wonders wherever it has been tried.

Another important epoch in the history of Humboldt agriculture may be said to have dated from the arrival of Charles Willis Ward, of New York in 1913. His father had left him a large amount of redwood land and he was drawn to the county by reason of litigation affecting the title to his holdings. As he had been engaged in the nursery business and truck gardening in New York City for many years, as he is at this writing, he began to experiment with Humboldt soil. Within six months after his arrival he had transformed an ordinary Eureka lot into a rich garden of delightful vegetables. By the use of his soil board, and by scientific fertilization and gardening he produced seven crops of lettuce within a few months, each crop following the other in rotation.

He demonstrated that the climatic conditions and soil are such as to warrant a great deal of activity in berrying, truck gardening, and like industries. He soon bought two large places in Eureka and has turned the yards into scientific gardens for the production of vegetables.

Not content with this small way of doing business he bought a good sized farm on Yager creek, not far from the town of Carlotta. As Mr. Ward is the author of the World's Standard Work on Carnations, and as he has long been a successful horticulturist, there is much hope in his prophecy that Humboldt county is destined to afford a living to hundreds of men and women who know how to raise good vegetables by the use of modern methods. He says there is not an acre of ground anywhere in the vicinity of Eureka, Arcata, and other towns around the bay that is not capable of producing a good living for a family of moderate size.

No history of Humboldt county's agricultural and horticultural development would be complete without some mention of the great work carried on by the Humboldt Land and Development Company, of which Mayor Frank K. Mott, of Oakland, is president. This company bought almost twenty-three thousand acres known as the Fort Seward country in the year 1911. In anticipation of the completion of the railroad the company, under the management of E. B. Bull, laid out a townsite adjacent to the river at Fort Seward. Scientific gardeners and farmers were brought to the land, and it was through the effort of Mr. Bull that Judge G. W. Rowe, vice-president of the American Pomological Society, first visited Humboldt county. As stated elsewhere in this work, he found the greatest apple lands in the world in this far away country.

Enough is known of the agricultural achievements of the past to warrant great hope in the future. The history of the walnut industry, though a brief one, shows the line of endeavor that is likely to characterize the future of Humboldt county. Many years ago some venturesome soul planted some walnuts of commercial value. Though they were neglected and almost forgotten, they have often produced wonderful crops. In the Petrolia country, which was looked over, about 1911, by Joseph Bagley of Eureka, who is deeply interested in walnut culture, there are many evidences that the old trees are heavy bearers. These scarred veterans of the forest have here and there attracted much attention and favorable comment. Expert walnut men from other parts of California, notably C. W. Sheats, have come and seen and been conquered by the beautiful growth they have beheld. A number of interested persons, encouraged by these evidences of past growths, are now projecting plans that look to the subdivision of some of these lands for the purpose of scientific walnut culture.

Though the old residents have wandered over all parts of the county, they usually paid little attention to the rolling lands except for grazing purposes. The last ten years, however, have shown that the prairies are susceptible of wonderful uses by the farmers. The prairies are, in a general way, the following: Dow's prairie, Trinidad prairie, Hydesville prairie, Rohnerville prairie, the upland prairies of Mattole, the upland prairies of Garberville, and in a general way the prairies along the Klamath river. The uplands have been developed sufficiently during the last few years to attract the attention of the historian who cares to note the progress of agriculture. The uplands above Hydesville, those in the Table Bluff section, those above Trinidad, above Mattole, and along the Upper Mattole river have been developed sufficiently to indicate their great value. As a rule they are excellent for dairying, while every vegetable grows to perfection.

Melons and tomatoes thrive better here than almost anywhere in the state. It may be worth while to look into the future and give the reader an idea of the line of development likely to characterize the agricultural activities of tomorrow. By the time this chapter is before the reader Humboldt county will have an outlet by rail which will enable it to market its products without delay and to reach the buyer when the price is of most advantage to the producer.

In predicting what the future of any part of Humboldt county may be one is reminded of the famous declaration of the immortal Patrick Henry, who declared in one of the most famous speeches ever made on American soil that he knew no way of judging the future but by the past. He would guide his footsteps by the lamp of experience.

So, in making a forecast regarding any section of California or any part of Humboldt county, one must bear in mind the lessons of experience. Those who know the Eel river valley best willingly testify that every acre of her rich bottom land is susceptible of highly profitable uses. The heavy soil is like a mint in the open, for it is rich enough to enable any man of thrift and experience to coin a fortune therefrom.

Although the values of these acres are today deemed excessive by some people, the truth is that we have scarcely begun to use the soil to its full capacity. With the coming of an increased population to Northern California, Humboldt county is certain to be visited by thousands of men and women who know what's what in agriculture, and particularly in dairying.

This simply means that our present method of handling this important branch of industry will be modernized, and when every acre is made to give the best possible account of itself production will be greatly enhanced. Expert agriculturists who have seen and examined the great dairying sections south of Beatrice unhesitatingly predict that there will be a greatly increased output per acre within the next few years. If we admit that the present rich acreage can be made richer still, the picture of tomorrow becomes a pleasant one indeed.

How are these improvements to be brought about? Primarily through efficiency engineering applied to the farm. For example, the cows now furnishing milk for the dairymen produce about two hundred pounds of butter fat per year. The cows that should be used in this industry would produce six hundred pounds of butter fat during the same period. Not only is this true, but the six hundred pounds of butter fat from the improved breed of cows will be a far better grade than any ever yet produced in Humboldt county.

The improvements which the thoughtful person sees in the dairying industry alone will come about by the use of better cows and better feed. Those who know most about the dairying industry are of the opinion that it would be well for dairymen in the Eel river valley to agree upon some good strain of milk-producing cows. The Holstein, Guernsey, and the Jersey are said to be excellently adapted for this rich country. There are advantages in uniformity. The history of dairying shows a tendency toward uniformity.

A third element destined to contribute to the greatness of the dairying industry, therefore to the wealth and prosperity of this section, will be found in clean milk. Scientific methods and sanitary precautions will be very much increased within the next ten years, and every improvement of this character will make for a greater Eel river valley. Let us assume that dairying will remain the chief business of this section of Humboldt county. There is not likely to be any diminution of the demand for high grade dairying products in the United States,

and with the increase of population which California is sure to obtain, dairying on an intensified and scientific basis will surely always remain one of our greatest productive industries.

In the Scotia country, and after you cross the Van Duzen river, also up the Eel river and the Van Duzen, one cannot fail to see many rich pockets, little valleys and hillsides susceptible of intensive horticulture, agriculture, and dairying. Alfalfa will yet come into its own in many parts of this region. The first section of the Van Duzen valley will be excellent for alfalfa, hog-raising, mixed agriculture, the vine, berries and fruits. It is easy to see either one or two good sized canneries or many small ones dotting the hillsides of tomorrow. With greater freighting facilities it is not impossible that fresh fruits and berries may find a market in the years to come.

Going up the main Eel river by way of Pepperwood, Shively and Camp Grant, one beholds a region that stands almost alone in its wonderful possibilities for almost all kinds of fruits, berries and alfalfa. When the cry "Back to the land!" begins to ring throughout the country these lonely acres will be peopled with a large and independent population of intelligent husbandmen. In the past these wilds have been in the hands of hunters and trappers.

People are reading these days and Bolton A. Hall's theory of three acres and liberty has not fallen on the desert air. Some of us are remembering that Abraham Lincoln said that the problem of the future of this land of the stars and stripes would be to master the art of making a good living from the smallest possible area of the soil. He held that a community whose every member knows how to cultivate the soil need never fear any kind of oppression, for that community would be alike independent of crowned kings, money kings, and land kings. If this be true, and it sounds like wisdom, we can see that this section will contain a prosperous and independent people.

The conditions obtaining in the bench and hill lands just described are largely duplicated in the Mattole valley, along the upper South Fork, and in the White Thorn valley. With increased transportation facilities, the completion of the railroad, the jetties and the Panama Canal, it is possible that the extreme southern portions of Humboldt county will experience rapid development. Albert Etter is already in touch with large Australian corporations whose managers have heard of the wonderful possibilities which the Mattole section presents to those interested in canning fruits and berries.

It is impossible that Briceland and the many table lands, lowlands and other desirable sections will remain uncultivated. Many little agricultural centers, villages and shipping points are likely to spring up throughout this section with the development of alfalfa, farming, dairying, fruits, hog raising and the production of walnuts and other nuts that give promise of high commercial profits. Joseph Bagley is the pioneer among scientific walnut growers in this section. C. W. Sheats, late of Santa Ana, has recently (1914) located in the walnut business in this section.

In forecasting the possibilities of poultry raising in the county, the southern part of the county should not be overlooked. Those experienced in this line of work are unanimously of the opinion that our climatic conditions, coupled with the richness of our soil, make southern Humboldt the ideal spot for the poultry business.

Of course the rougher lands will have to be used in connection with stock-raising, for there are many acres where the successful farmer will be com-

pelled to run stock in connection with gardens, orchards and dairying. It can not be denied that much of our land will always remain a grazing area. It is to be regretted that we have not yet come upon any method that will guarantee an equitable subdivision of the very large holdings in southern Humboldt. There are hundreds of tracts susceptible of supporting a large number of families, but they now constitute portions of vast areas which are owned by one or two men. Nobody would confiscate this property, but one of the problems of the future will be to reclaim this land from its present wild condition and make it the scene of many happy homes. There are vast tracts given over to cattle which should be cut up into small farms.

It should not be forgotten that one of the greatest apple experts in the world, George E. Rowe, vice-president of the American Pomological Society, has declared that Humboldt county contains some of the best apple-growing lands on the face of the earth.

When the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee was started on October 19, 1912, Judge Rowe addressed the assembled delegates at a convention of the federated commercial bodies of the county at the Chamber of Commerce in Eureka. He said southern Humboldt was the only place he could name anywhere that would produce all of the highest grades of apples in perfection of color, size, flavor and texture. He emphasized the fact that our climatic conditions are such as to render late shipments particularly profitable. After he had finished his second inspection of the apple bearing and other fruit lands of Humboldt county, particularly of southern Humboldt, Judge Rowe, writing on September 29, 1913, addressed the Humboldt Promotion Committee as follows regarding his opinion of the great fruit bearing sections in question:

"After having spent the month of September examining your valleys, hills, and table lands; consulting with your oldest settlers, ranchers and fruit growers; examining fruits in the old orchards and vineyards that have had but little care, I am even more optimistic than I was last year when I told you that Humboldt county was the most perfect garden spot in America, and that your soil and climate under proper direction would yield millions to future generations, where your redwoods have yielded thousands to the present.

"That is true and it might be stated even stronger, for the range of fruits and vegetables of the highest class that can be grown here at a good profit can not be equalled in any place in the world. Apples, pears, peaches, prunes, grapes, as well as the best small fruits and vegetables can not only be grown economically, but can be placed in the world's great markets to better advantage and at less actual cost than from most of the other fruit sections of the West.

"What has increased the value of your redwoods? Twenty years ago, and even less, they could be bought for from \$6 to \$12 per acre, while the same timber today is worth from \$500 to \$2000 per acre. The redwood is no better than it was twenty years ago, but men of genius and means have found a market and a way to put it on the market at a reasonable cost. Fifteen or twenty years ago your dairy lands were worth from \$25 to \$50 an acre. The land is no better today than then, but the land is worth today from \$300 to \$500 per acre. Why?

"Because men who have made a study of the industry have found a way to produce the goods and find a market for dairy products at a large profit. What has been true of the dairy industry will also be true of the fruit industry in the hands of men who will put the same energy into the one that the other requires.

The successful development of any industry requires men with knowledge, coupled with ambition.

"Humboldt county has the soil, on its hills, table lands, and valleys, that is well adapted to dairying and fruit growing, and a climate that is equally adapted for the growing of the highest qualities of fruits.

"With the opening of the Panama Canal and the new railroad transportation, I look forward to the time when Humboldt county will boast thousands of happy, successful farm homes, where today there are but hundreds."

Continuing his discussion, Mr. Rowe said that the results would be wonderful when people begin to understand the cultivation of apples and other fruits along scientific lines. He thought the finest results possible anywhere on the globe would be obtained in southern Humboldt county. He said: "Here you can grow the very highest class of apples in the world, and this is the only spot I know of where every one of the highest class varieties will grow to perfection. The keeping qualities are also very fine. The varieties which will pay best and which I have particularly in mind are Spitzenbergs, Northern Spy, Canada Reds, McIntoshes, Jonathans, Kings, and Grimes Goldens.

"Now there are many places where two or three of these varieties will grow well, but southern Humboldt is unique in having an apple belt where all kinds of the best varieties do splendidly. Though you can also grow cheaper grades of apples, it would not be a business proposition to do so. It is not a good policy to produce the inferior apples, because you would come into competition with other sections of the country that grow inferior varieties and can grow nothing else. Your lands are worth more for the high grade apples than for other things. You might develop and grow here to command the market, or at least a great market at a late period in the season. This is of inestimable value."

Humboldters know that the elevated apple lands of this county will miss many of the pests that infest other sections. Apples that grow to the pink of perfection and are also exempt from these pests, are about all that the world might ask.

It is easy to paint a picture of many happy families and thrifty communities as a result of the development of the apple industry, which is sure to be one of the greatest activities of the next five or ten years in those parts of the county which are adapted for the growth of apples.

The building of a large number of evaporating plants and canneries for the products of our orchards will undoubtedly change the entire face of the country and the trend of industry. If we should be careful with regard to the class of immigrants whom we encourage to come this way, selecting the better European type and some of the more intelligent farmers and horticulturists from the East, we shall find great improvement in our social and civic life.

Albert E. Etter, Humboldt county's famous plant breeder and strawberry grower, predicts great things for the small fruits and berries. He sees many spots which are capable of being transformed into veritable gardens of Eden, this without any fear of frost or pests. Here is a fairly comprehensive list of the growing berries and fruits that are known to mature to perfection in the county: Apples, pears, prunes, peaches, cherries, apricots, plums, nectarines, quinces, raspberries, currants, strawberries, and loganberries. Almost anything that thrives in a mild climate will do well somewhere in Humboldt and beyond the coast region one may find prosperous vineyards, olive trees, walnuts, figs, almonds and other fruits and nuts that grow in warm zones where the soil is rich.

In the Eel river valley and out in the Briceland district as well as in countless other places, strawberries are excellent in size, color and flavor. Cherries grow anywhere, but they thrive particularly in the Hydesville district, twenty-five miles from Eureka. Wild fruits almost anywhere testify to the warmth of the climate and the worth of the soil, berries and nuts being abundant. Wild huckleberries, blackberries, and strawberries are abundant.

Mr. Etter says that Humboldt county can grow several types of strawberries and other small fruits that will make her famous. A large industry in canned and preserved fruits would be the result, since the market for such products is not today well supplied with the right kind of products. Before the business had been gone into extensively he thinks it would be well to experiment with standard varieties and possibly develop those imported from England, because they are known to be excellent for the purposes of jam. Red currants and gooseberries would also thrive in all that part of the country which will grow them at all. Mr. Etter says that God could have made a better fruit than the Humboldt strawberry, but he didn't do it. He says the same cool and uniform climate that gives us superb strawberries will also give us excellent currants, raspberries and celery, string beans, peas and cauliflower. Deep soil and the humidity of the air, with the comparatively cool days and nights, make a lower moisture content in the soil necessary for perfect development than where the temperatures are comparatively high.

Strawberries grown in a hot, dry climate, require so much irrigation that they become mushy. Southern Humboldt has the proper conditions of temperature and air humidity for the production of the best small fruits in the world. These berries require a rich soil, a cool, humid atmosphere and either shade or a cloudy sky. The equivalent of these conditions throughout a large part of the county indicates the reasons for the remarkable berries and vegetables that are destined to give us a reputation the world over. It is not well to go fully into the question of pears, cherries and other forms of fruit, but all familiar with conditions know that a long list of valuable fruits and berries will thrive in this county.

Thus it will be seen that in drawing a picture of southern Humboldt we have possibilities that ramify into many directions. With better roads, more resorts and the establishing of centers for tourists, it will be impossible to tell what the future has in store for us.

While on the tourist question, it might be said that there are so many beautiful spots in southern Humboldt county that it seems impossible that the future will fail to give us a number of men and women engaged in catering to the great tourist trade. It is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact that Switzerland lives on the tourist trade, as does Los Angeles, in our own state. In Los Angeles, for example, they built more than \$34,000,000 worth of new structures in one year, largely as a result of the tourist traffic. Switzerland is a splendid example, and there a number of towns have hundreds of hotels, while two hundred and twenty thousand men and women are making a living from the tourist trade. There are eighteen thousand restaurants alone.

Why should not Humboldt county become in fact the playground of the West? Why should southern Humboldt not become one of the most attractive spots in all the world for those who enjoy great scenery, hunting, fishing, and that contact with the beauties of nature which this section alone affords?

CHAPTER XXI.

Humboldt's Bench and Bar.

The history of the bench and bar in California has always been regarded as romantic and unique, because the conditions which prevailed when justice first established herself in the crude surroundings of mining days were unlike those existing in any other state or territory on the American continent. Most of California had fallen under the jurisdiction of Spain, for which reason the *Alcaldes* and their times marked the administration of justice with singularities unknown throughout the United States.

Humboldt county, however, did not participate in the Spanish regime, for Humboldt county was and is in many particulars as unlike the Spanish parts of California as if it were located in some other part of the United States. The pioneers who settled Humboldt county were much unlike the pioneers of other parts of the state—men and women of courage, venturesome spirit, and great powers of endurance. The fact that many of the pioneers of Humboldt county came from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the New England states, gave this county a sterling class of early settlers. Most of the men were descended from woodsmen and sailors. Being strong, fearless, and for the most part honest, they injected a higher type of civic pride into their affairs than was common in some sections of the state where renegades now and then were in the ascendancy.

But it must be remembered that hard characters found their way to Humboldt, as well as elsewhere, and a rude form of justice sometimes asserted itself here as in the rest of the west. The fact that puritanical ideas prevailed among the ancestors of the early settlers here, coupled with their rigid schooling, made for honesty and good citizenship to a stronger extent than in many other parts of the state. Notwithstanding this fact there was lawlessness and there were many calls for the stern administration of justice. The development of the orderly processes of the law was rapid with the settlement of the country, and few counties in the state or in any other state can show a stronger background of law-abiding citizenship than that which sprang from the early days of Humboldt county.

W. K. Strong, official court reporter of Humboldt county for a long period of time—more than a generation—has given an entertaining account of some of the lawyers who participated in the early conflicts in the courts of Humboldt county. The following facts are either gleaned from his reminiscences as narrated on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his becoming court reporter, or are directly quoted from his account of the men and the trials of the long ago. It appears that Mr. Strong was familiar with the "giants of those days" and their peculiarities. On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his career as official reporter he told the members of the bar that it had been his duty for almost a lifetime to listen to the stories of bench and bar as told by judges and lawyers. It was now his time to do the talking, and he thought his recollections of the achievements of men long prominent in the field of forensic conflict might prove interesting to future generations, for which reason his memoirs seem to have a logical historic purpose.

In 1876 he began his duties as official reporter of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Humboldt and Del Norte, "which Court was at that time and had been for many years ably presided over

by the Honorable J. P. Haynes, and on the same day I was also appointed to a similar position in the County Court of the County, of which Hon. C. G. Stafford was then Judge, he having succeeded Hon. J. E. Wyman the month preceding. In the first place, and by way of preface, a few words about myself may not be out of place."

The veteran reporter told those assembled that he was thrown on his own resources much earlier than the average boy. He worked through high school and was ready to enter the University before he was old enough for legal admission. It was an accident that directed him into the shorthand business, and he marvels now that it became his life-work. He had worked in coal mines and on dairy ranches. The fact that he became one of the famous court reporters of California indicates something of the character of early times in Humboldt. By "early times" the year 1873 is meant. Compared with the pioneer days that was a late date, but 1873 is a far cry from the twentieth century.

It may be worth while to indicate that the man who became distinguished as a stenographer found himself alone for weeks at a time, with the exception of about twelve hundred sheep, which he was herding. Frequently he didn't see anybody for a month at a time, and then only the man in charge of the pack mule, who brought him his provisions. It might be worth while for young men to note the fact that the idleness and the sheep, which were the only companions to occupy his time, had much to do with his career. The long and hot summer days, during which he trailed after his woolly charges from daylight until dark, gave him the hint to use his brain. He had a Manual of Marsh's phonography within his reach, so he set himself seriously to work to learn shorthand, simply because he had nothing else of an intellectual character with which to occupy himself. By the beginning of winter he could make pothooks in a crude way, and he considered himself considerable of a stenographer. He says: "I came up to Oakland to brush up on my studies and get ready to enter the University the following summer, and I eked out a living by giving lessons to other would-be shorthanders, helping the court reporters in transcribing testimony, and by casual newspaper work; but I do not mind confessing that it was uphill work, and I often went to bed hungry."

In 1875 he was a college student at Berkeley, and he made his shorthand serve him well by transcribing passages from the lectures of professors. He sold these to students who were too indifferent or lazy to attend the lectures. He recalls the fact that the State University class of 1879, although small in numbers, contained more men who have made their mark in the affairs of California than any class before or since. From that class there came a governor, several justices of the Supreme Court, Superior Judges, and a number of leading members of the professions.

During the time when he was struggling to win his way through the University he had many shorthand pupils among the students and professors. Among others, Judge George D. Murray, of the Superior Court of Humboldt county, was one of those who learned something of shorthand from Mr. Strong.

It was through Mr. Murray, then a young man in the University, that Strong learned of a vacancy in the reportership of the Humboldt District Court. He immediately wrote to Judge Haynes, who afterwards became famous, and he soon received an encouraging letter from the Judge, coupled with the promise of appointment, if he could establish his competency by passing a proper examina-

tion. Here is the way Mr. Strong tells of the events that followed, during the crude days of 1873 in the Humboldt courts:

"Confidentially, the examination was the least of my troubles. Although I had never had a teacher, or taken a lesson, I had a profound confidence in my abilities, and if the position of secretary of state or premier of England or anything else had been offered me I should have accepted it with perfect faith that I would be able to discharge the duties to my own satisfaction.

"Shortly before this a bill had been introduced in the legislature providing for an official reporter for Humboldt county, and fixing his salary of \$1000 a year in addition to his fees, and as the assemblyman was governed in the matter by the wishes of the bar, and as there was at that time no constitutional prohibition of special legislation, it went through the assembly with flying colors. However, Judge McGarvey of Mendocino was the senator from this district at that session, and he could not imagine what Humboldt wanted of a reporter when Mendocino had none, and through his opposition the bill met the fate of a great deal of other embryo legislation and found its way to the waste basket, much to my disappointment.

"At the time I made up my mind to inflict my budding talents on the good people of Humboldt, I remember that my entire cash capital amounted to the modest sum of \$2.75 in current coin of the republic, and the problem of how to get to Humboldt was one that appeared almost impossible of solution unless I walked. But it happened that about that time W. J. Sweasey, I. R. Brown, Thomas Baird and others had just completed the first steamer Humboldt, which was afterwards wrecked at Point Gorda, and had placed her on the Humboldt run in opposition to the steamer Pelican, then operated by Ben Holliday. The result was a rate war, and when I was ready to make the trip the fare was placed at \$1.50 in the saloon and \$2 on deck, a sum entirely within my reach, and I need not add that I came on deck.

"We left San Francisco at 9 o'clock on April 10, 1876, and in the afternoon of the next day, as the old novelists have it, there might have been seen wending his way up Second street a long-legged, green and gawky youth, with a shabby valise in one hand and an equally shabby overcoat in the other, whose entire capital consisted of just six bits in money and that roseate future which is never so alluring as to youth and health.

"I planted myself, of course, in the best hotel in the town, which at that time as well as now was the Vance, and then started out to hunt up my appointment. I knew I had to pass the examination before receiving it, but that did not worry me a particle, and I am also free to confess that the thought of what would become of me and my seventy-five cents if I failed, never once entered my head. In fact, I had no intention of failing. The committee appointed to examine me consisted of S. M. Buck, J. J. De Haven, and J. G. Swinnerton, all of whom were leading members of the bar, and the speed required was one hundred and forty words a minute for five minutes, the matter to be transcribed accurately within a reasonable time thereafter. You must imagine that I was green at the business, for I allowed them to read me an editorial out of that morning's issue of the Times, with words in it as long as your hand, and a style of matter which would be difficult to one much more competent than I was.

"In reporting testimony, when you read the question you have something to go by as to what the answer is, and if you can read the answer the next question relates almost always to the last answer, but in a speech or an essay,

this help is entirely wanting. In the former also the language is the simple everyday English used in conversation, while in the latter unusual words and phrases are the rule.

"I remember that on this occasion Mr. Buck did the reading, while the others held the watch. There was quite a crowd in the old court room on Second street, attracted by the novelty of the proceeding, and when we had concluded, on counting the words it was found that they had read at the rate of one hundred and forty-six a minute instead of one hundred and forty, but Mr. De Haven remarked that they would allow the extra six words for mistakes.

"I took my notes and retired to the old jury room upstairs to write them out, and at first went along swimmingly, but I soon came to a snag, a big word I would not even guess at, and would you believe it, I allowed myself to get rattled, and in the twinkling of an eye every bit of shorthand I ever knew took to its wings and left me. I could not read a word past the snag, and the harder I tried the more indecipherable a mess of pothooks it looked. In about half an hour the committee began to get impatient and started hurrying me up, which of course only added to my confusion, and after an hour and a half they adjourned until the next day. Now, you might imagine that I fingered my lonesome six bits in my pocket and went sadly to bed that night. Not a bit of it; I was not built that way. I never had a moment's doubt of how smart I was; in fact, I was like almost every other boy of my age, smarter then than I ever was afterwards, or ever will be again, God willing, and so I took in the town—what little there was to take in—and then went to bed early, got up the next morning at daylight, took a good walk, and turned up at the office of Chamberlain & De Haven on Third street at 9 o'clock as fresh as a pink.

"This time experience had made me wise, and I demanded testimony for test. The committee conceded this, and I passed the examination to their satisfaction, as I always knew I would. It happened that a jury was in attendance trying cases, and my appointment as official reporter of the County Court was immediately made by Judge Stafford, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 12th, 1876, I began the work which I have daily followed ever since. I was then a little past nineteen years of age, and the cut on the first page, which was made from a photograph taken within a month of that time shows about my personal appearance.

"I shall never forget that first case. It was that of a sailor who had stabbed the late Charles Richardson. George A. Knight, the then district attorney, prosecuted, and Chamberlain and De Haven defended, while Judge Stafford held the scales of justice. I sat up all that night to transcribe the testimony, because I realized that my official tenure in a large measure depended upon the completeness and accuracy of my first transcript, and the promptness with which it was furnished. In those days there were no typewriters, and manifolding was unknown. Every bit of transcript or legal writing had to be laboriously done with a pen. But I remember that I finished the entire day's proceedings just before breakfast the next morning and was complimented on its accuracy by the Court and attorneys, and when I take into consideration my lack of experience and the want of facilities for quickly doing the work, and the fact that I did it all alone in one night, I am free to admit, even now, that I deserved the compliment. The case was finished that day by the acquittal of the defendant, and I received \$39 for my services, and when I had the money in my pocket, it is not at all strange

that my original capital did not look nearly as lonesome, and I forthwith settled my hotel bill and sought cheaper quarters.

"In regard to this case I might add that the defendant's acquittal was secured by Mr. Richardson's not being able to positively identify him as his assailant. Chamberlain & De Haven were to receive \$300 as their fee, and as the man had nothing, they secured him a place to work, and he was to devote a large part of his wages each month to paying the debt. When the verdict was rendered, Mr. Chamberlain jumped to his feet and holding his hand aloft said to the jury: 'Gentlemen, a righteous verdict if ever there was one.' But inside of a week the defendant skipped on an outgoing vessel, without paying a cent, and it was amusing to hear Mr. Chamberlain, when the news was communicated to him, calling the defendant everything that a large vocabulary and a practiced tongue could call him, and saying that he always knew he was guilty and that he ought to have been hung.

"But to come back to my story. My original intention of returning to Berkeley at the expiration of my leave of absence was soon forgotten. I have been in the harness ever since, and I do not mind confessing, confidentially, that I have a fixed and steadfast purpose to do so some more, and until the infirmities of advancing years compel me to cease, provided, always, that I am able to discharge my duties to the satisfaction of the bench and bar.

"I might add, in passing, that I have always endeavored to keep my work strictly up to date, and to this end have been continually on the watch for any new improvement that would tend to greater efficiency. I brought the first typewriter to Humboldt county, and was among the first in the State to adopt its use. I was also among the first to appreciate the advantages of the talking machine as a labor saver in getting out transcripts, and among the first to successfully use them on this coast. I brought the first graphophone to the county and was using it in my business even before many of the leading reporters of San Francisco adopted it.

"When I look around me now, and then look back over the years that have gone, I am indeed reminded of the mutability of all things earthly. There is not a lawyer practicing in the county, or a judge on the bench, who was a lawyer or practicing here when I began my official duties. There is not a single official, township or municipal, anywhere in the county who was in office when I began. Even our late lamented Sheriff, T. Brown, who came the nearest to me in length of official service, began his first term two years after I came here. I know of but one business firm in the county that was in existence at that time, and still operated by the same person. The firm name may be the same, but there are new people behind the counters. There is only one lumber firm that is operating under the same name, and though one of the partners is still alive, he has retired from its management and the other partner is long since dead.

"Eureka was then a struggling hamlet of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Business was almost exclusively confined to First and Second streets. I do not remember a business house of any description above Second street, and most of the larger firms were on First street. The streets were not even graveled, and it was only the down town streets that had eight-foot board sidewalks.

"The Court House was an old wooden building where the Hodgson planing mill is now, and beside it was a one-story brick structure which was at that time the clerk and recorder's office, but now the detention hospital, while the site of our present magnificent Court House was a neglected square overgrown with

bushes and a few straggling trees, and surrounded by a dilapidated picket fence. Only a portion of the county officers had offices in the Court House, the rest being scattered around town. As you doubtless remember, the old Court House was burned by the supervisors to get rid of it a number of years ago."

Mr. Strong's narrative is intensely interesting throughout. He gives many pen pictures of the men and institutions that were in the public eye during the early years of his labor as court reporter in Humboldt county. His story is worth liberal quoting and the following extracts from it are submitted:

"The Eighth Judicial District, as then organized, comprised the counties of Humboldt and Del Norte, a term of the Court being held every three months at Eureka and at Crescent City.

"The District Court had jurisdiction of all civil cases involving more than \$300 and of cases of homicide. The County Court held its sessions every other month and had jurisdiction of civil cases on appeal from the justice's courts and of all cases of felony outside of murder cases, also all probate business. Of the two courts, the County Court had a great deal the most to do. The civil business did not amount to much, but the probate business was considerable, and there was hardly a term that we did not try from three to ten felony cases. There were no banks in those days, and as the woods camps shut down from November to March, the woodsmen, flocking in to Eureka with pockets full of money after their summer work, attracted here a large number of sports and bad characters generally, and the result was a jail full of criminals, nearly always, waiting trial. Even with the growth of the county in view, there were three criminal trials then to one now.

"There was no road to Crescent City, and the trail along the beach and over the hills near the ocean was long and lonely. I had to go there every three months. Sometimes I would accompany the judge on horseback, at other times I went on foot by myself, but it was always a hard and lonesome trip, and never very remunerative, and I was heartily glad when upon the adoption of the New Constitution, the Superior Court was organized and Del Norte county had a court of its own.

"In 1876 there were seven lawyers practicing in Eureka and one in Ferndale, and although the number was small, in legal ability the bar at that time ranked as high as any in the State, and would compare favorably with San Francisco itself. Practicing law in those days was a different thing from what it is today. There were no digests or encyclopedias, no West system of reports or annotated codes, no references or cross references, and none of the thousand and one labor-saving devices that we have today. There were a few volumes of our State reports, and these, with a few of the standard text books, constituted the modest library of the ordinary practitioner. If I remember right, the forty-ninth volume of California reports was just out when I began. Now we have just had the one hundred and forty-seventh.

"The codes had been adopted two years before, and the change of practice from the old practice act to the codes had not as yet become entirely settled, and many code questions were yet for future decision. If a lawyer had a case to prepare or a legal proposition to look up, he had four or five times the work to perform that a similar matter would entail nowadays, to say nothing of having to write out all his pleadings by hand with a pen, and often to make several copies of them in that laborious way.

"There were only two fairly well kept up libraries in town, those of S. M. Buck and Chamberlain & De Haven, and when any proposition was to be briefed, one of these libraries was used. Nowadays the pleadings in an action are entirely settled before the trial by demurrers, motions to strike out, etc., but then, those questions were disposed of as the trial progressed, and it was no uncommon thing to see a whole panel of jurors and two or three dozen witnesses airing themselves and swapping yarns on the steps of the old Court House, while the lawyers upstairs were pounding the table and threshing out some question of pleading or evidence, which would today be settled long before the case was set for trial.

"Of the bar the unquestioned leader, as well as the oldest member, was the late Hon. James Hanna. At the time I first met him he was bordering on his sixty-fifth year, a little, slight, white-haired old man, but withal a courteous, courtly, old-fashioned gentleman. He was equally at home either as a pleader or a trial lawyer. Educated in the technical schools of Pennsylvania, his knowledge of legal principles was most profound, and he had the faculty, more or less rare among attorneys, of being able almost instantly to correctly apply the law to the facts before him. As a trial lawyer I have never seen his equal. As a cross-examiner his keen, incisive questioning, his witty side remarks and sarcasm not only kept an adverse witness upon the anxious bench, but often turned what seemed certain defeat into a victory. I have seen him arguing a case when he had the whole audience, jury, bar and all, in tears, and whenever he was scheduled for the closing argument in any interesting case, the old court room would be crowded to the doors, long before the hour of opening court. He was an honest, honorable, upright citizen, his word was as good as his bond, and no antagonist ever asked a written stipulation from him when once his word was passed. I have often wondered what brought a trained and brilliant mind like his away from the courts of the East to settle in a little lumber town like Eureka in the early '60s, because he would have been an unquestioned leader anywhere. He has been dead for many years. Peace to his memory.

"Of the remaining lawyers, S. M. Buck and Hon. J. J. De Haven came next. They were both comparatively young men at that time, both able lawyers, and I hardly need to add generally on opposite sides of a case. Both were relentless fighters, and neither would yield an inch while there was a point to stand on. I remember one case in particular that they had which well illustrates these qualities. It was the case of Bohall vs. Dilla, involving the right to a homestead claim on Dow's Prairie, perhaps worth \$1,000 when the fight began. Bohall located the claim and before completing his title leased it to Dilla, who promptly repudiated the lease and jumped the claim. They fought the case through the local land office and all the way up to the Secretary of the Interior, and then began in the District Court and tried and appealed it, reversed it and tried it again a number of times, with one or two criminal cases between whiles, growing out of assaults made by one party on the other, and it finally wound up in the United States Supreme Court sometime in the '80s, where the decision was in Judge De Haven's favor, and when it was ended both sides had paid more than the value of the place in costs, and the case had run its checkered course some fifteen years.

"The late S. M. Buck was as able a lawyer as we have had in this State. While he could not be called a brilliant orator, he had what we term a legal mind to a very marked degree, and he possessed the most untiring industry of any lawyer I ever met. He not only thoroughly briefed up his own case, but his adversary's, and I never knew him to be caught unprepared in Court. I have seen

him frequently win cases which at the start seemed absolutely hopeless. His practice was largely along the lines of corporation work, and suits involving large interests, and he rarely bothered with small business. He was almost invariably on one side or the other of every important case.

"The firm of Chamberlain & De Haven, which then enjoyed probably the largest practice here, was dissolved shortly afterwards, and Judge De Haven practiced by himself for a few years, in the office now occupied by George D. Murray. He was then elected Superior Judge to succeed Hon. John P. Haynes, and before finishing the term was elected to Congress and resigned the bench, being succeeded in 1889 by Hon. G. W. Hunter, the present incumbent. He was afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court and now United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, but I doubt not that oftentimes his memory goes back with pleasure to the little old court room in the old Court House, the scene of so many of his early triumphs.

"J. D. H. Chamberlain's forte was as a trial lawyer, although as a pleader and brief writer he was well up in the first rank. As a jury lawyer his services were always in demand and he took a leading part in almost every important case in early days. He was gifted with a most wonderful command of language, which he had increased by wide and varied reading, and he delighted to show it whenever the occasion offered, either in Court or as a story teller. Warm hearted and impulsive, he would often say things in the heat of debate which he would regret and afterwards make amends for. During the latter years of his life he was in partnership with Frank McGowan and C. M. Wheeler, and afterwards practiced alone for several years.

"P. F. Hart was located at Ferndale, which was then a little town of a hundred people or so. The dairying industry which has so marvelously built up the Eel River Valley was not then developed, and as a rule the farmers were poor, but Mr. Hart ranked well up with the leaders of the bar in learning and ability and did nearly all the legal work in the valley. He was engaged in many important cases, civil and criminal, and was an antagonist not to be despised.

"All the leading civil business at that time was confined to the five I have named. George A. Knight was the District Attorney, and was just entering upon his second term. Although but a young man, he even then showed those qualities which have since made him one of the leading lawyers of the State. He was a magnetic orator and an able prosecutor and seldom lost a case. His practice, of course, was largely criminal, and he left here, if I remember correctly, in the early '80s. It was both interesting and amusing to see him try a criminal case with Buck and Hanna or Chamberlain & De Haven for the defense, and often throngs would be turned away from the court room through inability to enter, especially in the winter time, when the town was full of idle men.

"The list would not be complete without mentioning the late G. W. Tompkins. Mr. Tompkins' practice was largely in the Justice Courts, but he had more than he could attend to of that sort of business. Prior to taking up the law he had kept a saloon and filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and they used to say of him that he would load a man in his saloon and then fine him in his court for being drunk. He knew every man, woman and child in the county, and when any litigation was started that would require a jury trial he was the first man taken into the case on the side that could first secure his services. When it came to picking out a jury from a large panel, and then after court adjourned, marshaling them singly or in twos or threes up to some neighboring bar and between

drinks gently insinuating the real facts of his client's case, without appearing to do so, there were none that could come anywhere near him. I can see him yet, a tall, powerfully built man, with a big cane hooked over his arm, the only plug hat in the county on his head, and his dog Schneider, like his master, a fighter from the ground up, following at his heels. He was of Irish descent, and, as I have intimated, a fighter both legally and physically. I think he had more personal altercations with the other attorneys than any one else, because once in a case his client's wrongs were his own, and he personally resented them. I remember once in the assessor's office in the old Court House he had a slight difference of opinion with a brother attorney, and to emphasize his argument he picked his adversary up and threw him through the window, taking out sash and all. He died many years ago.

"Mr. Swinnerton, whom I have mentioned before, was a newcomer in Eureka, and a man of brilliant promise, but an unfortunate social entanglement handicapped him as a lawyer and he drifted into journalism. He was an able orator and much in demand in political campaigning. He afterwards went to Stockton to edit a paper, began practicing law there, and served a term as Superior Judge of San Joaquin county. He died in Oakland a number of years ago.

"Of the early lawyers I should also mention E. H. Howard, who probably was the earliest member of the bar to settle here, coming, I think, with the first party of white people that landed on this bay. He had retired from active practice before my time, but served as a Justice of the Peace until some time in the '80s. He was a graduate of Harvard, I believe, and had at one time been a partner of Justice Stephen J. Fields in San Francisco.

"During the later '70s and early '80s many new lawyers came to the county. Some stayed; others did not. Of those who first came, I might mention J. F. Steck, A. McKinstry, W. F. Jones, W. H. Brumfield, H. L. Smith, E. W. Risly and many others, but it would merely be a catalogue of names, for nearly all have either moved away or died years ago. Many who are at present leaders of the bar were admitted to practice long after my advent, and I can remember when every one of them first commenced their Blackstone. Of the earliest comers after me, I might mention J. H. G. Weaver and Hon. E. W. Wilson. Mr. Weaver, I think, came in the summer of 1876 and Judge Wilson in the early part of 1877.

"In 1895 an additional department of the Superior Court was created, and I then took Mrs. Strong into the business as the senior partner of the firm, a state of affairs which has continued ever since, and which I trust will continue while I occupy the office.

"In conclusion, I assure you that the past thirty years, although it slipped by so quickly, nevertheless, when I stop to look back at it, is a long time. Only two reporters in the State have ever held office as long, and today, so far as I know, I have the distinction of being the oldest reporter in length of service on the Pacific coast, still holding the same appointment.

"During the whole of my official tenure I have never kept the Court waiting but once, have never been incapacitated from personally attending to my duties by sickness but once, have never had a transcript questioned by a member of the bar, have never met with anything but kindness and courtesy from them, and am confident that each and every one is my friend.

"While no one realizes better than I that I am surely and certainly approaching the end of my official career, and that in a few years at most I must give way to others, still no matter what I do, or where I am, the memory of our old

associations will linger with me long after the newer generation shall have forgotten, and I assure you that it is from the bottom of a grateful heart that I wish each and all of you peace and prosperity."

The bench and bar of today has well in hand the business of the bay cities, and the members of the fraternity stand high in popular esteem, and among the members of the bar elsewhere there is sincere respect for the learning and probity of the followers of the great forensic profession in Humboldt county.

Pioneer Days in Humboldt County

One of the daughters of the late W. J. Sweasey, a woman of prominence, writes as follows:

The party of which I was a member arrived in Humboldt county in August, 1855, coming overland from San Francisco, and being the first party that ever came across the mountains with wagons and families. About the last of May we left San Francisco county, crossed to Benicia and then passed through Napa county to Russian river. There was not a settlement between Russian river and Humboldt county. We traveled on to Round valley, a beautiful camping place where the families stayed while some of the men, including my father, W. J. Sweasey, and my brother, Tom Sweasey, went ahead to find a way across the mountains. They marked a trail by blazing the trees, then came back and reported we could make it, but it would be a very hard trip. We, all being young, did not mind hardships and were willing to undertake the journey.

The families residing here at the time of our arrival had come by water. We brought with us a band of cattle and were seeking good pasture. This we found in Eel river valley and so determined to settle there. We certainly realized that we were pioneers. There were no churches or school houses.

The families were so few they could easily be remembered. Several of them are now living in Eureka. They were Dr. and Mrs. Felt, Mr. and Mrs. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sevier, Mr. and Mrs. Stringfield, Mr. and Mrs. S. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Huling, Mr. and Mrs. Myrick, Mr. Jameson and Mr. Showers. In the course of three years the number of families had considerably increased; all, however, coming by water.

In 1860 we concluded we must have a school house which could be used also for a church. So I took a paper and started out to see what I could get toward building the house, and was quite successful. Some donated lumber split from logs, others shingles, hand made, others money and not a few labor. In this way the first school house was built at the foot of the mountain where the town of Alton now is. Alton is built on part of the farm Mr. Axton and I owned at that time.

In 1858 a Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Burton, with his family, arrived in Eel river valley. They took passage from San Francisco on a sailing vessel and were six weeks on the way. The vessel encountered such fierce storms that they were unable to cross Humboldt bar the first time they tried, and were compelled to return to San Francisco for provisions, and when they finally arrived here there was no church, so services were held in the private houses and all attended. We looked forward to these meetings with pleasure, as we met all our friends and the strangers who were always made welcome, although our accommodations were limited. Many a time I have made beds on the floor to try to make them comfortable and happy, while myself and family had no bed, but with some covers slept on a lounge or any place we could. In pioneer days nothing seemed impossible and even with sufferings and hardships there was much happiness and

comfort, for the natural privations taught the lessons of charity, good will, and unselfishness, and after all the greatest happiness in life comes from helping others and in those days there were constant opportunities for helping each other.

At this time the Indians were giving the settlers much trouble. One case I remember as if it were yesterday, that was when the Indians attacked one of our neighbor's (Mrs. Johnston's) little girl and an Indian girl that the family had raised. They were picking blackberries a short distance from the house when the Indians began shooting arrows at them. The Indian girl ran away to the house, but the other little girl they knocked down and dragged a long way. The news spread like wild fire, and in a short time every man was getting ready to pursue the Indians and find the little girl. The men started for the hunt well armed. We women, Mrs. Zane, and all the neighbors, went to Mrs. Johnston's home for safety, to care for one another and to provide for the men as they came in, as we were uncertain what condition they might be in. About daylight, after hunting all night, they found the child. The Indians had not shot her, but had struck her head with a rock and threw rocks on her and left her for dead. She had lain in that condition all night and was nearly dead. As soon as the men gave the signal and fired the gun she moved and Mr. Axton gave loud shouts of joy, in which many of the men joined, to think she was alive. They picked her up and carried her home. Then we found that we needed one another. We commenced bathing her with warm water, but she could not stand that, so we took cold water and kept rubbing her with warm flannels until the blood began to circulate. When we began she was purple and badly swollen. She got well, however, and is still living and I understand is married and living in Oregon.

The Indians got out of the way and did no more damage at that time.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Eureka Free Library

By H. A. Kendal

The first successful effort to maintain a public reading room in Eureka originated among the members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In response to a call of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Haswell, twenty members of the congregation agreed to subscribe \$1 each per month for that purpose. The movement met with a hearty response from the people in general.

Fifty or more people met in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening, February 13, 1878, for the purpose of establishing a library and reading room in the city. The secretary's report of this meeting makes mention of a previous meeting, when a constitution was adopted and provision made for raising money by subscriptions. This was the first meeting of the kind of which we have any written record.

J. J. De Haven, who later rose to prominence in the judicial field, was chosen president; Mrs. W. W. Taylor, vice-president; J. H. Kimball, secretary and librarian, and Fred Axe, treasurer. Fifty votes were cast for president, of which Mr. De Haven received twenty-six. The organization which they then formed was called the Eureka Library Association. Other names connected with the earlier meetings of the association are: S. Cooper, H. Axton, G. C. Sarvis, H.

Sevier, N. Bullock, Mr. Haswell, C. W. Long, J. W. Freese, G. R. Knott, Mrs. J. E. Wyman, Dr. Cabanis, E. A. Rice, Mrs. J. H. D. Chamberlain, J. B. Brown, C. C. Strong and A. J. Monroe.

The library and reading room were opened in the Jones building, corner of Third and F streets. The dedication ceremonies took place in the library rooms on the evening of March 25, 1878, Rev. Dr. Haswell delivering a very eloquent address, besides which remarks were made by Reverends Githens and Brier. A volunteer choir and the Eureka cornet band furnished music for the dedication. The meeting, so the secretary records, adjourned in peace and harmony.

The last meeting of the Eureka Library Association was held April 30, 1878, after a very useful life of three months' duration. The whole amount of money received by the treasurer from all sources amounted to \$352, a sum which speaks well for the enterprise and generosity of the people of that early period. A tax "amply sufficient" had by this time been levied by the city for library and reading room purposes. A resolution of thanks was voted to the Eureka Amateur Dramatic Club for a generous donation. All the property of the association was turned over to the appointed trustees of the city free library, with all debts paid, and a committee was appointed to deliver the property to the new board.

The common council at the meeting of May 11, 1878, appointed the first board of library trustees, which consisted of J. J. De Haven, J. H. Kimball, Fred Axe, Mrs. J. E. Wyman, Mrs. Taylor and S. Cooper. Mr. De Haven was chosen president, and Mr. Cooper secretary. Spencer Purser was recommended for librarian and duly appointed. The salary of the librarian was fixed at \$25 per month. The library was to be kept open every day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The librarian, after a few months' service, was commended for faithful attention to the duties of his office, and further rewarded by an increase of salary to \$1 per day.

An official report of the library trustees to the city council at the end of the first eleven months of the city free library shows that the library then consisted of 541 volumes. The old Humboldt library furnished 306 volumes, five volumes were loaned by the city school trustees, five volumes were gifts and 225 volumes had been added by purchase.

The circulation for the first eleven months was 4563 books, of which 3264 books, or seventy-one per cent of the whole circulation, were novels. Reports of the library at the present time show that the proportion of fiction to all other books taken by patrons is about fifty-one per cent. This change is no doubt due in large measure to the fact that a greater variety as well as a greater number of interesting non-fiction books are now to be had.

The financial statement for the same period shows that \$196.36, of the annual income of \$1177.36, was spent for books. The library throughout its history has not varied greatly from the above proportion of service to expense. The large investment for buildings, grounds and running expenses which a free library implies would justify a greater outlay for service. The usefulness of a public library is largely determined by the amount of working capital above the necessary running expenses.

The library remained in the Jones building until March 1, 1883, when it was removed to the Ricks building on Third street. Here it remained until 1890, when it was again moved, this time to the Gibbard building, on the corner of Third and H streets. It was moved from the Gibbard building to its present home October 1, 1904.

The records show that Spencer Purser resigned his position as librarian to take effect May 1, 1883. J. F. Taylor was his successor. M. W. Stringfield was appointed librarian on August 6, 1884. Mr. Stringfield brought to his duties the qualification of experience and special training. He had served an apprenticeship in library technology under John Vance Cheney, the poet. He had also served in the branch libraries of San Francisco, under Horace Davis. Patrons of the library during Mr. Stringfield's term have many pleasant recollections of the old library and his accommodating service. Mr. Stringfield quit the library April 30, 1898, for more healthful occupation.

Capt. W. G. Bonner succeeded Mr. Stringfield. Captain Bonner is well known in Eureka as a gentleman of high culture, an ardent lover of art, music and literature. During the period of his service several marked changes took place. The library was moved from the Gibbard building into its present location. The Brown charging system was introduced, the same being in use in this library at the present time. The card catalogue system, used now in libraries throughout the country, was started by Miss Bertha Kumli of the California State library.

Captain Bonner retired from the library in December, 1911, after nearly fourteen years of service, and the author of this sketch answered the call to the library service.

Miss Grace Cochrane, now Mrs. Edgar Stern, became assistant librarian at the time of the removal to the new building. Her successors in office in the order mentioned are Miss Grace Brown (now Mrs. Fred Tibbits), Miss Anna B. Woodcock, Miss Addie Coffin and Miss Edna Dinsmore. Alexander Rankin was appointed janitor of the new library, and after his retirement he was succeeded by Andrew P. McLean.

The active movement for the new Carnegie building started in 1901, when the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce through its secretary sent the following appeal to Andrew Carnegie, at that time in Scotland:

Eureka, Calif., Aug. 16, 1901.

Andrew Carnegie, LL. D.

Dear Sir:—The Chamber of Commerce at Eureka, Humboldt county, California, would respectfully submit to your consideration the city of Eureka as a place that would be greatly benefited by becoming a sharer in your noble benefactions in the shape of a new library building.

This city now expends \$1,800 annually in supporting a free library in rented quarters, and this amount would be increased to \$2,000 or \$2,500 without becoming too heavy a burden. If you would generously donate \$20,000 or \$25,000 for a building there is no doubt that the proper percentage for its support would be readily guaranteed.

Eureka is a permanent city of 7,500 inhabitants; its growth has been sure and steady, the additions being mainly from Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine and Canada, with a sprinkling of Scandinavians, but with very few south of Europe people. It has never had a boom or a set-back and is surrounded by a region of so great natural resources that, combined with its location on the only land-locked harbor of any importance between San Francisco and the Columbia river, its permanence is established beyond any question.

Within the last ten years the United States Government has expended two millions of dollars in improvement work on its harbor and entrance thereto, and this shows the importance attached to this port by the Government.

Our leading industries are lumbering, dairying, stock-raising and general agriculture, and the statement of exports from this place enclosed herein will show the relative importance of each. There is no better soil anywhere. Crop failures are unknown and the climate is the most uniform of any place in the United States.

Owing to the long stretch of rough territory between, Eureka has not been connected with the outside world by rail, but the California & Northern Railroad is being built from the north, while the California & Northwestern Railroad is being built towards Eureka from the south. Hence it can only be a few years until our city is connected by rail both with the north and the south, and when that is done the short haul to deep water from all northern California and southern Oregon will be to this port.

We have asked our senator, Hon. George C. Perkins, to kindly add such endorsement to this appeal as he may judge right and to forward the same with this communication.

Hoping for a favorable response, and confident that there are few places where your generosity would be more useful or more appreciated than in Eureka, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

HUMBOLDT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By GEORGE W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

The following reply to the foregoing letter was promptly received:

Skibo Castle, Ardgay, N. B.

Mr. George A. Kellogg, Esq.

Eureka, California.

Dear Sir:—Yours of August 16th received through Senator Perkins.

If Eureka will provide a suitable site and pledge \$2,000 a year for support of library, Mr. Carnegie will be glad to give \$20,000 to erect a Free Public Library building.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. BERTRAM, Private Secretary.

A subscription was started among the citizens of Eureka immediately after the receipt of this message. The subscriptions netted, when paid in, the sum of \$8,125. Out of this fund the present site was bought for \$5,700. The building was planned by Knowles Evans and B. C. Tarver, architects of this city. Ambrose N. Foster, also of this city, was awarded the contract for the erection of the building on a bid of \$20,841.75, the work to begin August 1, 1902. The work was delayed of completion until the autumn of 1904. Supplementary agreements were added to the original contract, for red brick, for steps of Mad river granite, mosaic tiling and other items.

The reading public is indebted to the late John H. Gyselaar for a very substantial gift. Mr. Gyselaar died in 1908, leaving to the library a bequest that amounted to \$529.85.

The public owes a debt of gratitude to the many men and women who have given their time and attention unselfishly to the service of the library on the board of trustees. We cannot take account of the stormy evenings on which they have attended trustees meetings, nor of the routine of nearly forty years. It is altogether fitting to mention a few of the older ones of the older times. Among those not previously mentioned in this account are: D. P. Campbell, H. A. Clendenen, Emma C. Lyon, L. J. Marshall, Miss M. A. Duggan, Miss M. J. C. Thompson, Judge J. P. Haines, Charles Armstrong, Frank McGowan, Dr. E. W. Wells, Mary A. Carr, Daniel Halloran, Judge C. G. Stafford, Emma S. Young,

J. M. Brand, David McAdam, C. C. Marshall, Charles Fiebig, Mrs. J. W. Connick, E. Sevier, G. H. Close, John S. Murray, W. H. Brumfield, J. G. Murray, Dr. S. B. Davis, R. W. Rideout, C. F. Roberts and W. H. Johnston.

The trustees at the present time are: Mrs. E. E. Reedman, Mrs. Emma J. McKay, Mrs. Henry Irons, Mrs. Ira B. Thompson and Olcott Cummings.

During the year 1914-15 a new heating system has been completed, the entire roof has been relaid, the wood-work painted, the walls papered in tasteful tints and new linoleum placed upon the reading room floors.

The library now has about 8,300 volumes, besides about 3,000 volumes and many serviceable bulletins in the United States Government depository, this being one of the libraries designated by the Government for the purpose. The circulation now reaches over 4,000 prints per month. The income of the library for the present year, beginning July 1, 1914, amounts to \$6,100.

A free library has recently been established for Humboldt county, and the central office of the county free library is located in the Eureka Free Library building.

CHAPTER XXIII.

How the Fifth Division, U. S. Naval Militia, Came Into Existence.

By A. B. Adams

On the 30th day of December, 1878, a meeting was held in the old City Hall on Third street in the city of Eureka, pursuant to published notice, for the purpose of organizing a military company. The meeting was called to order by Alexander Campbell, who stated the object of the gathering. John A. Watson was chosen chairman and W. C. Stewart secretary. At a meeting held January 9, 1879, committees on by-laws and organization were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned until March 15, 1879. Chairman Watson then introduced Major Pierce H. Ryan, who had been appointed by the Adjutant General to conduct the organization of the Eureka Guard. The roll was called and the following members were present:

John A. Watson, George Dean, John L. Crichton, F. H. Wunderlich, Jr., A. P. Flager, William P. Hanna,* S. W. Freese, A. J. Wiley, C. E. Le Grange, Richard Sweasey,* W. Sweasey, A. M. Delamore, Louis Pearsons*, Ed Ruscoe,* Charles E. Long, John Hetherington, C. G. Taylor, W. E. Stewart, Alex Campbell, J. Simpson,* James T. Keleher,* H. H. Buhne, Jr.,* James G. D. Crichton, Charles E. Hasty, Peter Belcher,* Thomas H. Chope,* James E. Mathews,* A. Winzler, M. Barman, C. G. Lundblade,* John A. Livingston,* Edward Everding, James B. Brown,* David Cutten,* C. S. Ricks, William P. Pratt,* T. W. Holland, W. K. Strong,* F. A. Lewitt, J. H. G. Weaver,* J. P. Monroe,* J. S. Gibson, J. P. Hopkins, T. B. Cutler,* J. H. G. Hansel, A. W. Anderson, Norman Howard, Thomas Chope, Jr.,* Edward Grant, C. Rose,* C. Frank Gardner,* A. D. MacDonald, T. D. Rees, R. W. Rideout, Alex Connick,* J. W. Freese, C. E. Wunderlich, R. B. Dickson, J. W. Appleby, Cornelius McElvoy, W. H. Bull, W. F. Brown, S. H. Butterfield, J. Ballard,* W. L. Walker, A. J. Monroe,* W. W. Turner, who were duly sworn in as members of the Eureka Guard, thus forming a company of the National Guard of California.

*Still living.

Major Ryan announced that the first business was the election of a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant. Ballots were accordingly cast with the following results: Alexander Campbell, captain; James B. Brown, first lieutenant, and W. P. Hanna, second lieutenant.

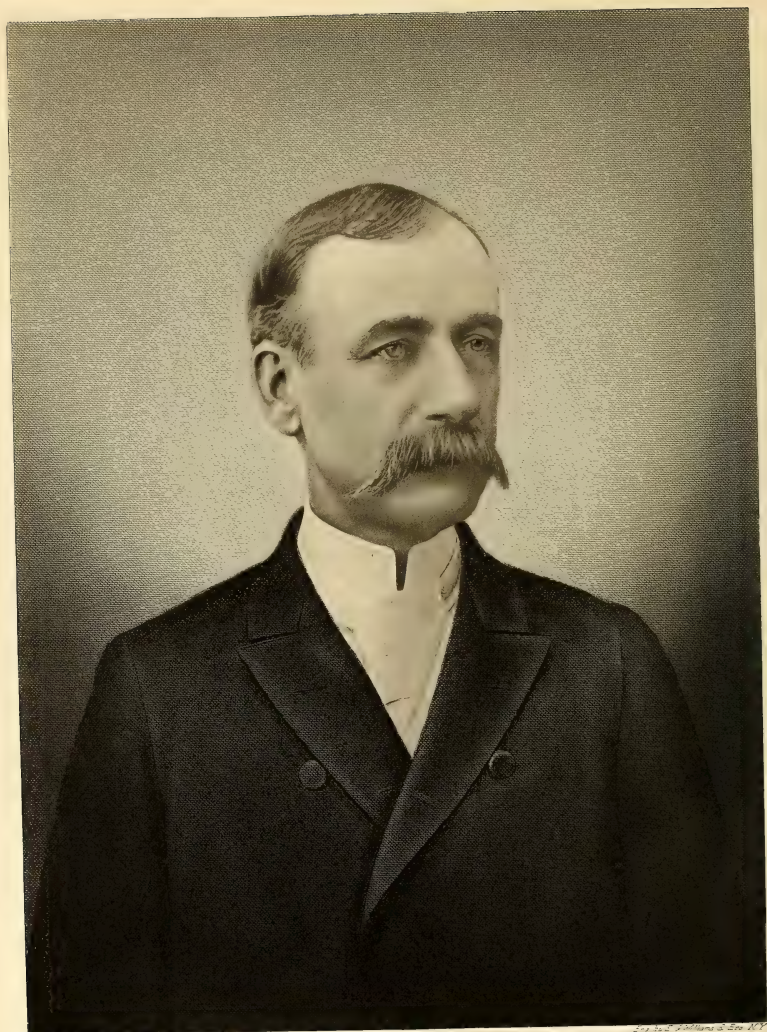
Upon the organization of Arcata Guard the two companies were thrown into a battalion formation and known as the Tenth Infantry Battalion; Eureka Guard as Company A, and Arcata Guard as Company B. J. D. H. Chamberlain was elected major and upon the expiration of his commission J. L. Crichton was elected.

Upon the re-organization of the State Militia Company B was mustered out, thus breaking up the battalion formation, Company A remaining in the service.

On February 19, 1896, Company A, N. G. C., was transferred to the Fifth Division, N. M. C., with the following officers: D. J. Foley, lieutenant; Charles V. Otto, lieutenant junior grade; Edward McLaughlin and Charles P. Smith, ensigns.

Since 1879, March 15th has been observed as the anniversary of the organization by appropriate ceremonies in the Armory during the day and a grand ball in the evening.

The present officers of the division are: Lieut. Adolph B. Adams, commanding; W. E. Torrey, lieutenant junior grade; twelve petty officers and fifty-five seamen. The division is fully equipped with all necessary articles to go aboard ship for active service. The men are instructed in drills and gunnery practice, having mounted in their armory one ten-ton four-inch gun, a three-pounder, a one-pounder and a gatling gun. Each year the division goes to sea on the U. S. S. Marblehead for summer cruise and target practice. This vessel is manned entirely by naval militia men of California, and the Eureka division has attained a splendid proficiency at big gun target practice. The division has a good rating, which speaks well for its officers and men.



Historic Photo. Co.

Eng. by S. Williams & Son, N.Y.

A. Brizard

BIOGRAPHICAL

ALEXANDER BRIZARD.—The history of the growth of the great establishment of A. Brizard, Inc., from the small store opened during 1863 in Arcata (originally known as Union Town) to the institution now receiving patronage from every community in the northern portion of Humboldt county, is the history of the man whose name it bears and who as its founder laid the basis of the business wisely and well, while as its proprietor for more than forty years he developed its trade with courage and efficiency. Descended from an old French family and himself a native of France, born in Bordeaux March 17, 1839, he knew practically nothing of his native land by actual experience or childhood recollections, for in 1843 he was taken to Peru, South America, by his parents and there he lived for six years, meanwhile learning Spanish in school and French at home. His father, Capt. Paul Theodore Brizard, a sea captain fond of adventure, engaged in the transportation business between Lima and Callao until news came concerning the discovery of gold in California, at which time he immediately left South America for San Francisco and embarked in the transportation business between that city and Sacramento. September 25, 1849, he was joined by his wife with their ten-year old son and infant daughter. The family established a home in the midst of the turbulent conditions then existing in San Francisco and the son was at once sent as a pupil to the first Protestant school in the state, a small institution established by Rev. James S. Ver Mehr.

As early as June of 1850 Capt. Brizard came to Humboldt county and decided to locate at what is now Arcata, where the family joined him in August, occupying a portable house which he had brought from Peru and which in later years was regarded as one of the landmarks of Arcata. Being of an adventurous spirit the Captain was not satisfied to locate permanently in an isolated region while there existed in his mind any hope of success in the finding of gold. Leaving his wife and small daughter in Humboldt county he took his son, Alexander, to the mines on Trinity river, where for three years they endured the privations and hardships incident to such an experience. Many comforts to which they had been accustomed could not be bought at any price, while flour sold as high as seventy-five cents a pound and other necessities were equally expensive. In the midst of such conditions the younger member of the family learned to do the humblest tasks and do them well. As they found no fortune in the mines, he turned his hand to any work that offered an honest livelihood. If riding the bell-animal of a pack train was the best thing that offered, he took the job and did it to the very best of his strength and ability. In that way he learned lessons far more valuable to him than the chance finding of gold would have been. On returning to Arcata he took up school studies, which were interspersed with occupative duties contributing to his support. During the summer of 1858 a young Hollander named Van Rossum introduced him to his employer, the head of the firm of Roskill & Co., and the result of the interview was an offer of a clerkship in the Arcata store.

As a clerk Alexander Brizard at once proved his value. It proved to be the thing for which he was best qualified by natural endowments. Business capacity quickly developed. Working conscientiously in the interests of his employer, giving his entire time and thought to the upbuilding of the business, he rose in the estimation of all, and with the recognition of his value came increase in salary. With the passing of time there came new opportunities to him. The firm of Roskill & Co. retired from business. Their principal competitors, the firm of Spencer, Manheim & Stern, secured the services of Mr. Brizard and his friend and co-worker. Within a few years, owing to the death of one of the partners, the firm was dissolved, which gave an opportunity for the two clerks to embark in business. The Humboldt Times of June 20, 1863, contained the following item: "New firm: In our advertising columns today will be found the business bow of our young friends, Alexander Brizard and J. A. C. Van Rossum, of Arcata. They have opened business at the old stand of Spencer, Manheim & Stern, and if experience, ability, close attention to business and honesty are any guarantee, we predict for them success." An old account-book kept by Mr. Brizard shows that the partnership was formed June 8, 1863, for the purpose of conducting a general grocery and dry goods business, with an investment of \$693.70 cash by Mr. Brizard and of \$1447 by Mr. Van Rossum, who notwithstanding his heavier investment offered to share alike in gains and losses. As the business showed gains instead of losses, this offer was most helpful to the younger member of the firm. During 1865 they purchased the business of William Codington, successor to the pioneer firm of Bowles & Codington. The retirement of Mr. Van Rossum in 1870 threw the burden of the business exclusively on the younger partner, who became sole owner. With characteristic enterprise he established branch stores at Hoopa, Weitchpec, Orleans and Somes Bar. Soon after this, in January, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Henry, the ceremony being performed in Arcata by Rev. J. S. Todd. Mrs. Brizard is the daughter of William and Mary (Nixon) Henry, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and the granddaughter of Isaac Nixon, who was a California pioneer. Mrs. Brizard was born near Winchester, Iowa, and in 1863 accompanied her parents across the plains to Arcata, Humboldt county.

Just when the outlook was most favorable and the future had every promise of gratifying growth, a fire destroyed a large part of the village of Arcata and the Brizard store with its contents became only a memory. There being no insurance, Mr. Brizard found himself worse than penniless, for his assets had gone in the fire and only his liabilities remained. At this dark period of his life his creditors proved his best friends. They promised him further credit and urged him to return to business, believing that by this step he could reimburse them fully in the course of some years. This he did, although it required many years to regain his financial footing. Customers of the old store stood by him in his new undertaking and the business grew so rapidly that four years after the fire he had to seek larger quarters. The store was then moved to its present site, where a building constructed of stone from the Jacoby creek quarry offered ample facilities for the expanding trade. During 1879 Mr. Brizard purchased the building and the ground upon which it stood. As the years went by the business grew beyond the most sanguine hopes of its proprietor in the early period of his connection

therewith. Eventually he decided to incorporate. Papers were taken out in April, 1904, and in May of the same year Mr. Brizard passed away, leaving to his widow and three sons, Paul A., M. Brousse and Henry F., the legacy of one of the largest and most substantial organizations in northern California, but leaving to them a heritage even more to be desired, the memory of a life devoted to the principles of truth and honor.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT.—For a number of years Charles H. Wright, of Eureka, had the distinction of being "the F street jeweler," having been the first man in his line of trade to become established in business on that street, where practically all the jewelry concerns of the town are now to be found. The beautiful store into which the business was recently moved is but a few doors from his old location. Mr. Wright's success in building up a large trade entitles him to recognition as a merchant of substantial qualities, but he is also a skilled workman and a scientific optician, his attainments in both lines having contributed materially to his popularity and proved valuable factors in attracting patronage. Besides looking after his own affairs he has done public-spirited work in the cause of Eureka's development along modern lines, his name appearing in the membership of most of the organizations which have come into existence for that purpose.

Mr. Wright was born September 6, 1864, at Almont, Mich., and grew up in his native state, in his early boyhood enjoying common school advantages, but he has had to make his own way in the world since he was eleven years old. When a boy of fifteen he commenced to learn the jeweler's trade at Saginaw, Mich., where he served an apprenticeship of three years with Brown & Ward, after which he went into business on his own account at St. Clair, Mich. Being obliged to do work of a varied nature, he became an expert engraver and watch repairer. After some time at that location he began to look about for one that promised more in the way of development. He had a fine offer to go to Sitka, Alaska, but he finally decided to settle at Martinez, Contra Costa county, Cal., where he did a successful business for a period of four years. In 1890 he came thence to Eureka, Humboldt county, and at once opened a jewelry business on F street—for several years the only place of the kind on that street. For about fifteen years he had a store at No. 209, in December, 1913, removing thence to his present site, No. 217. He has a commodious store, specially appointed for the requirements of the trade and skillfully arranged both for the display of goods and the care of the large and complete stock, which is valued at \$40,000. It includes a fine assortment of jewelry, watches, diamonds and silverware, Mr. Wright's superior taste in the selection of goods drawing patronage from the most fastidious element in Eureka and the surrounding territory. Twenty-six years ago he took up the study of optics, and he has become an expert optician, his thoroughness in examination of the eyes and skillful adjustment of glasses winning a reputation for reliability which has never been shaken by any negligence on his part.

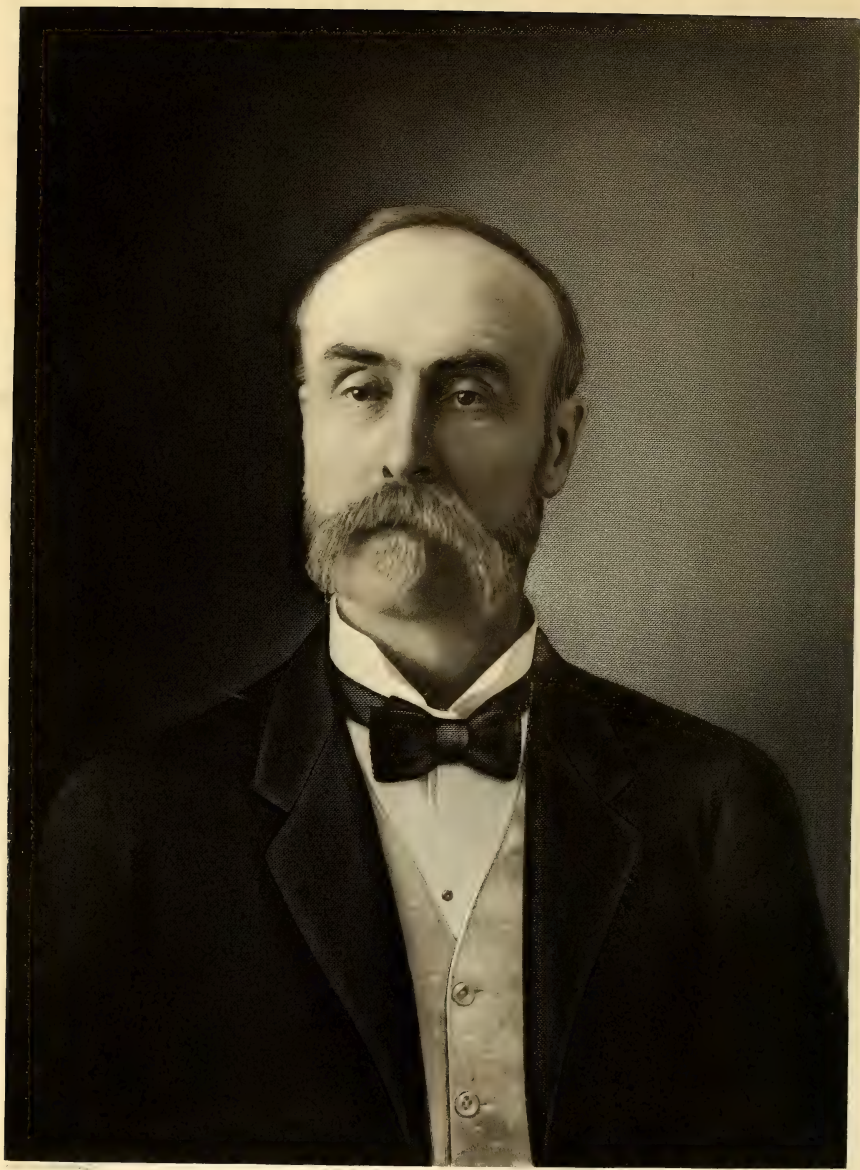
Mr. Wright is very optimistic in his faith in the future of Eureka, and he has imparted something of his enthusiasm to many of his fellow townsmen, who cannot doubt his sincerity in the light of the efforts he has made to realize some of the possibilities of the town. A mere mention of his associations will serve to show how broad are his sympathies and how ready he has been to support all worthy movements. He is a member of the Eureka

Development Association, was one of the original members of the Humboldt Club, was a charter member of the Humboldt Wheelmen, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Humboldt Promotion Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of Eureka Lodge No. 652 of the last named. He is also a member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church, and politically is identified with the Republican party. His pleasant personality accounts for his popularity and the spirit of friendliness which he attracts wherever he goes, while his many substantial qualities hold the esteem of even the most conservative.

In 1889, while residing at Martinez, Cal., Mr. Wright was married to Miss Cora B. Hough, a native daughter, whose parents came across the plains in the year 1852. They have a fine residence at No. 1230 H street, which Mr. Wright built in 1906. Their only child, Carl J., graduated from the Eureka high school as a member of the class of 1914, and is now studying the jewelry business in all its details under his father.

WILLARD O. McCANN.—The vice-president and general manager of the Eureka Paving Company has been identified with Humboldt county ever since 1869 when, a youth of seventeen years, he came across the country with a party of friends, traveling on one of the very first trains that brought passengers to California after the completion of the transcontinental railroad. Prior to that memorable trip he had lived on a farm in New Brunswick, where he was born, directly across the St. Croix river from Calais, Me. A small population and few business enterprises made the earning of a livelihood difficult and the opportunities few, hence he was led to seek the larger advantages of the undeveloped west. With the arrival of the train in San Francisco he proceeded to make arrangements for the voyage to Eureka, to which point only two trips a month were then made via water. The famous old steamer, Pelican, brought him to the landing place at Eureka and thus was started his long identification with Humboldt county, where he is now one of the most honored and capable business men.

An initial experience with the logging camps and the lumber woods was followed by changes which gradually gave Mr. McCann an excellent delivery wagon service and a substantial teaming business in Eureka, where for two years he also conducted a livery barn. As early as 1893 he first established the business of the Eureka Paving Company, which paved three blocks in this city, but did no further work in that line until 1900. On resuming operations in street paving Mr. McCann filled a number of important contracts in his home town, where all of the paving done up to the present date represents his own efficient and conscientious work. During 1908 his company filled a contract for a large amount of street paving in Oregon at Marshfield, while during 1913 he had charge of the paving of a number of streets in Ferndale, Humboldt county. Since 1872 he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Eureka and has contributed to the work and promoted the welfare of the local lodge. By his marriage to Miss Mellie McFarland he is the father of one daughter, Virdie, and two sons, George and Joseph, all natives of Humboldt county and educated in its schools. The elder son married Miss Seeley, while the daughter is the wife of Fred Watson and the mother of two children.



John McKane

JOHN M. VANCE.—The late John M. Vance, of Eureka, at the time of his death the president of the Humboldt County Bank, became a resident of the county the year before he reached his majority, and it was the scene of his remarkable success, for in the management of extensive railroad, timber and milling interests he proved himself equal to unlimited responsibilities. He attained a position among the most prosperous business men in this region, yet he always retained his reputation as a citizen whose operations were of value to the community, opening up possibilities in various lines of industry and trade which have enriched all this section. As a banker and general business man his activities led him into varied enterprises, which brought out his versatility and developed a degree of judgment uncommon even among the well experienced.

Mr. Vance was a Canadian by birth, and came to California with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Vance, in the year 1865. They died a number of years ago, as did also his uncle, John Vance. John M. Vance was born January 4, 1845, at Chipman, Queens county, New Brunswick. After coming to Humboldt county he learned the trade of millwright, at which he was employed for a number of years, acquiring a familiarity with the practical side of the work which aided him greatly in his later responsibilities. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Baird, he carried on a commission and shipping business for some time, and then became superintendent in the mechanical department of the Dolbeer & Carson lumber mill. His superior qualities and earnest application to his duties won the confidence of his uncle to such an extent that during his last illness, in 1892, John Vance sent for his nephew and intrusted him with the management of his vast railroad, timber and milling operations. Though his duties were many he set about the rather stupendous task of mastering their details, familiarizing himself with his uncle's plans for the extension and development of the various interests involved, and had early opportunity for testing the practicability of his ideas. He carried the extension of the Mad River railroad into the heart of the immense tract of redwood timber which formerly was owned by Charles King, and for about two years gave his time principally to extensive logging and milling operations there, also during that period having supervision of the mechanical and operative departments of the two sawmills belonging to the estate, at Eureka and on Mad river. Other branches of the management of the large property demanded his attention from time to time, but he proved competent to meet their requirements, showing astonishing executive ability in the performance of his work. He enlarged and remodeled the plants as needed, and in every respect showed himself worthy of the trust reposed in him.

Prior to his uncle's death Mr. Vance received from him, by deed of gift, the controlling stock in the Eel River & Eureka Railroad Company, and at the election following he was chosen a member of its board of directors and elected to the presidency to succeed his uncle. He continued to perform the duties of that office, managing the road with his customary talent for such responsibility, until he sold it in the spring of 1903 to the Santa Fe Railway Company, receiving a price satisfactory to his fellow stockholders. A number of years before his death Mr. Vance became a stockholder and director of the Humboldt County Bank, and on January 1, 1904, succeeded J. W. Henderson as president of that financial institution, continuing to serve in that

office until his resignation in 1906. His demise occurred at his home May 31, 1907.

Although he may have had an exceptional start because of his uncle's interest and appreciation of his substantial qualities, Mr. Vance could neither have gained nor held the high position he held without rare ability and strength of intellect, as well as exceptional capacity for continued exertion. He could see and comprehend a situation far in advance of the average man, and was not afraid to act on his judgment when it appeared he had nothing else to justify his conduct. He had a keen sense of the true meaning of progress, as he showed in his support of local enterprises. Though he made considerable because of the rise of real estate values throughout the county, as well as by judicious investments, he never regarded his large means from a purely selfish standpoint, but used them to further various movements which would confer benefits on his fellows as well as himself, and he was justly looked upon as a man of public spirit and generous disposition. Churches and religious enterprises generally profited by his interest and sympathy. He was an Odd Fellow in fraternal connection, belonging to Humboldt Lodge No. 77, of Eureka, in which he passed all the chairs. Politically he was a Republican. It is to such men as Mr. Vance that Humboldt county owes much of its development and present prosperity, for by his optimism he always endeavored to build up its industries and by his public spirit and liberality gave of time and means to enhance the condition of the community, not only commercially, but socially, religiously and morally. He was a truly good man, and his death was a distinct loss not only to his family and friends, but to the people of the whole county.

Mr. Vance was married in San Francisco, March 11, 1871, to Miss Sarah Jannie Babbitt, who like himself was a native of Chipman, New Brunswick, daughter of Harry and Louisa (Chase) Babbitt, both natives of New Brunswick, but of English descent. Mr. Babbitt was a merchant and postmaster at Chipman. Mrs. Vance was educated in private schools at Gagetown, New Brunswick. In 1866 she came to San Francisco with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob White, with whom she resided until her marriage to Mr. Vance. Of this union were born four children, as follows: Ida L., who became the wife of Fred C. Hauck and died in Eureka; Etta L.; Harry P., manager of the Vance estate; and Carlotta, Mrs. Lester W. Hink, of Berkeley. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Vance has continued to make her home at the family residence, continuing also to look after his interests.

CHARLES WILLARD HITCHINGS.—Practically all of the adult experiences of Mr. Hitchings, who is a native of Washington county, Me., and a pioneer of March, 1875, in Humboldt county, have been associated with logging camps and the lumber industry, in which he has gained such a widely extended reputation for expert knowledge that his opinion is frequently sought in determining the valuations of timber claims. It is natural that he should be an expert woodsman, for he has been familiar with lumber camps almost from his earliest recollections and as a boy he became skilled in the use of the axe in the great Maine forests. At the age of twenty-one he left home and went to Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, working in the lumber woods of Elk and Clearfield counties. Since his arrival in Humboldt county, during the spring of 1875, he has devoted his entire time to the lumber industry in one or another of its varied departments. For a time

he was employed by John Smith on Elk river. At different times he has engaged as foreman or superintendent for the lumber firms prominently connected with local industrial affairs, viz.: The John Vance Company, the Dolbeer-Carson Company, the Pacific Lumber Company and the Hammond Lumber Company. Since 1910 he has been retained as timber cruiser for numerous private individuals as well as for a number of the leading lumber concerns of the county, where he is regarded as an expert in the valuation of trees and of timber claims.

At the time of coming west Mr. Hitchings was unmarried and some years after settling in Humboldt county he married Miss Alice Christie, who was born and reared here and is a member of a pioneer family of prominence. While giving his attention very closely to work in the timber industry he has identified himself also with numerous movements for the upbuilding of the county, has taken a praiseworthy interest in local projects of importance and has been actively connected with the Humboldt Club, besides being a member of local lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

CHRISTOPHER LUTHER.—There are few men now living in Humboldt county whose arrival here antedated that of Mr. Luther, an honored pioneer, well known for the sterling qualities of mind and heart that win and retain the confidence of associates, and especially prominent in Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., through the fact that he is one of the oldest surviving members affiliated with the organization. In the years of his personal contribution to the upbuilding of the county he has witnessed many changes. A new generation has come into the place of his activities and is reaping the fruits of his self-sacrificing pioneer labors. Into the place where for years he stood giving courteous attention to the customers that regularly traded at the market, a son has now come, taking up the duties that the elder man had discharged for forty-three consecutive years prior to his retirement in 1902. His life, as it has been ordered, has contained its share of hardship, privation and discouragement, but he has borne whatever came to him with simple courage and quiet dignity, as a brave man does, seldom giving voice to any word except of good cheer and optimism, and invariably hopeful concerning the future prosperity of his chosen home town and county.

When six years of age Christopher Luther was brought from his native Switzerland to the United States by his parents, who settled near Galena, Ill., so that his childhood days were largely spent on a farm in the central west. With a party of thirty persons he crossed the plains in 1851. Four yoke of oxen were used for each wagon. The expedition moved forward slowly, but peacefully and without Indian attacks or epidemics of sickness. August 5, 1851, Nevada City was reached and from that point the members of the party dispersed to various sections. Mr. Luther remained in Nevada county for a year as a miner. Later he mined in Sierra county near the north fork of the Yuba river, from which point he went to Cantonville to engage in hydraulic mining. Of the thousands of Argonauts who came to California in the early period of gold excitement, he was one of the very few who secured enough from the mines to aid him in making a start in business life.

As a passenger on the steamer Santa Cruz, in the spring of 1858 Mr. Luther came up the Pacific from San Francisco to Eureka. Some of the passengers landed at Trinidad in the surf, but he crossed the bar on the steamer and debarked at the Eureka wharf. His first step was to travel

through the country on a tour of inspection. Soon he bought a tract of grazing land near Alton on the Eel river, but this he later sold to Joe Russ, and meanwhile he had found employment in the cattle business at Bear river. In 1859, upon the inducement of Mr. Russ, he was persuaded to go to Eureka and form a partnership in the butcher business, but after one year as a member of the firm Mr. Luther sold his interest to Mr. Russ and thereupon became manager of the shop, a position that he filled with the greatest efficiency for forty-three years, and then, in 1902, retired to private life. During the early Indian troubles on Bear river, although not himself an active participant in the battles, he aided in conveying to places of safety men who had been seriously wounded by the savages, and his recollections of that exciting period are singularly clear and interesting. In Rohnerville, December 6, 1864, he married Miss Celia Jane Ferrier, a native of Arkansas, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1852, and the same year located on a farm near Ferndale, Humboldt county. Four children, all natives of Eureka, were born of their union, namely: Frank W., proprietor of a store at Alton; Charles C., the successor of his father as manager of the Russ market; Ralph, who is connected with the Humboldt Commercial Company at Eureka; and Ruby B., who is with her parents at the old homestead.

JOHN FREDERICK McGEORGE.—The pioneer grocer of Eureka, whose first identification with this line of business dates back to the opening of a small store at No. 1037 B street during the year 1883, is John Frederick McGeorge, a native of the parish of St. James, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, born June 3, 1846, of Scotch descent, and reared on a farm in that province. On leaving home to take up the task of self-support he went across the St. Croix river into Maine and was employed on farms in Aroostook county, where he continued for a number of years. Removing to Pennsylvania in 1872, he found employment on a farm in Clearfield county and remained in the same locality until 1877, after which he worked in the oil fields of Clarion, MacKean and Venango counties, in the same state. From Pennsylvania he came to California in 1883 and settled in Eureka, where he since has made his home and where, beginning with practically no capital, he has risen to a position among the prosperous real estate owners and business men of the place.

After continuing for some years in small quarters, the growth of the business made it necessary to have a larger building, which was erected for him by the Dr. Clark estate. This he afterward purchased and here he conducted a first-class grocery business, that was incorporated in 1903 as the J. F. McGeorge Co. Recently he relinquished the active management of the grocery in order that he might devote his attention to his various property holdings.

Through his marriage, in 1877, to Mary B. Fulton, a native of Clearfield county, Pa., Mr. McGeorge has two daughters, Grace A. and Edith, both of whom are efficient teachers in the public schools of Eureka. Made a Mason in Clearfield Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1873, Mr. McGeorge has since been interested in the activities of Masonry, being exalted in Clearfield Chapter, R. A. M. He is now affiliated with Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and with his wife and daughter is a member of Camelia Chapter No. 63, O. E. S.



R. J. Hendrick

HON. RUFUS F. HERRICK.—With the early history of Indian affairs in Northern California the names of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick are closely linked and their activity during the period of warfare resulted in a quicker return to peaceful conditions than would otherwise have been possible. Substantial and patriotic traits would be expected of Mr. Herrick, for he is not only of Revolutionary stock, but has the further honor of claiming descent from Leif Ericsson, the Norseman, who established the first settlements in Rhode Island and on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in the year 1000. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Henry, Heneric, Hericke, or Herrick (there having been several variations in the spelling of the name, dating from the early Norse "Eric"). He was the fifth son of Sir William Herrick, and was born at Beau Manor Hall, Leicester county, England, in 1604, and settled first in Massachusetts, and Francis, the grandfather of Rufus F. Herrick, served for forty years in the senate of that state. There were many distinguished members of this family during the early history of the nation, and the late distinguished citizen of Humboldt county inherited many of the splendid qualities of heart and mind that characterized his forbears.

The father of Rufus F. Herrick was Capt. Ephraim Herrick, a native of Massachusetts, who became a pioneer of Ohio, which the son claimed as his native commonwealth, his birth having occurred at Wellington, Lorain county, on June 8, 1828, and his youth was spent in Ohio, where he learned to be a civil engineer, in 1849 helping to survey the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus Railroad, now merged with the Big Four. The discovery of gold attracted him to California, and in 1850 he crossed the plains to Placerville, where he mined for two years, going from there to Alameda county, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the mountains above Redwood City, later following farming near San Leandro. Going from there to Santa Clara county, he carried on a lumbering business in that section for several years. In 1857 he surveyed the wagon road from Los Gatos to Santa Cruz, in Santa Clara valley, also raised a company and built a toll road. Over this road he brought his lumber from the mountains where he purchased a large tract of timber in Jones' redwoods. While going over the trail to view the mountains and locate a place for the road he saw a grizzly bear on the trail coming toward him. He tried to turn his mule back, but the stubborn animal would not turn, so he let it go and when the bear saw the mule it was not more than a hundred feet away. The bear gave one snort and went straight up the mountain, stopping about every hundred feet to look back and snort. This trail is now a county road. Subsequently he was county surveyor of Humboldt county for eleven years, surveying the overland road out of the county and most of the roads in the county. For fifteen years he was Deputy United States Surveyor, sectionizing many townships for the government in the county and engineered the first logging iron track railroads in the county.

While in Santa Clara county Mr. Herrick met and married Martha J. Gist, who was born at South Bend, Ind., December 11, 1842, and was reared in the South. The lineage of her family is traced directly to Baron Von Gist, who was born in Germany in 1584 and in 1634 crossed the ocean to Maryland. The early married life of Rufus F. Herrick and his wife was spent in Humboldt county, Cal., where they ever afterwards made their home. Locating on Mad river in November, 1860, for a year Mr. Herrick

cultivated a rented farm, and at this place he made the first cheese for shipment in the county. In 1861 he was appointed by the government to collect the Indians and place them on the Klamath Reservation and left Arcata with about two hundred. After completing the task he was appointed by the federal government as farmer on the Klamath Indian Reservation, then in Klamath county. The freshet of 1861-62 destroyed the reservation there and Mr. Herrick was forced to move the Indians to Smith River, Del Norte county. About fifteen hundred Indians were removed under the personal charge of Mr. Herrick and later he had charge of the farming operations on the new ground. However, in 1863 he resigned from a work for which he was eminently qualified, that he might show his patriotic loyalty to the Union by entering the army. After assisting in raising and organizing Company D, First Battalion, California Mountaineers, he was made lieutenant of the same, and at the expiration of thirty days spent in this capacity was given command of the company, its captain being sent on detached duty, and Mr. Herrick was retained in this office thereafter. His previous success in handling the Indians caused him to be given charge of a large company of Indian prisoners, numbering some eight hundred in all, who had been captured on the Trinity river and sent to Fort Humboldt. Before he arrived many of the Indians had escaped, and forty got away on the night of his arrival, the principal cause of trouble being lack of food. Through his efforts, they were given a sufficient ration, also furnished with hooks and lines for fishing, allowed to have occasional dances, and in other ways treated as they desired to be, so defections not only became rare, but in addition two hundred Indians returned to the fort within two months. At the end of two months they were transported by steamer to the Smith River Reservation, accompanied by Lieutenant Herrick himself. Returning to his company, he was in active service until May 21, 1865. During his association with the Indian service he succeeded in having most of the Indians of Humboldt county stationed at Fort Gaston. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herrick were in high favor with the red men, and when Colonel Black attempted to make a treaty with them, they refused to sign until Herrick himself had assured them that the colonel was treating them right and that he had authority to act. Many times the savages had opportunity to shoot Mr. Herrick, but they trusted him as a friend and had no thought of taking his life.

On retiring from the Indian service Mr. Herrick bought two hundred forty acres near Ferndale on the Eel river and for four years engaged in ranching there, after which time he sold the property and purchased two thousand acres of marsh land at the foot of Table Bluff, from which he developed a splendid dairy farm, to which he added three hundred acres, which ranch is now the property of his widow. After conducting this immense ranch with splendid success for many years he leased it in 1897, and from that time until his death he lived in quiet retirement, a part of the time on his ranch and a part of the time in San Francisco, death finding him at his Loleta home, May 19, 1914.

In politics Mr. Herrick was a Republican from the organization of the party, and was a leading member of Colonel Whipple Post No. 49, G. A. R., of Eureka. In the early history of California he took an active part, and especially in the welfare of Humboldt county, where he made his home from November, 1860, until his death, the most important work of his life being

his services in behalf of the Indians. Since the death of Mr. Herrick his widow has continued to reside on her ranch near Loleta. He leaves two sons: Frank E., for many years county surveyor, and with his wife, formerly Miss Emma Gish of San Jose, Cal., residing at Eureka; and George D., who married Miss Jessie Rolph Nicol and resides in San Francisco.

REUBEN GROSS, M. D.—Humboldt county has been especially favored in the kind of professional men who have cast their lots within her boundaries, and in none more than Dr. Reuben Gross, whose superior training has made him looked up to by his brother practitioners, while his kindly nature has attracted a wide patronage from all classes. He has lived at Eureka for almost forty years, and though always a medical man first has taken a live interest in the development of the town and county along commercial and industrial lines. Naturally he has done much to promote modern ideas of sanitation and wholesome living in the course of his work as a physician. But he has done as much in assisting local enterprises which have placed employment and consequent comfort within reach of the county's population, and his judgment on business matters is considered very reliable by all who have had occasion to try it. Dr. Gross is now in his eighties, having been born May 4, 1832, but he still retains control of his various interests in the city and county.

The Gross family is of English origin, but the Doctor's immediate ancestors have lived in America. It is thought that his grandfather, Richard Gross, was a native of Oxford county, Me., whence he removed to Canada, and he died in New Brunswick. By trade he was a shipbuilder. His wife, Mary, was born in Ireland. Isaac Gross, the Doctor's father, was born in Canada and passed all of his long life there, dying in New Brunswick at the age of eighty-one years. He was a lifelong farmer and not only successful financially but an influential man in his neighborhood, for many years taking a prominent part in the administration of its public affairs. He served his fellow citizens in the office of magistrate and supervisor. His wife was Ruth Edgett, a native of New Brunswick, in which province she spent all her life, living to the age of seventy-six years. She was a descendant of an old English family. Ten children survived her, the son Reuben being the sixth of this family in order of birth.

Reuben Gross was born in the village of Hillsborough, New Brunswick, where he grew to manhood on the home farm. His early education was obtained in the locality, where he attended school winters until twenty years old, after which he taught in the district and grammar schools in order to accumulate funds for a higher education. Thus he paid his expenses at college, after which, in 1859, he went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he took the medical course at the University of Glasgow, completing the four years' work in a period of three years. He was graduated with high honors in 1862, receiving the degree of M. D., signed by Sir Joseph Lister, M. D., and also obtained a degree in surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. Returning to his native land, he opened an office for practice at Sussexvale in 1862, remaining there until 1869, when he gave up his work temporarily to put in a year at post-graduate study in London and Paris. When he came back he located at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, where he continued to prac-

tice until his removal to the United States. In the fall of 1875 he came thence to Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., and the fact that he has remained here since would indicate he has not repented of his choice. Ever zealous to keep in touch with the advancement of the times, he has spent a few months in post-graduate study at New York City since his settlement in California, but his own attainments and vigorous intellect fit him better for leadership than emulation. His approachable nature has made him beloved as well as trusted wherever his duties have called him, for he has never made any distinctions among his patients where his professional attention is concerned, and the night was never too stormy nor too dark for him to respond cheerfully to every inquiry whether the sufferers were able to pay or not. The affectionate esteem universally shown him has been well merited in a life of exceptional usefulness.

Not long after settling here Dr. Gross became interested in the redwood timber belt of Humboldt county and made heavy investments therein, at one time owning about three thousand acres, which he eventually sold at a material advance on the purchase price. He has valuable holdings of business property at Eureka and has done much to arouse interest in enterprises for the upbuilding of the town, besides giving indisputable evidence of his faith in her possibilities by putting his own capital into improvements here. In 1902-03 he erected what was then the most substantial business block in the city, a fine brick structure one hundred and ten by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions, with foundation sufficiently strong to support two more stories. This is the Gross block, at the corner of Fifth and F streets. Dr. Gross's city real estate includes his handsome residence. In company with J. A. Sinclair he has been interested in the development of twelve hundred acres of reclaimed marsh land about three miles east of Eureka, where they have been carrying on a profitable dairy business. The variety of his undertakings is sufficient to show how versatile the Doctor's talents are, and the breadth of his intellect, which goes thoroughly into everything which enlists his attention or sympathy, slighting no detail, however trivial, yet keeping the main issues always in sight. For many years he took a leading part in the activities of the Humboldt County Medical Society, of which he has been an influential member. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M.

On June 6, 1864, Dr. Gross was united in marriage with Miss Mary Mein, who was born at Hamilton, Scotland, where they became acquainted. Two children have been born to this union, Harold G. and Eleanor, the latter now the wife of Willard Wells, of Eureka. The son is following his father's calling. After a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1888, he entered the medical department of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1891. Then he spent two years as interne in the City hospital at Boston, returning to Eureka to enter upon practice with his father, whose professional responsibilities he assumed gradually until the large patronage was entirely in his hands. The elder man has thus been enabled to relinquish practice gradually, and though his circle of patients makes heavy demands on the time of one person the son has measured up to his work and is regarded as the heir to his father's high reputation as well as to the clientele it enabled him to establish.



Martha J Merrick

MRS. MARTHA J. HERRICK.—To the pioneer women of California, no less than to the men, are due the honor and respect of the generations that follow, for without their loving sympathy and support, without their faithful devotion and toil, there had been no civilization carved in the wilderness and no homes built in lonely places where Indians and wild beasts prowled by day and night. They have borne their full share in the making of a great commonwealth, and their names are held in loving remembrance in the hearts of the children of the Golden West, and will continue so to be through all generations.

Prominent among the women who did much for the civilization and settlement of California must be named Mrs. Martha J. Herrick, wife of the late Rufus F. Herrick, one of the first men of the state, whose service to the government was of great importance in the settling of early Indian difficulties. In all this he was ably assisted by his young wife, although her name did not appear on commissions or government reports, for she was only aiding her husband in the performance of his duties. Mrs. Herrick has, however, been signally recognized, the brilliancy of her achievements being such that they have attracted much attention. During the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 she represented Humboldt county, and also exhibited her rare collection of Indian relics, on which she was awarded a medal. In addition, she received gold and silver medals from the Anthropological Societies of the United States and England for her knowledge of the lost arts of the Indians. She is the author of a treatise on the habits and customs of the Indians of Humboldt county (extracts from which were published in the Ethnological Bureau of Smithsonian Institution), which is recognized as an authority on Indian sanitation. Another work along this line is now being compiled by her, its publication being eagerly awaited by those interested in Indian lore, Mrs. Herrick being recognized as the best authority on the history of the Indians in the Humboldt district, as well as on the general county history.

Before marriage Mrs. Herrick was Miss Martha Gist, and she is descended from a family of great antiquity and honorable distinction. She is the great-great-granddaughter of Brigadier-General Mordecai Gist, whose father, Christopher, went with General Washington to make a treaty of peace between the colonies and the French and Indians. The two men became great personal friends, General Washington having said of Mr. Gist that he could not have made the treaty of peace with the Indians had it not been for the confidence the Indians had in Christopher Gist. The latter came from England with Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, and he surveyed the town of Baltimore, while one of his sons, Christopher, surveyed the coast of Maryland, and was also a major in the Revolution. Gen. Mordecai Gist was complimented by the American Continental Congress for meeting the American army in full retreat and leading them back to victory. The father of Mrs. Herrick was David Gist, and her mother Matilda Fairfax Denton, the father being the son of Independence Gist, the son of Mordecai, before mentioned, who was born in Baltimore, Md., February 22, 1742, and died in Charleston, S. C., August 2, 1792, having distinguished himself in Revolutionary history. Mrs. Herrick herself was born at South Bend, Ind., and attended St. Mary's College at South Bend, to which town her parents had moved in 1830, and where she grew to maturity. On the maternal side Mrs. Herrick is descended from both the Denton and Fairfax families of

Scotland, which families were united by the marriage of the last two descendants who thereafter used both crests. In her possession Mrs. Herrick has a plate sent from Scotland as a wedding gift three hundred years ago to her great-grandmother, Elizabeth Fairfax Denton, by that lady's brother, Dallas Fairfax Denton.

It was in November, 1858, that Mrs. Herrick came to California, on account of ill health, to visit a half-brother, making the long journey to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on April 3, 1859, she was married in San Jose, Cal., to Rufus F. Herrick, an own cousin of Myron T. Herrick, now serving as Ambassador to France. The change was very great for her, a city-bred girl, and everything in the new land filled her with fear until she became accustomed to the new order. Her native poise and common sense came to her aid, and once she had adjusted herself she entered into the life of the country with a wonderful zest. Intensely interested in the work of her husband among the Indians, together they did much for the red men, treating them with kindness and consideration, protecting their rights and at all times according them justice and fair treatment. To this the savages responded, and both the young people were prime favorites with them, and most of the wonderful collection of Indian relics owned by Mrs. Herrick, and now on exhibition at the Eureka Public Library, were gifts to her from her friends among the various tribes.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrick became the parents of two children, both sons, who are well known throughout Humboldt county, where they were born and received their education. The elder, Frank E., was for many years county surveyor, and did much work in that line throughout that part of the state, including the surveying of the Newburg railroad and many other logging railroads. He married Miss Emma Gish of San Jose, and they now reside in Eureka. The other son, George D., is married to Miss Jessie Rolph Nicol, and they make their home in San Francisco, where he is engaged in the real estate business and timber lands, and his wife is prominent in club circles. The death of Mrs. Herrick's husband occurred May 19, 1914, at their Loleta home, where his wife continues to reside.

Mrs. Herrick has always been a woman of many activities, both she and her husband having been particularly interested in the work of the Grand Army. She helped to organize the Major Anderson Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army, in Eureka, and for two years was president of the circle, serving a year as department president of California and Nevada, being elected in Los Angeles, April 5, 1904. While serving in this office she saw that many old soldiers did not take advantage of the soldiers' home because they would not leave their wives; hence she planned the buying of three acres of land at Sawtelle, Cal., adjoining the soldiers' home. For the purpose of carrying out her plans she called an extra session of the ladies of the G. A. R. to meet in San Francisco, before whom she outlined her plans. The convention received her report with enthusiasm and gave her full power to work out her plan, which she did by buying the land and building thereon a number of houses, accommodating two families each, with rent and water free. The building of these homes, which are the property of the Ladies of the G. A. R., permitted the families of the soldiers to continue unsevered. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herrick were very charitably inclined, and at the time of the San Francisco earthquake she opened her house in that city and fed the sufferers, receiving

her supplies from their Humboldt county farm. She has brought up five orphan boys and one girl, giving her time to instructing and guiding them, several of them now occupying honorable official positions, being glad to give her the credit of awakening their ambitions and giving them a start in life. Mrs. Herrick has always been equal to every occasion. In the early days, when it was necessary to teach six months before drawing a salary, she conducted a free school in her own home for that length of time, after which Grant district was formed and she drew her salary from the county. Her teaching was fully appreciated and she was importuned to continue in the public schools, but lack of time prevented her doing so. She has been active in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps of Humboldt county, and at present is a member of the California Club of San Francisco, the National Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, the Geographical Association of Washington, the Smithsonian Institution and the Anthropological Association of Washington.

A really wonderful woman, of marked executive ability and much diplomacy, Mrs. Herrick has endeared herself to the people of California by her noble stand and originality as presiding officer in the Ladies of the G. A. R. In all her undertakings she has been successful, and her late husband ascribed to her the credit of contributing more toward laying the foundation of their fortune than did he himself.

CHARLES J. CHRISTIE.—This pioneer citizen of Eureka, whose death occurred March 6, 1907, was well known in Humboldt county as an excellent horseman, and he was in business at Eureka for a number of years prior to his decease, starting the enterprise in which his son succeeded him and which is now carried on by his daughter, Miss Josephine Christie. Her able management has won her the admiration of all who have had occasion to transact business with her, and under it the trade has shown a steady increase. Miss Christie has displayed a self-reliant spirit in undertaking to continue the business and has proved her competency in the care of all its details.

The late Mr. Christie was a native of Calais, Me., and there spent his early life. While still living in the east he married Margaret Orr, who was also born in Maine, and they came to California in the early days, making the trip to Eureka by way of Cape Horn. Mr. Christie had always been fond of horses and skillful in their management, and he found work in the woods as a teamster, being so expert as a driver that he often drove eight- or ten-horse teams. For a time he was engaged in the livery business at Ferndale, Humboldt county, but he returned to Eureka, where he established a large business in draying and retail wood, also doing general teaming. He was thus engaged until he turned the business over, in 1901, to his son, Charles Frederick. His death occurred when he was sixty-six years old, at Eureka, his wife surviving him four years, her demise occurring May 5, 1911. His son, Charles Frederick Christie, took hold of the business from its inception, expanding it by his energetic methods, and was doing well when he died, April 7, 1912. Since then it has been carried on by Miss Josephine Christie, who is doing all that intelligent attention and first-class system can accomplish, and her success has been a matter of interest to all the townspeople, for she was the first woman at Eureka to undertake anything in that line of business. She keeps five horses, two teams being usually kept busy filling orders. The principal trade is in sixteen-inch stove wood, redwood and pine.

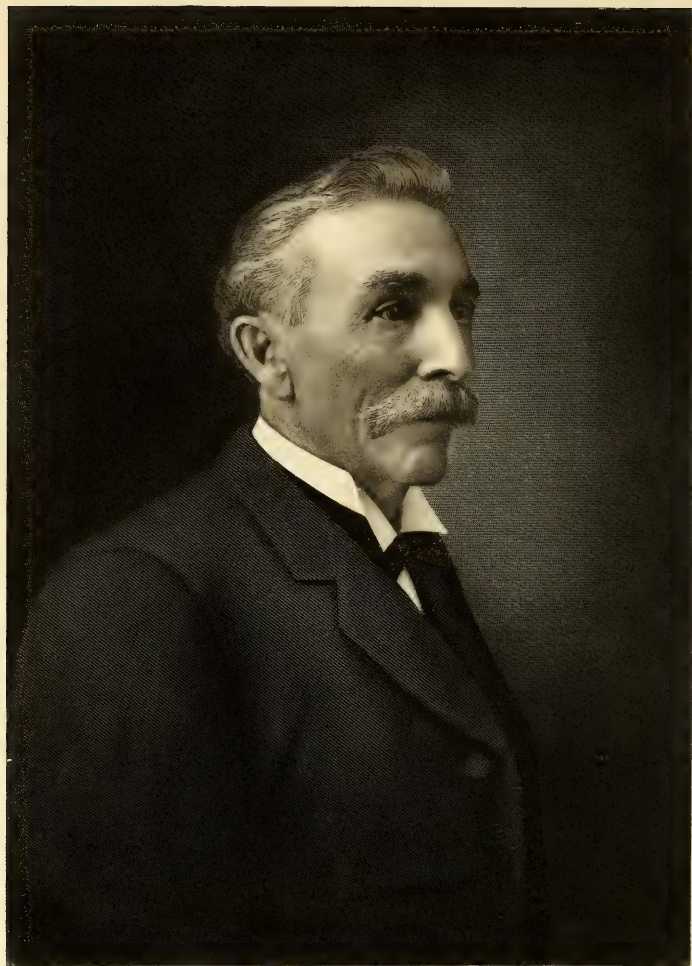
About thirty-five hundred cords of wood are handled yearly, and coal is delivered for the Hammond Lumber Company, the yards being located at the foot of I street. Though the greater part of her attention is given to business, Miss Christie never hesitates to lend her aid and influence to any worthy movement started in the community, where her enterprise has gained her the unqualified respect of her business associates and friends alike.

Miss Christie continues to occupy the old family home at No. 1304 G street, Eureka. The family of Charles J. and Margaret (Orr) Christie consisted of three children, the son and daughter already mentioned, and Alice G., now the wife of Charles W. Hitchings and residing at Eureka. Miss Christie is a native daughter of Eureka, where she passed her earlier life.

JOSEPH DIBBLE HOYT CHAMBERLAIN.—Being restless as a lad, eager to see the world and fond of travel, Mr. Chamberlain enlisted when in his teens in the United States navy and prior to completing his apprenticeship, when twenty-one years of age, had circumnavigated the globe three times. This was a task calling for physical strength, powers of endurance and fearless courage, and the fact that he continued in service several years furnishes proof as to his fine physical and mental qualities. In 1849 he rounded Cape Horn and, on landing in San Francisco, found the discussion of the discovery of gold to be the general theme of conversation. With others, he rushed for the mines, but meeting with indifferent success, returned to his home in Erie county, N. Y., and decided to take up the profession of law. In due time he was admitted to the bar in New York state and practiced there until he moved to Kansas. There he won extended patronage by reason of his wide understanding of law and adjustive ability and made it his home until 1872, when he determined to try his fortunes on the coast, locating in Eureka, Cal. Among its legal practitioners who materially increased the professional prestige of Humboldt county, none was more typically representative of western enterprise and eastern conservatism than Mr. Chamberlain, who for many years was the law partner of the Hon. J. J. De Haven. On the election of the latter to the United States senate, he associated himself with Hon. Frank McGowan and afterward with C. M. Wheeler. Mr. Chamberlain was the possessor of one of the largest and most valuable law libraries in the county, and his exceptionally high standing throughout the state proved not only determination of character and resolution of purpose, but also an unusual capacity of intellect and superior powers of mind. Rarely indeed is there to be found in any community a man so deeply honored or so generally beloved. He was born January 31, 1827, and died June 17, 1902.

Mr. Chamberlain was interested in everything pertaining to Masonry, having been a member of the Blue Lodge, Knights Templar, and of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of San Francisco. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he was a Republican. In August, 1890, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Shaw Stewart, a native of Center Point, Iowa, who is represented in a separate sketch in this work.

GEORGE D. MURRAY.—Born in Arcata, Humboldt county, Cal., September 25, 1855. Taught in the public schools of the county, and in 1884 commenced the practice of law, opening an office in Eureka. He continued to practice law until January, 1909, when he became one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the county. In 1892 he married Miss Annie F. Zane, herself a native of the county and a teacher in the public schools.



Frank Graham

FRANK GRAHAM.—For almost half a century a resident of Humboldt county, and during all that time engaged in occupations that have closely identified him with the life of the community and with the development of the natural resources of the county, Frank Graham, of Arcata, is indeed a pioneer, and a splendid type of the men who have made California a "front door" instead of a "back door" to the nation. He has been associated with the various forms of the lumber industry for more than forty-five years on the coast, and was before that engaged in logging in the New Brunswick and Maine woods. For more than thirty years he has been superintendent of the logging department of a mill on Blue Lake, at Korb, which he helped to build, and for which his industry is largely responsible. He is prominently associated with the best interests of Humboldt county, banks, railroads, telephones and farming and dairying interests all receiving their share of his ability and energetic strength of mind and body. Throughout the county he is known as a man of more than ordinary worth, and his word is as good as his bond. He is especially well liked by the men in his employ, each one feeling that in his superintendent he has a true friend in time of need and a wise counselor at all times.

Mr. Graham is a native of York county, New Brunswick, where he was born near Fredericton, February 25, 1844. His father, James Graham, was a native of Ireland, but left the Emerald Isle when he was quite young and came alone to New Brunswick. There he found employment on a farm where he remained for several years, saving his money with great care, and eventually accumulating enough to purchase the farm himself. There he engaged in farming until his death about twenty years ago. The mother of Mr. Graham was Marguerite Miller, also a native of Ireland, who came to New Brunswick with her parents when she was a child, and there her life was passed. She was married to James Graham in 1841, and became the mother of twelve children, of whom Frank Graham is the eldest son, but the second born, there being one daughter older than he. Mrs. Graham passed away in 1860. The father married again, and two children were born to the second wife.

The boyhood days of Frank Graham were passed on his father's farm in New Brunswick, where he attended first the grammar school and later a private school until he was fifteen years of age. At that time he went to work in the woods for the munificent sum of \$6.50 a month. In 1868 he went into the Maine woods where he remained a year before returning to Canada. Reports of the opportunities offered to the ambitious young man in California reached him, and in 1869 he came to the coast, crossing the plains in one of the first trains to come to California. He located in Humboldt county in the fall of that year, and has since made this the scene of his operations. During the first year he worked by the month, running rafts, but the following year he commenced working by contract, running rafts on the Elk river, and continued here until 1872. At that time he began to work for Harris Connick in the woods at Ryan slough, and in the summer ran rafts on the slough up to the fall of 1873. That year he formed a company with his brother, Alex Graham, and James Kirk and bought out the property known as the old Baird claim, and engaged in logging. The acreage covered by this purchase was extensive, numbering some nine hundred or a thousand acres, and for a

year the partners followed the new venture with great success, then, in 1875, sold their interests to Baird & Cotterel.

Following this venture Mr. Graham went to work for the Flanigin & Bronson Company, contracting in the logging business, and remained with this company for two years. In 1877 he entered the employ of John Vance, again contracting for logging, this time operating on Lindsay creek. Here he remained for four years. In 1881 he secured contracts under the Carson & Flanigin Company, and the following year formed a company with G. W. Chandler, Al Kendall and M. F. Henderson and bought land on Blue Lake, where they built a mill. Soon after the mill was completed Mr. Graham also purchased several hundred acres of land in the vicinity. In 1886 they moved the mill to Riverside, where they have manufactured lumber ever since. In connection with the work of the mill Mr. Graham took charge of the logging, and it is with this that he has been associated ever since. In 1889 the company bought out Mr. Chandler, and in 1886 H. W. Jackson had bought the interest of Mr. Henderson. This left Mr. Graham and Al Kendall as the only members of the company who were also a part of the original organization. In 1889 they incorporated the mills and lands as the Riverside Lumber Company and conducted the business under that name. This venture has prospered from the first and is now one of the oldest and best established business concerns in Humboldt county.

In 1903 the company bought out the lumber mill at Korb, operated then by the Korb Lumber Company, and consolidating this with the Riverside Lumber Company, incorporated the business under the name of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, under which both mills are now operated. The mills cut annually about fifty million feet of lumber, which is brought by rail to their yards in Arcata and the Arcata wharfs, from which point it is shipped to the east as well as to Australia, South America, West Indies and Mexico. The company operates a large dairy farm near Korb. Mr. Graham owns one hundred sixty acres on Arcata bottom which he devoted to dairying and farming for several years, giving his personal attention to this industry, but at present the farm is rented to tenants. Another of his interests is the tannery at Arcata, he with others buying out the old tannery about 1903, and it is known as the Devlin Tannery Company.

Mr. Graham has also been interested in the general merchandise business, being one of the founders of the store known as the Seeley & Titlow Company, the original business being purchased from a Mrs. Spring in 1902. He is interested in the creamery business in Arcata and the surrounding country also, and is a prominent member of the Arcata Creamery Association. He was also one of the founders of the First National Bank of Arcata, of which he is a director and a heavy stockholder.

A distinct line of public interest and welfare has been touched by Mr. Graham in his association with the telephone and railroad enterprises of Humboldt county. He was one of the founders of the telephone company operating between Arcata and Crescent City, and is at present one of the stockholders in the company. His railroad interest is in the line from the Arcata wharf to Korb, where he is interested in the mills.

In politics Mr. Graham is a Republican, and he has always been keenly interested in the doings of his party and in the general welfare of the state and nation from a political standpoint, while his interest in local issues is vital

and influential. He is a progressive and always on the side of social betterment and civic uplift. In fraternal and social circles he is well known and deservedly popular. He has a host of friends in every walk of life and in every grade of society who admire and trust him, and who esteem his friendship as a jewel of rare price. He is associated with a number of prominent fraternal organizations, among which may be mentioned Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., in Eureka, and the Hoo Hoos.

The marriage of Mr. Graham occurred in Eureka, March 4, 1875, uniting him with Miss Martha Adeline Montgomery, a native of Texas, where she was born December 30, 1857. Mrs. Graham came to California with her parents when she was a small child. They located first in Modesto, soon afterward going to the Sacramento valley, and later, in 1872, they removed to Humboldt county. Mrs. Graham bore her husband eight children, as follows: James Francis, deceased; Addie Lu, now Mrs. Bert Hill, of Arcata; Henry, deceased; Norman A., of Arcata; Fred Osborn, deceased; Hazel, the wife of Ernest Tierney, of Eureka; Mildred and Earl. The younger generation of Grahams are all well and favorably known in Humboldt county, where they were all born and educated, and where they all reside. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Graham at present makes his home in Arcata, where he has a comfortable residence, and where his business interests center. He is a notable figure on the streets, and an important factor in the affairs of his city and county. He is a splendid type of the pioneer men who have made Humboldt county a land of beautiful homes and fertile farms, and the transformation through which he has witnessed the county pass is great indeed. Yet he has ever kept abreast of the times, and is today modern and progressive in the broadest sense of the word.

ELMER J. FROST.—Tracing his lineage back through Colonial ancestry to Merrie England, and himself a native of Maine, Elmer J. Frost is, nevertheless, today one of the most loyal and devoted of California's sons. He came first to Humboldt county when he was twenty-three years of age, and although he returned to his native state, and later spent several years as a resident of Minnesota, he never at any time gave up the idea of returning to California eventually to make his home. He has been variously engaged in business, but for the greater part of his time he has been associated with the lumber industry, having been connected with some of the largest companies in the county in various important capacities. He is now serving as supervisor of the fourth district in Humboldt county, his first term of four years expiring January 1, 1915. He was before the people for re-election in the fall of 1914, and his record was such that at the primaries he received ten hundred and thirty votes majority over two opponents, and he will continue his public service as supervisor.

Mr. Frost was born at Bethel, Oxford county, Me., January 23, 1851, the son of James C. Frost, a native of the same county, in which he lived and died. The grandfather, Nathaniel Frost, was a farmer, and also a native of Maine, where he spent his lifetime, working in the woods during the winter time and farming in the summer months. The great-grandfather of Elmer Frost on the paternal side came to America from England in Colonial days and settled in Maine, where the family has since resided. It is descended from

a well-known old English family, which is still located in the mother country. The mother of the present esteemed citizen of Eureka was Mary E. Rowe, and her Grandfather Rowe was a soldier in the Revolution. She also was descended from sturdy old English stock, but with a generous strain of Irish blood intermixed. She became the mother of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Of the sons four came to Humboldt county, where they are now well known and highly respected citizens.

The boyhood days of Mr. Frost were passed in his native state, where he attended the public schools, working in the woods and on his father's farm in the vacation times, after he was twelve years old. He attended the high school at Maysville, Me., for one year, and then went to work in the woods, contracting and working as a carpenter in bridge building. Later he worked for two years with Albert Burley (the first president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad) as a surveyor in the timber country.

It was in 1875 that Mr. Frost first came to Humboldt county, he being the first of the brothers to come to California. After working in the lumber woods for two years he returned to Maine and remained for a year, then going to Minnesota, where he remained for five years, being engaged principally in lumbering. It was in 1885 that he returned to Humboldt county, arriving in Eureka November 29 of that year, his three brothers having preceded him, and all located in this county. For three years he was employed by the Falk Lumber Company, on Elk river, as their head chopper, and then had charge of the Russ claim (timber) for the Excelsior Redwood Company of Eureka for three years. At a still later date he became head chopper for the Carson Lumber Company on Lindsay creek, serving in this capacity for six years. For ten years he served as special police in Eureka, and when off duty worked as a carpenter. In the capacity of special police he gave the greatest satisfaction, and made many warm friends.

When he was twenty-three years of age (1874) Mr. Frost was united in marriage in Caribou, Aroostook county, Me., with Miss Ella M. Starbird, daughter of W. R. and Angeline (Washburn) Starbird, who came to Humboldt county in 1899, and died here some time later. Of this union was born one child, Lulu E., now the wife of Charles H. Falor, chief electrician for the Western States Gas & Electric Company of Eureka, and the mother of one child, a son, Laurence Falor, aged eighteen years.

Aside from his business and official relations Mr. Frost has many warm personal friends throughout the county. He has always been especially well liked by his business associates and by the men who have worked under his direction. Prominent in fraternal circles, he was made a Mason in Caribou (Me.) Lodge, and after going to Minnesota he was one of the organizers and the first master of Perham Lodge No. 157, and at the present time is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. He has always been keenly interested in political and governmental affairs and has stood for progress along sane and sensible lines, and for all that tends toward the betterment and upbuilding of the municipality and of the community generally. In his duties as supervisor of the fourth district he is especially interested in the management of the Humboldt county hospital, the care of the indigent poor and the supervision of the county roads, in all of which he has been faithful to the trust reposed in him.



Domingo Zaroni

DOMINGO ZANONE.—When a young man Domingo Zanone, whose name became well known among the cattlemen of Humboldt county, Cal., came to the western hemisphere from his home in Italy, where he was born in Genoa on March 9, 1828, his father already having spent several years in America. On first coming to the United States, Domingo Zanone remained for a time in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was employed in an iron foundry, after which, in October of the year 1849, he set out for California from New York City, with no expectation of the roundabout journey which was before him. Although it was his intention to come by way of the Isthmus of Panama, his course of necessity followed a different line, the trip consuming a period of eighteen months. The vessel upon which he set sail was obliged to stop at Rio de Janeiro, in South America, to repair a leak, and as the yellow fever was at that time prevalent in that city, their passage money was returned to the passengers, many of whom, among them being Mr. Zanone, secured passage on a steamer bound for Buenos Ayres, from which city they thereafter crossed the pampas plains and Andes Mountains to Valparaiso, in Chile, a journey which covered forty days, after which they embarked for San Francisco, arriving there on the first day of June, 1850.

After his arrival in California, Mr. Zanone for seven years followed mining on the Feather river, he and his brother Anthony working in partnership. They dammed the river to engage in hydraulic mining, but lost \$17,000 in the enterprise, which bankrupted them. Remaining in the mining district after his first failure, Mr. Zanone by faithful endeavor accumulated considerable money, which, however, he also lost in unwise investments. He then put about \$10,000 into a cattle ranch on Dry creek, in Butte county, Cal., which he stocked with cattle, and remained in that section of the country until the year 1865, when with his brother he came up to Humboldt county and established himself in the stock business in the Mattole valley. From the first the business was very promising, and Domingo Zanone was the first man to drive cattle south from this territory, taking the first drove of beef cattle that ever left the Mattole country down to Santa Rosa. Later he made shipments by boat to San Francisco and sold large consignments to that market, where his large operations and reliable transactions made him well and favorably known. His energy and wideawake methods kept his business constantly on the increase, and he continued to be associated with his brother until the middle seventies, their partnership at that time being dissolved. It was then that Domingo Zanone returned on a visit to Italy, where he married, coming again thereafter to the Mattole country in California to resume business, becoming well known all over the western part of Humboldt county as a cattle raiser, dealer and shipper, and retaining large interests in the stock business until the end of his days. At one time he was part owner of the old steamship Ferndale, which was employed in the shipment of cattle from Port Kenyon on Salt river to the San Francisco markets, and besides being the owner of hundreds of acres of property in Humboldt county, was also a director in the old Humboldt Bank and of the woolen mill, and the trusted associate and friend of many of the best known business men in that section of the state. The ranch which he purchased near Petrolia in Humboldt county and to which he from time to time made additions now comprises an area of fifty-two hundred acres of grazing and tillable lands whereon are raised hay and vegetables for the feeding of stock, Mr. Zanone

having been the owner of a thousand head of cattle on the estate. Aside from his Petrolia property, he owned five other ranches, all of which, since his death, are leased to others by his wife and comprise two eighty-acre ranches in the Eel river valley, two dairy ranches in the Elk river valley, and four hundred twenty acres at Colma, near Redwood City in San Mateo county. He was also the owner of a business block and residence at Eureka, Cal., where his family home is located, a most attractive residence with grounds covering three acres at the corner of Sixteenth and G streets, occupied by his widow and family.

The wife of Domingo Zanone, formerly Miss Magdalena Ghio, of Genoa, Italy, where their marriage was celebrated on September 18, 1874, is an excellent business woman, possessed of fine executive ability, and an earnest member of the Catholic Church, and since her marriage has never returned to her native land. Of her family of seven children, six are now living, their names being as follows: Magdalena; Mercedes, now the wife of Frank Shanahan, a rancher of Eureka; Augusta and Eugenia, who make their home with their mother at Eureka; Domingo Anthony, represented elsewhere in this volume, and Ernest J., both of whom are cattle raisers in Petrolia. At the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Eureka on December 16, 1901, Mr. Zanone was known as one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, an ardent Democrat in his political convictions, and a man who gave of his time and means to the advancement of the interests of his party, taking an active part in its councils, and for eleven years having acted as a member of the county central committee. In Humboldt county, where he for so many years made his home, Domingo Zanone will long be remembered as one who left a fine record for industry, sincerity and the respect and confidence which he inspired in all who knew him, and few who have come to our country from foreign shores have left a more enduring impress on the affairs of our western coast than has Domingo Zanone.

DOMINGO ANTHONY ZANONE.—The sons of the late Domingo Zanone, known to his generation in Humboldt county and in San Francisco markets as a veteran cattleman of the Mattole valley, are keeping up the reputation attaching to their name, which has long been synonymous with success in the cattle business in this region. Domingo Zanone, the father, came to America from Italy when a young man, and settled in Humboldt county in 1868, where he became a large landowner, acquired valuable property at the county seat, and was associated with various business enterprises which marked the progress of events in northern California.

Of the family of seven children, six of whom are now living, Domingo Anthony Zanone was born March 8, 1887, in Eureka, Cal., and received excellent educational advantages, taking his preparatory training in his native city, where he attended the primary and high schools, afterward studying at St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal. His brother Ernest attended the same educational institutions, and they are now in partnership in the cattle business, owning and operating the Zanone stock ranch in the Mattole valley, a tract of thirty-six hundred acres devoted to the raising of high grade Hereford and Durham beef cattle, the ranch having seven miles of ocean front, which is a distinct advantage, since the frost is thereby lessened and the grass rendered more abundant. The brothers inherited this property from their father, and though too young at the time of his death to have had the

benefit of much business training under him, they have inherited his aptitude therefor, as the condition of their land and the excellent routine along which their work is conducted give evidence. The management is worthy of older heads, and is undergoing constant improvement in the hands of these alert young men, whose industry alone would insure large returns. Though Domingo Zanone, who is represented elsewhere in this history, was so sincere a Democrat, both the sons are Republicans on purely political questions, experience having proven to them that the principles of the latter party are for the best interests of the great majority of the people of our country.

HON. ARTHUR WELLSLEY HILL.—The district attorney of Humboldt county is one of the native sons whose record is most praiseworthy and who, imbued with the spirit of progress, most firmly believes in the future advancement of this section of the state. A member of one of the honored pioneer families, he was born in Eureka in 1864 and received the excellent advantages which the schools of this city offered, while in addition, after having completed a high school course here, he was a student in the University of California and in 1893 was graduated from the Hastings Law School. One year prior to graduation he had passed the examination before the state supreme court in Sacramento and had been admitted to the bar of the state with a most creditable standing in all papers. After an association of one year with A. P. Van Dusen in law practice at San Francisco he returned to Eureka and has since here practiced his profession, with a growing reputation for thorough knowledge of its varied technicalities.

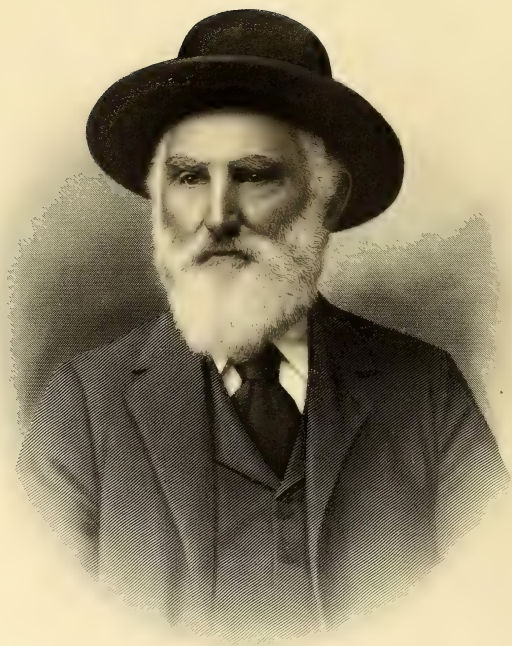
Taking a leading part in the deliberations of local politicians and progressive citizens, Mr. Hill became well and favorably known in other lines than that of the law. As early as 1896 his name was brought forward as a candidate for official honors, and during 1897-98 he ably represented the district as assemblyman in the state legislature. He served as deputy attorney until January, 1914, at which time he was appointed district attorney for the unexpired term of the late Kenneth Newett, Jr. So conscientiously, diligently and well did he perform his duties that at the fall election in 1914 he was elected district attorney of Humboldt county by a large majority. In prosecutions he has been prompt to protect the interests of the county, intelligent in the application of the law and capable of carrying intricate cases through to the end. Although far from being an elderly man, he has seen within his recollections many changes in the city of his birth and the county of his lifelong identification. In every advance that has been made he takes a commendable pride. His encouragement is given to movements for the material growth of the community, and two very influential local organizations, the Eureka Board of Trade and the Humboldt Club, have been benefited by his active co-operation and efficient assistance. He was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and Lincoln Lodge, K. of P. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Humboldt County Bar Association and the State Bar Association of California. By his marriage to Nanita Patten, a native of Vermont, he has two children, Dorothea and Arthur W., Jr.

The founder of the Hill family in Humboldt county was an uncle of the district attorney, Stephen Hill, a pioneer of 1854, who married Isabella Wilson, a native of New Brunswick; his death occurred on Christmas day of 1906, and that of his wife on the day following Christmas in 1907. A younger

brother of Stephen Hill, John by name, born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, in 1834, and deceased in Humboldt county, July 20, 1911, was a man of sterling character and splendid energies. Destiny gave to him no favorable surroundings in youth, but made it necessary for him to begin to earn his livelihood at the age of twelve years. There were few opportunities for a lad of twelve in the world, but he managed to earn his board and clothes, though having no opportunity to save anything or to gain any educational advantages. To an unusual degree he might be termed self-made. The long hours and the hard work of the lumber camps of Maine did not daunt his determination nor drive him from the occupation, for he still continued in it after moving to Wisconsin. Indeed, he was among the first to take up work in the lumber woods of that state. During 1859 he came via Panama to California, spending one month between New York and San Francisco, and then joining in Humboldt county his brother, Stephen, who had established a logging camp on Ryan slough near Eureka. After a considerable period of association with the brother in lumber interests he withdrew to take up farming on the old Hill place near Ryan slough, where he resided until his death, meantime in addition to agriculture establishing and maintaining a brick plant on his property. The people of the county, fully appreciating the worth of his citizenship, accorded to him and his brother a place among their foremost citizens and recognized him as a farmer and business man of judicious management and great perseverance. Through his marriage to Mary A. Baldwin, a native of New Brunswick, he was the father of four sons, all living and all men of standing and professional or business prestige. They are as follows: George F., a contractor in Eureka; Arthur W., district attorney of Humboldt county; Dr. E. J. Hill, of Arcata; and Dr. Howard S. Hill, of Seattle.

FELICE FRANCISCONI, proprietor of the Italian-French bakery in Eureka, is a young man of worth and enterprise who has built up a creditable business. He was born in the city of Lucca, Italy, April 2, 1878, the son of Giuseppe Francisconi, a carpenter and builder. Felice attended the public schools until fourteen, when he began learning the carpenter's trade under his father and continued at it for about eight years. As a result of the glowing reports which had come regarding California he decided to come to the Pacific coast, thinking he could better his condition. In January, 1902, he arrived in San Francisco, where for several years he followed his trade, and while living there, May 9, 1909, he was married to Miss Elide De Llosso, also born in Lucca, Italy. Her father, Giuseppe De Llosso, came to the United States and settled at St. Paul, Minn., where for several years he was engaged in the merchandise business, after which he returned to Italy. As a girl Mrs. Francisconi lived in St. Paul, Minn., where she attended school, but returned to Lucca, Italy, when thirteen years of age. There she completed her education, later coming to San Francisco with her aunt, and in that city she was married to Mr. Francisconi.

In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Francisconi came to Eureka and a year later Mr. Francisconi purchased the Italian-French bakery at No. 732 Second street, where he has built up a large business in his line. Mr. and Mrs. Francisconi have two children, Olga and Tosca. Fraternally he is a member of the Druids and politically is a Republican.



George Felinckx



Christene Zehndner

GEORGE ZEHNDNER.—To the biographer there is always interest in tracing the successive steps which have led a pioneer from poverty and obscurity to influence and prosperity. No advantages of education or opportunity came to Mr. Zehndner in his old German home in Bavaria, where he was born June 22, 1824, of humble parentage, and where he became inured to hard labor on a farm. To have a chance to cross the ocean in 1849 seemed the first opportunity to this self-sustaining youth and he was eager to avail himself of the advantages which he hoped would await him in the new world. A long voyage of three months on an ocean sailer did not daunt his high hopes, for he was of the sturdy blood of Teutonic warriors and philosophers, and the privations of a steerage passage could cause only a very temporary inconvenience. His father, Nicholas Zehndner, had fought in the Napoleonic war of 1812-14 and had been in the German regular army from 1821 to 1827, the family meantime remaining on a small farm to which he made frequent visits during seasons of furlough.

Arriving in America with a very small sum of money, it was not easy for George Zehndner to reach Indiana, but by dint of considerable patience and prolonged effort he arrived in that state and found work on a farm, where he remained until the spring of 1852. Meanwhile he had become familiar with the English language and was thus better fitted to cope with the difficulties of life in a strange country. Leaving the Indiana farm, he walked to Dayton, Ohio, and thence to Cincinnati, where he took passage on a river steamboat bound for New Orleans, and from the latter city he worked his passage to Havana. Next he sailed for the isthmus. He was obliged to walk across the isthmus, and when he landed at the Pacific coast he found about three thousand persons waiting for boats to take them to San Francisco. After some time he secured passage on an old whaling vessel, which was obliged to put in at Honolulu owing to the scarcity of provisions. There again the young emigrant met with difficulties, for he was without money. Finally he was taken on board the schooner *Lena*, which brought its one hundred sixty passengers into the harbor of San Francisco in August of 1852.

Memories of the first day in California still linger in the mind of Mr. Zehndner. After wandering about until he was almost exhausted he stepped into a bar-room, where he was permitted to spend the night. The next day he earned seventy-five cents, one-third of which was paid out for a loaf of bread, and it is doubtful if he ever appreciated food in his entire life to a greater degree than on that memorable occasion. By working for his passage he managed to get to Sacramento, where he had employment in a brickyard for a month. Next he went to Marysville, from there walked to the American river and worked in the mines for three weeks, but lack of success caused him to return to Sacramento and secure work as a wood-chopper. The spring of 1853 found him at Weaverville, Trinity county, where he met with moderate success and invested his earnings in a pack-train. During 1854 he traded his twenty mules for twenty cows and drove the herd across to Humboldt county, where he settled on Angels ranch, twelve miles from Arcata, and embarked in the cattle industry. For a time he was prospered, but a most discouraging incident occurred March 22, 1862, when he was shot in the hand and back by Indians. He succeeded in making his escape to the house of a neighbor, but his ranch-house was burned and all of his cattle stolen. For two years he was ill, as a result of wounds received in the attack. At the subsidence of

the Indian troubles in 1866 he returned to his ranch from Arcata and resumed dairying and cattle-raising, but in 1870 he sold the property and again established a home at Arcata, where he has ever since resided. Near town he formerly owned a ranch of forty acres, but this he sold after conducting it for many years. He still owns another ranch comprising one hundred eighteen acres, which he rents to tenants, and he now lives retired from agricultural cares. Besides his country holdings he owns valuable business property in the heart of Arcata.

Republican in his political faith and an ardent admirer of the late William McKinley, during 1906 Mr. Zehndner erected a bronze life-size monument in memory of the martyr president and this memorial, which he presented to the city of Arcata, now stands in the center of the park and, mounted on a granite square, commands the admiring attention of passers-by. In matters Masonic he is identified with Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., also Eureka Chapter No. 52, R. A. M. Mrs. Zehndner, whom he married December 8, 1874, bore the maiden name of Christene Rossow, and was born and reared in Brandenburg, Germany, whence she came to California during 1873. By a former marriage she became the mother of two children. The son, Frederick, was killed at Korbel while in the employ of the railroad, and the daughter, Mary, now the wife of Capt. C. C. Hansen, is living at Berkeley. Mrs. Zehndner is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THEODORE DWIGHT FELT, M. D.—Few residents of Humboldt county have enjoyed as great a degree of affectionate esteem among their fellow citizens as the late Dr. Theodore Dwight Felt, who was a "forty-niner," during his first years in the state a miner, a typical physician of pioneer days and also took a hand in the development of the county's industrial resources. An exceptionally skillful physician and surgeon, possessing personal courage, and unselfish to a fault in administering aid whenever it was needed, Dr. Felt's character won him the love and respect of a wide circle of admirers, and his achievements will long be quoted among pioneer reminiscences. The period of his practice here covered forty-seven years—until his death, although he lived to be over eighty. He maintained a position among the leading members of his profession throughout that time.

Dr. Felt was a native of Massachusetts, and of old New England stock. The family is of English origin, his emigrant ancestor in the paternal line, George Felt, having been born in England in 1601, and, according to tradition, came to America with John Endicott, who arrived at Salem, Mass., with a party of colonists in the year 1628. George Felt's name appears upon the town records of Manchester, Mass., in 1633.

Theodore Dwight Felt was born March 22, 1817, in Everett, and passed his early years upon a farm in the western part of Massachusetts. He began his education in the district schools, and took up the study of medicine under a physician in the locality, later taking a course at the old Transylvania College, Louisville, Ky., from which institution he was graduated. This college has since passed out of existence. Surgery seemed to be the branch of his work for which he was best fitted by nature, and for several years after his graduation he traveled over the eastern and southern states, doing orthopedic surgery and operating on crossed eyes, club feet and other deformities. In 1849 he came out to California, across the plains, and for a time joined the search for gold, following mining in Trinity county for two years with en-

couraging success. In 1851 he came to Humboldt county and made a location at Hydesville, taking up land; he was among the original settlers in the Eel river valley. Here he found the opportunity to indulge in one of his hobbies, his fondness for horses, and he became interested in raising cattle and horses, gaining some reputation for his success with the latter especially. His medical training, however, was too valuable in a new country to be allowed to go to waste. He and Dr. Jonathan Clark, of Eureka, were then the only physicians in the county, and his services were soon in demand all over this section. He had the usual experiences of physicians in a new country, being called upon at all hours to make trips wherever he was needed. He had to travel horseback, and most of his rides were long. There were no bridges in those days, rivers and streams being forded, and he was known to swim the Eel river on horseback when the water was so high the ferryman would not risk taking him over even in a small boat. But he had all the conscientious scruples regarding his duty of his New England ancestors, supplemented by a rugged constitution and hardy physique, and he could never refuse to visit a sick or injured person because of the physical hardships it would entail. It is said he "never found a night too dark, or the Indians too numerous or hostile, to prevent him from traveling almost any distance to administer to the sick, were the patient rich or poor." The latter part of this statement explains much of his popularity and also the thorough respect in which all classes held him. He took advantage of the many opportunities his profession afforded for assisting the poor and needy, not only with his medical services, but with other aid when necessary, and none ever had to hesitate about sending for him because of lack of funds to pay for his services. His experiences never dulled his sympathies or the generosity of his nature—rather they were kept alive by such things. He had the faculty of doing the best possible in an emergency, and he saved a man's life on one such occasion by improvising a surgeon's saw from an old wood saw, and using a butcher knife for cutting, being far from home and without means of procuring any regular surgical instruments for the operation—the amputation of a man's leg at the hip joint. This readiness was of great value to him in the old days especially, and gained him confidence which never waned through all the years of his practice. The four different sets of saddle bags which he used in his practice in those early years are now the property of his son, Dr. Rae Felt.

In 1871 Dr. Felt sold out his ranch at Hydesville and his practice at that point and located at Rohnerville, this county. In 1876 he removed to the place now known as Felt's Springs, a piece of property which he had acquired on an original grant, where there is a valuable medicinal spring. He immediately undertook the development of the property, erecting a good hotel and a number of cottages, but he had the misfortune to lose them by fire within a short time, the loss amounting to about \$50,000. This disaster left him about \$10,000 in debt, but he was undiscouraged and rebuilt before long. Again his buildings were destroyed by fire, and he returned to the practice of his profession, to which he devoted himself principally thereafter. He was located at Rohnerville until he opened an office at Eureka in partnership with his son Rae, in 1891, and there he continued to reside and practice the rest of his life. He attended to his work regularly, retaining his physical

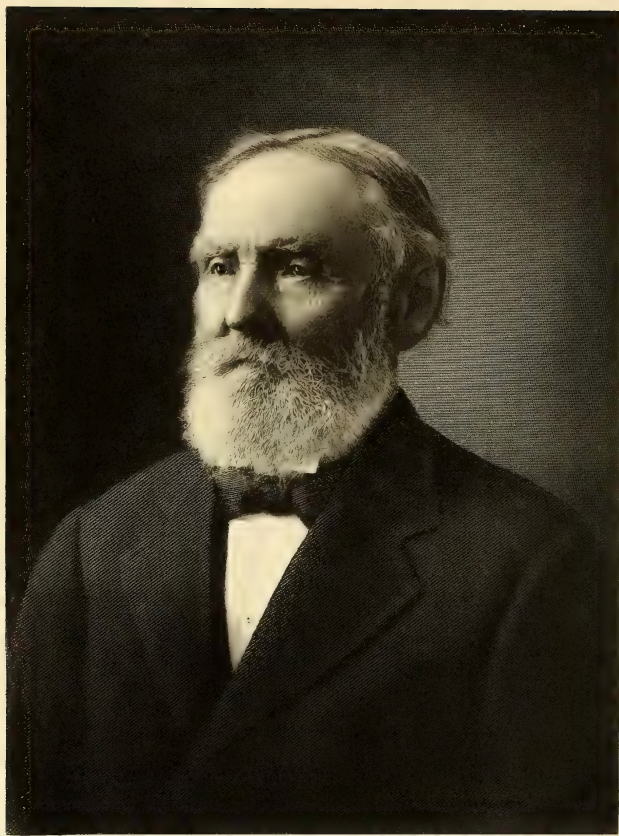
and mental vigor until ten days before his death, which occurred April 8, 1898, in his eighty-second year.

In spite of the fact that he was negligent about collecting for his professional services (thousands of dollars owing him were never paid), Dr. Felt was a successful man from the worldly standpoint, although he met with many losses through no fault of his own. In the early days he recognized the possibilities of many enterprises, and one of his unfortunate ventures was a sawmill project which cost him considerable money. He built a mill dam on Yager creek, went east and bought machinery for a sawmill, and had the misfortune to have his dam washed away before the mill equipment arrived. It was then in San Francisco, and he paid for it, but the man who acted as his agent sold it and disappeared with the proceeds.

Dr. Felt was a Mason, a member of Eel River Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., and was buried with Masonic honors. He was a strong Republican in his political views.

No mention of the Felts would be complete without some reference to Mrs. Felt and the noble part she played in her husband's career and in the life of the community wherever her lot called her. Her maiden name was Catherine Miller, and she was born August 4, 1828, in Philadelphia, Pa., where her parents, John and Sarah (Kinsley) Miller, passed all their lives. Her father was a glass manufacturer and a prosperous business man. She was reared and educated in her native city, and in 1850 came with a brother and a sister to Colusa, Cal., where she met Dr. Felt, and where they were married June 23, 1851. During their life on the ranch at Hydesville she shared all the hardships of pioneer days, doubled by his frequent absences on professional trips. The Indians were still numerous, and they often lost stock through their depredations, but though Mrs. Felt was frequently left alone with her small children, with only a dog for protection, the savages seldom molested her. She devoted considerable time to reading medicine and familiarizing herself with pharmacy, and thus was able to assist the Doctor greatly and to be of real service to many sick people in the neighborhood. It is said there was always some poor cripple or invalid staying at their house. Truly charitable and benevolent, they gave many a poor emigrant food, medicine and clothing, and helped him on his way. Mrs. Felt helped her husband also to keep his books, but she admitted it was never easy to get him to give her the names and amounts that should have been booked from day to day. When his fortune was so seriously impaired by the fires above mentioned, she nobly came to his aid by conducting a drug store, at Fortuna, which she carried on for several years. After the Doctor's death she occupied her home at Eureka, her son Rae and his wife living there with her. She was an active member of the Episcopal Church, but her benefactions and donations were not confined to her own denomination, for she gave towards the building of almost every church in Humboldt county. She died June 25, 1914.

Of the children born to Dr. and Mrs. Felt five survive: Delos, born April 19, 1853, is a resident of Eureka; Theodore Dwight, born December 25, 1854, is a resident of Stockton, Cal.; De Ette, born August 4, 1856, is the wife of George A. Kellogg, of Eureka; Guy, born October 12, 1866, is in charge of the drug store at Sequoia Hospital, Eureka; Rae is a practicing physician at Eureka, and mentioned in a separate article in this work.



Jacob Zehnder

JOHN JACOB ZEHNDNER.—A native of Germany, coming to the United States in 1854, to California in 1859, and having lived on his present home place near Arcata since 1868, John Jacob Zehndner is today one of the most honored and respected citizens of his community, as well as one of the most influential. During his more than half-century of residence in Humboldt county he has proven himself to be a man of sterling qualities of heart and mind and has been a constant influence for good in the community where he has made his home, and a power in the development and upbuilding of this section. He has seen the changing of the county from a wilderness, terrorized by marauding bands of Indians, to a land of peace and plenty and beautiful homes, and in all this he has been a part, contributing his full share in labor, encouragement and faith. His home place is today one of the best kept and most attractive in the community, and is a credit both to its owner and to the town.

Mr. Zehndner was born near Baireuth, Bavaria, Germany, January 15, 1833, the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Beilein) Zehndner, his father being a wealthy farmer of that section. He was given the best schooling that Germany afforded at that time, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one. He then came to the United States to visit a brother who lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., and has since that time (1854) made his home in this country. At Fort Wayne he took up the cooper's trade, becoming a proficient workman in this line, also worked at contracting and clearing land, and for a short time engaged in farming.

It was in 1859 that Mr. Zehndner came to California to make his home. Another brother, George Zehndner, was at that time residing in Humboldt county, and the reports sent back by him made the younger brother anxious to visit the new acquisition on the coast. Accordingly he made the long journey, leaving New York and sailing down the coast to Aspinwall, whence he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and there set sail for San Francisco on the John L. Stevens, arriving there March 17, 1859. Going at once to Eureka by the water route, he was soon located on Angels ranch, the property of his brother, the ranch consisting of stock and hill ranges and being located some distance back in the mountains. Mr. Zehndner remained here for several years in the employ of his brother, but the isolated location of the ranch invited the attacks of the savages, and in the spring of 1862, while there was much trouble with the Indians generally, they swept down upon Angels ranch and destroyed and carried off everything on the place. The only hope for safety for the dwellers thereon lay in flight and the abandonment of the property, and on March 22 they left their home and went down to the coast near Arcata, where they remained for a year. During these troubles Mr. Zehndner himself was never actually engaged in any of the skirmishes with the Indians, but his brother George received the baptism of their fire on several occasions.

The trouble with the Indians continued along the coast, and in 1863 Mr. Zehndner determined to seek a locality where such trouble could be avoided. Accordingly, with two other young men, he decided to go to the Washoe Territory, now Nevada, making the journey across the mountains on horseback. The way was rough and dangerous, but the trip was full of interest. The first night they camped at Lyscum Hill, the next evening they reached Hoopa, and the following night they spent at a ranch near Trinity river.

From there they proceeded to Weaverville, then on to Red Bluff, and from Red Bluff to Oroville, from which point they crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains to Washoe City. Arrived at their destination, Mr. Zehndner found work in the woods, remaining in this occupation for two years, and for the two following years worked on a farm near Washoe City. While living here he took out naturalization papers and became a citizen of the United States.

In 1867 Mr. Zehndner received word from his brother to return to Humboldt county and take charge of Angels ranch, in order that the latter might go to the old home in Germany for a visit, and accordingly Mr. Zehndner returned to California, and has since that time made his home continuously in Humboldt county. The brother was in the Fatherland for a year (1867-1868), and shortly after his return Mr. Zehndner purchased his present home place of sixty-eight acres a short distance from Arcata. This is all improved land, situated in Arcata bottom and is especially well adapted for dairy farming, which line is the one followed at the present time. During his long residence on this property Mr. Zehndner has taken the greatest pride in keeping up his home, which is one of the most carefully kept places in the valley. He has spared neither effort nor expense in keeping it so, and is justly proud of the result of his labors. For many years after purchasing this property he engaged in clearing and improving the land, and it was in 1892 that he became especially interested in dairying, and since the organization of the creamery, toward which he was one of the first subscribers, he has been interested in that enterprise. He was the treasurer of the creamery at the time that A. N. Hunt was interested in the same, and in fact held this position until the consolidation of the several creameries under one head. The interests of Mr. Zehndner in agriculture and his ability in this line were recognized many years ago as was evidenced by his appointment in 1889 as United States horticultural commissioner for this section, being the first appointee to that position. Mr. Zehndner is deeply interested in the subject of forestry, his interest finding expression in the raising of eucalyptus trees on two hundred acres of land at McKinleyville. There he is endeavoring to demonstrate to the people of Humboldt county the practicability of raising the blue-gum trees for all purposes, hardwood piling and for building wharves. Without doubt Mr. Zehndner is engaged in a work that will ultimately mean much toward furthering the future prosperity of the county and will be of inestimable value to future generations.

In fraternal circles Mr. Zehndner is one of the most prominent and influential men in this section of the state. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since October, 1867, having joined that order in Arcata as a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F. When the lodge was first organized he was one of the most faithful members, never failing in his attendance at all meetings, either for wind or weather, and has since then always been an active and a faithful member of the lodge. In 1870 he had advanced in the chairs of the lodge, and was at that time noble grand, and in 1889 was appointed deputy grand master of district No. 29. He has truly been prominent in Odd Fellowship, having at eight different times been representative to the grand lodge, and he also holds membership in the Rebekahs and the Veteran Odd Fellows Association in San Francisco. Mr. Zehndner has always been musically inclined, and for years he has filled positions as tenor singer in choirs in Arcata.

In politics Mr. Zehndner is a progressive Republican. He is well informed and an independent thinker, and is always to be found on the side of progress and general upbuilding of the community and of the municipality, regardless of party lines and affiliations.

The marriage of Mr. Zehndner took place in Arcata December 2, 1875, uniting him with Miss Louisa May Rossow, who was born in Prussia, Germany, January 13, 1849, and who died at Arcata June 7, 1904. Her parents were farmers in the old country, and she lived at home with them until she was twenty-one, at which time she came to California. After remaining a few years in New York she came to California, where she was shortly afterwards married. Mrs. Zehndner bore her husband four children, three sturdy sons and a daughter. They are: George N., who is running the home dairy ranch; Theodore H., an electrician at Niles; Edward A., who is at Chowchilla; and Louise Mary, Mrs. McClasky. All of the children are well and favorably known in Arcata, where they were born, reared and educated, and where they have many warm friends.

IRA B. THOMSON.—Throughout the thirty-six years of his residence in California Mr. Thomson has been a citizen of Humboldt county, most of the time living at Eureka, where he is one of the most successful of the local representatives of the building trades. That he has had a creditable share of the construction work in the town is shown by the many substantial buildings, principally residences, which he has put up, and which in workmanship and convenience will compare with any in the city. At present he has under way the new Christian Science church, and other important contracts show the extent to which he is trusted by those who have had the opportunity of observing his work and its permanent character.

Mr. Thomson is a native of western Pennsylvania, born ten miles northwest of Newcastle, in Lawrence county, where his ancestors settled in the early part of the last century. He is of the fourth generation of his family in this country, his great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson, of Scotch descent, having come hither from the north of Ireland. His son, Alexander, grandfather of Ira B. Thomson, was the pioneer of this line in western Pennsylvania, settling in the neighborhood already mentioned, two miles east of the Ohio line. He was a militia captain, and as such took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane during the war of 1812.

Robert Thomson, father of Ira B. Thomson, was a house carpenter, and in his day was considered a first-class builder. He lived on the old homestead settled by his father, and died there in his ninetieth year. By his first wife, Betsey McClain, a native of Mercer county, Pa., he had a family of eight children, of whom Robert was the youngest; the eldest brother, Albert E. Thomson, was a minister, and at one time supplied the Congregational church at Eureka for three months; another brother, John S. Thomson, well known as "Honest John," a resident of this section, a former county clerk, and for two terms assessor of old Klamath county, is buried at Arcata, Humboldt county; a third brother, Joseph A. Thomson, was at one time associate judge of old Klamath county, and he, too, is buried at Arcata. Two of the daughters of Robert Thomson's first marriage survive. Mrs. Betsey Thomson died when forty-five years old, and Mr. Thomson remarried, having five children by the second union; of these one son and one daughter still survive. The mother died ten years ago.

Ira B. Thomson was born August 17, 1845. He was five years old when his mother died, but his stepmother was kind to him and treated him as one of her own, and he had a good home in his boyhood. He was reared on his father's farm near the Ohio line in western Pennsylvania. He had such advantages as the common schools of the day afforded, helped with the farm work at home, and learned house carpentry under the tuition of his father, also acquiring a considerable knowledge of cabinetmaking. When twenty-five years old he left home, going to Iowa, where he followed farming on his own account, owning one hundred and twenty acres of land near Washington. There he was married, October 8, 1874, to Miss Jessie B. Knox, and in 1878 came to Humboldt county, Cal., with his family. For the first two years they lived at Arcata, where Mr. Thomson found work at his trade and in a sawmill, in 1880 removing to Eureka, where he has resided continuously since. The two years immediately following he worked for Mr. Simpson, a contractor, the next three years for Mr. Butterfield, also a contractor, and since 1885 he has been contracting and building on his own responsibility. Mr. Thomson has made a specialty of residence work, doing jobbing as well as contracting, and has made it his business to keep abreast of the times, giving his patrons the benefit of the innovations and improvements which have revolutionized modern standards of living and housekeeping during the three decades that he has been an independent builder. His ideas on utilizing space, on conscientious, substantial construction, artistic arrangement and the economy of introducing conveniences have come to be appreciated by particular patrons until he is now regarded as one of the leading men in his line in the city. Among the residences he has erected may be mentioned those of G. W. Hunter, C. H. Connick, John Connick, Charles Fitzell and E. S. Murray. The building of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which he is now putting up at the corner of Eleventh and H streets, is valued at \$9,000.

As a citizen Mr. Thomson has been as much of a success as in his business relations. He is well known among the Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge and been a member of the grand lodge. He assisted in the organization of the Presbyterian church at Eureka, was one of its first elders, and has continued to hold the office ever since by re-election, being one of the most esteemed members of the congregation. Every local movement promising to benefit the majority of his fellow citizens receives his hearty support.

Mrs. Thomson was born in Ohio, daughter of William and Mary E. (Short) Knox. Like her husband she is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, taking an active part in the work of the Ladies' Aid Society, and is also interested in Odd Fellowship, having joined the Rebekah degree, in which she has passed all the chairs. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Frank L. and Edna V., the daughter now married to C. C. Turner, an electrician, at present living in Schenectady, N. Y.; they have one child, Carlton Covey. Frank L. Thomson is an accomplished and licensed architect, a graduate of the Armour Institute at Chicago, Ill., where he spent four years after completing his course, and he has also followed his profession in Texas for five years. His attainments and special training make him one of the most competent men in his line in this region. He is now residing with his parents at Eureka, the family home being at No. 1134 J street.



Thomas Birch

THOMAS HINCH.—The life which gave visible expression to the mind and spirit of Thomas Hinch began in 1838 in a humble Canadian home near the lumber woods of Enterprise, became identified with California through a westward trip via Panama in 1863, and came to an end on earth February 23, 1913, after an association of almost fifty years with Humboldt county. Without question one of the best-known men of Eureka, he was also highly honored for devotion to duty, stanchness in friendship and capacity for business affairs. One of his leading characteristics was his faith in the future of Humboldt county. No one surpassed him in optimistic views concerning local affairs and this enthusiasm continued unabated in times of stringency as well as in seasons of prosperity, his first thought always being for the advancement of those enterprises which represented so large a part of his life. Inheriting from a sturdy Canadian parentage the qualities noticeable in that people, he added to these the self-restraint and discipline learned through hardships and contact with an unfavorable environment. His life-work was based upon principles of justice to himself and others, and an unswerving integrity characterized all of his transactions.

From 1863 to 1865 a resident of San Francisco, principally engaged in teaming, during the latter year Mr. Hinch came to Humboldt county and took up land on the Elk river about six miles south of Eureka, where he gradually drifted into the dairy business. At that time no roads had been opened to his farm and he had to haul through the woods all of the lumber used in the building of his ranch-house and barns. Ultimately he became the owner of three ranches in the same neighborhood. Developing the land from its primeval condition, he made it a source of profit and even at the present time these holdings still remain in the possession of the family. During 1873 he left the country and moved into Eureka, where he started a grocery on the corner of California and Cedar streets. Later the firm of Hinch, Salmon & Walch was organized. In a few years he sold out his interests to his partners and embarked in the real estate business, buying lots, building houses and selling on the installment plan, an enterprise justified by his faith in the city and by subsequent results. The children of his first wife, who was a Miss Spratt of Canada, were named as follows: Margaret, the wife of Thomas Shanahan; William J., an employe of the Hammond Lumber Company; Edward and John, both of Oakland; Elizabeth, who married Elmer Young, of Scotia; and Joseph, of Oakland. The second marriage united him with Miss Mary Lynch, a native of Dundee, Scotland, who, with their children, Vera, Thomas and Eugene, survives him, occupying the old homestead at No. 1610 California street, and who is at the head of a home life and social connection permeated with the spirit coming from long association with high ideals.

PETER BELCHER.—During more than forty years of continuous association with the business life of Eureka, Peter Belcher has had various interests here, and for some time has been giving a large share of his attention to the affairs of the Eureka Pavement Company, of which he is president. In its operations at Eureka this concern has laid enough pavement in the town to have its workmanship and reliability thoroughly tested, and the fact that it continues to receive a good proportion of the contracts in that line is a substantial recommendation. In 1886 Mr. Belcher started the abstract business which was later incorporated as the Belcher & Crane Company, abstracters

When their business was taken over by the Redwood Land & Investment Company he remained as manager of the abstract and insurance department until he repurchased the entire plant and is now sole owner, having the largest business of the kind in northern California.

The Belchers have been established in America from the Colonial period, several generations of the family having lived in New York state, where one of the name started an iron foundry in 1766, at what was then known as "Belcher's Forge," on the Ramapo river, now included in Tuxedo park. John Belcher, father of Peter Belcher, was born in Orange county, N. Y., and was there reared and married. After his marriage he followed farming and teaming in that county for a number of years. In 1857 he went out to Wisconsin and obtained possession of a pine timber tract, but sold it after three or four years. Meantime his family had moved to Paterson, N. J., where he joined them, and he passed the remainder of his life at that place, dying in 1903, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He did mason work after settling there, became a contractor and builder and was one of the most popular men in his line, getting a large share of the public work. At one time, late in life, he was superintendent of the sewer system in the city. His family consisted of fourteen children, of whom Peter was the eldest.

Peter Belcher was born December 23, 1839, at Sloatsburg, Rockland county, N. Y., and had very limited school advantages. His parents having a very large family it behooved him to support himself and assist them as soon as possible, and when he was fourteen he left home to begin work for others, beginning as a farm hand. By self-study he was enabled to pass an examination entitling him to a teacher's certificate when he was eighteen years old. During the two winters preceding his immigration to California he taught district school in Passaic county, N. J., at what is now known as Hewitt, so named for Abram S. Hewitt, of New York City, Peter Cooper's successor in the ownership and control of the iron works located there. In 1860 Mr. Belcher came to California, armed with recommendations from influential people in New York as to his reliable qualities. But he had to make his way on his own achievements, every man being judged in the new country by what he was worth to the community and standing on the merits of his conduct in his relations with his fellow men. He began work in the employ of Adams, Blinn & Co., of San Francisco, burning lime in Marin county, and was thus engaged through the summer of 1860. In the fall of that year he moved to Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, and for the several years following mined during the winter months and worked on ranches in the summer. He visited various mining fields in the hope of bettering his luck, working on the Reese river, in Nevada county, and on the John Days river in Oregon. For one summer he farmed in the Willamette valley. In 1864 he returned to California, mined that winter at Mameluke Hill, in Placer county, and in the spring of 1865 went to work on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Auburn. His health having been affected by the vitiated air of the mines and tunnels in which he had operated he contracted fever and had to give up railroad work. For some time he was engaged as a miner in the Union mines at Copperopolis, Calaveras county, and when they closed down he went to Telegraph City and kept store for a year. Subsequently he did a commission business at Stockton, Cal., and was again attacked by fever, which made him decide to get nearer to the coast, where he could have the benefit of sea air.

On October 1, 1870, he arrived at Eureka, in Humboldt county, where he began his business career as a clerk for R. M. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, with whom he remained one year. He and Thomas Cutler then entered into partnership and purchased the stock of R. M. Williams & Co., and for some time did a wholesale commission business as Cutler & Belcher and Cutler, Belcher & Co. They handled large quantities of potatoes, the principal crop of Humboldt county, but the unstable values and unfavorable market conditions proved the undoing of the firm, and Mr. Belcher disposed of his interest therein. During the next ten years he was in the employ of W. H. Johnston, a leading hardware dealer of Eureka, as manager, beginning business on his own account when he severed that connection. He founded the business afterward conducted by the Belcher & Crane Company and the Redwood Land & Investment Company, making abstracts of title and dealing in real estate and insurance. After doing business alone for six years he formed the association with A. T. Crane, under the firm name of Belcher & Crane, which lasted for four years, and in February, 1890, Belcher & Crane became an incorporated concern, under the name of Belcher & Crane Company. On June 1st of the same year they sold all their interest in the abstract, real estate and insurance business to the Redwood Land & Investment Company, in which Mr. Belcher purchased a one-fifth interest, becoming one of the directors of the new organization. However, the abstract business was conducted as the Belcher & Crane Company as of yore. He was also appointed manager of the abstract and insurance department, and held that position until the company discontinued business in 1906. Mr. Belcher then purchased the old corporation and abstract business of the Belcher & Crane Company from the Redwood Land & Investment Company, and since then has continued as sole proprietor. He is president of the company, while his son I. R. is secretary. They hold most of the patronage in this part of the state, being the largest abstract company on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco, and require the help of over twelve assistants in the conduct of their extensive business.

The Eureka Pavement Company, in which Mr. Belcher's chief interest now centers, enjoys a high reputation in this region as the result of substantial construction work in its line. For a number of years Mr. Belcher was financial manager of the concern, in which he is one of the principal stockholders, and he is now its president. This company has had contracts for fifty-five blocks of paving in Eureka, and also did the paving on Main street, in Ferndale, Humboldt county, as well as eleven blocks in Marshfield, Ore.

In the prosecution of his private business Mr. Belcher has naturally become familiar with industrial and commercial conditions in Eureka to an extent not possible to many, and he has great faith in her future. He has been public-spirited in the encouragement and substantial support of all projects looking to her improvement, whether from the material or social standpoint. His progressive stand on questions affecting the general welfare has been shown by his fidelity to the best interests of the town in settling matters pertaining to education, and the improvement of living conditions. He is respected for his own creditable career, which has been successful because of his untiring industry in whatever he undertakes, continued sometimes in the face of discouragements which would dishearten a man of weak spirit. He has taken considerable part in the administration of city govern-

ment, having been a member of the board of education one term, a city councilman for one term, and chief of the fire department for two terms. Though a Republican on questions regarding the national policy, Mr. Belcher is thoroughly nonpartisan in local affairs, believing that the city is best served by the man best qualified, without taking any account of his political associations. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masons (belonging to Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M.), which he joined in 1879; the Odd Fellows (Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F.), which he joined in 1866, and the Knights of Pythias (Lincoln Lodge No. 34); altogether he served about twenty-five years as Master of Exchequer of the local organization of the last-named and during this time Pythian Castle was built on Fourth street. He is past officer in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and served as trustee of I. O. O. F. Hall Association at the time of the building of the I. O. O. F. hall, corner of Second and F streets.

Mr. Belcher was married at Telegraph City, Calaveras county, in 1868, to Miss Ella Breckenridge, a native of Kentucky. They have had a family of five children: George H., who is vice-president of the Bank of Eureka; Frank W., who was connected with the Savings Bank of Humboldt and now engaged in the real estate and insurance business; Lottie, wife of David W. Evans; I. R., manager of the Belcher & Crane Company, Eureka; and Merton, who received his higher education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and is now assistant cashier of the Humboldt County Bank.

D. CLINTON SCOTT.—The changes of more than three decades have wrought their transformations in the material aspect and in the population of Humboldt county since ended the earthly activities of the honored pioneer, Dr. Scott, who as one of the first to engage in dental practice along the coast of Northern California, as a man of civic prominence, as a faithful official and progressive citizen, left the impress of his forceful personality upon the community of his adoption. A native of Pennsylvania, he became a California settler of the early '50s and was attracted to the mines by reason of the great excitement connected with the discovery of gold. Besides trying his luck in the mines of Placer county he served there as deputy county clerk and deputy assessor. It was not, however, his desire to devote his entire life to mining enterprises or deputyships; he had an ambition to fit himself for dentistry. In pursuit of that purpose he went to San Francisco and took a thorough course in the dental profession, having the advantages of considerable experimental work and actual practice in that city.

Upon coming to Eureka in 1866 Dr. Scott opened an office and soon gained considerable practice, for he was the pioneer dentist of the town and his skilled work won for him a wide professional popularity. While devoting his time closely to practice he did not neglect any duty that falls upon a public-spirited citizen. Recognizing his fine business ability, impartiality of judgment and devotion of citizenship, the people selected him to serve as county treasurer of Humboldt county, also as police judge and justice of the peace, and he continued at the helm of public affairs until his death, which occurred January 27, 1882. For years prior to his demise he had been identified with Masonry. Surviving him were two daughters, Mrs. Eloise Pettin-gill and Mrs. Mabel Skinner, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Virginia C. McDaniel and had crossed the plains in 1852 from her native Virginia, in 1867 becoming a resident of Humboldt county, where she still makes her home.



L. Kinsey

LOUIS THOMPSON KINSEY.—Especial interest attaches to the lives of the native sons of the west, the men who in early years became familiar with privations and inured to hardships; who through intelligent foresight rose from poverty to independence; whose friends have increased in number with the passing years and now give honor and companionship to the pioneers identified with the beginnings of a western civilization. One of the influential men now residing in Eureka is Louis Thompson Kinsey, whose birth occurred in Siskiyou county, this state, December 17, 1852, and who has been familiar with the growth of Humboldt county from his early childhood, contributing after he attained manhood to the development of local resources.

A son of the late Charles and Annie F. (Cornog) Kinsey, natives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kinsey is a member of a pioneer family, for his father crossed the plains during the summer of 1850, settled temporarily at The Dalles, Ore., thence came to California in 1852, and engaged in mining and stock-raising in Siskiyou county. On coming to Humboldt county in 1857 he drove a band of two hundred head of cattle across the mountains and took up range land suitable for the pasturage of the stock. It was not until 1878 that he disposed of his stock and retired from the business. Thereafter he lived in retirement from business cares. His death occurred February 22, 1900, at the age of eighty-seven years. During young manhood Louis T. Kinsey became closely identified with official affairs. For three terms he filled the position of county treasurer with recognized efficiency and for one term he served as county clerk. Appointed mayor of Eureka to fill an unexpired term, he later was chosen for the office by the vote of the people.

While the filling of important offices has taken much of the time of Mr. Kinsey, his principal interests in the world of affairs have been in connection with banking and stock-raising. He was one of the original stockholders of the Bank of Eureka and its associate, the Savings Bank of Humboldt County, and served these institutions as assistant cashier, cashier, and in later years filled the office of vice-president of the Bank of Eureka, and president of the Savings Bank of Humboldt County.

Mr. Kinsey is a firm believer in the future advancement of Eureka, which he has seen develop from a town of one street to a city of considerable dimensions, and believing also in the future of the back country, he has given practical evidence of his faith by making investments in local property and at this writing owns a stock ranch of four thousand acres located in the southern part of Humboldt county. Besides his holdings in the county he owns a valuable ranch near Kenwood, Sonoma county, and is a stockholder in the large land holdings of Mott & Co., of Oakland. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1876. By his marriage in 1872, to Miss Jennie Hart he has an only son, Charles H. Kinsey, whose sketch will be found on another page. Mrs. Kinsey is a native of California and a member of one of the earliest American families of the state, for her maternal grandparents, Moses A. Meader and his wife, both Vermonters, left the east early in 1846, and sailed in a vessel around Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco some years before that port had become the destination of gold-seekers from every section of the world.

CASPER STINEMETS RICKS.—The name of Ricks is so intimately associated with the history of Eureka and Humboldt county generally that no annals of that region could be written without mention of members of the family, nor could any biography of Casper Stinemets Ricks be anything but part of the story of the opening up and development of that part of California where he came as a "forty-niner." It was principally through his influence that the county seat was established at Eureka, and there was hardly a citizen of the town who did more to place its affairs in such excellent condition that it has thrived from the start. He represented his district faithfully in the state legislature, served as district attorney of Humboldt county, handled his extensive business affairs with consummate ability, and worked untiringly for the early establishment at Eureka of such institutions as he knew there would be need for in the future. Though it is a quarter of a century since he passed from earth, his work lives and has stood the test of time.

Mr. Ricks was a native of Indiana, born November 10, 1821, at Rome, Perry county, son of John W. Ricks, who had settled in Indiana when a young man. His early life had been passed in Kentucky, where he was born February 7, 1795. He was a prosperous merchant in Perry county, owning stores at five different points in that section, from which it may be inferred that he was ahead of his generation in enterprise, his business record sounding very modern indeed. His career was cut short at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years, his death occurring in 1832. Mr. Ricks was not only an energetic business man, but an earnest worker in the Baptist Church, and as an exhorter exercised great moral influence among his fellow men. His wife, Louisa Stinemets (originally spelled Steinmetz, member of a Pennsylvania family), born in 1800, continued to live at Rome after her husband's death and died there in 1865. She, too, was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and a devoted mother to her eight children, all of whom were young at the time of Mr. Ricks' death. We have the following record of this family: Casper Stinemets was the eldest; Ellen died in childhood; William died in 1850; Louisa married Burl Lea and died at the age of thirty-eight years; Samuel H. is deceased; John W. came to Eureka in 1853, but lived here only a short time, dying in San Francisco when seventy-four years old; Susan, wife of Hiram Carr, died in 1900; Thomas, the youngest, born in 1831, joined his brother Casper at Eureka in 1851 and was given an interest in the business; in 1863 he returned to his old home in Indiana to marry and soon afterward started with his bride for Eureka. From San Francisco they took passage on the schooner *Dashaway*, which was lost at sea with all on board.

Casper Stinemets Ricks attended school until fifteen years old, when he commenced work as a dish washer on the flatboats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was thrifty, and saved as much as possible, within a few years having enough to buy an interest in a flatboat which he retained until 1842. That year he went to New Orleans and engaged in the lumber and commission business, and with the exception of a short period during which he was superintendent of a sawmill at Natchez he continued it until 1849, doing well. But the gold fever took him in 1849, and he set out for San Francisco, by way of the isthmus. He had bought his ticket from New Orleans to his destination, but through some mistake had received transportation only to Panama. Here he was initiated into the conditions then

prevailing on the coast, for he had to pay \$600 for a steerage passage to San Francisco, and was offered \$800 for it before he had a chance to sail. He refused the offer, and arrived at San Francisco August 18, 1849, going at once to the gold fields in Yuba county, where he mined for about four months. He had fair success, but although he also had mining interests subsequently from time to time he never did a great deal in that line. In the spring of 1850 he entered Humboldt county at Trinidad in his search for the mouth of Trinity river. While he and the captain were ashore the schooner was driven back to sea and the men were obliged to live with the Indians until they started to walk to the site of Eureka, a distance of thirty-six miles. Afterwards the discovery of Humboldt bay was reported. The schooner was recovered and returned to the captain, who went away in it, but Mr. Ricks remained, and it is claimed that he was the first white man to remain permanently in Eureka. The region was then a wilderness. Later, in partnership with R. G. Crozier, under the name of Crozier & Ricks, he embarked in general merchandising, and these men soon foresaw the advantages of the location, acquiring an undivided half-interest in the new townsite. Mr. Ricks soon purchased his partner's share, however, and within a short time had begun his active campaigning for attracting thither desirable business enterprises, such as the town needed, by offering them advantages which he knew were substantial. In 1854 he attended a session of the legislature to work for the location of the town site, doing much to secure the passage of the act "to provide for the disposal of lots in the towns and villages on the public lands of Humboldt county." Mr. Ricks had judged the value of the location properly, although it was covered with forest when he arrived here. Feeling that it could have no logical rival on the bay, he exerted himself to the utmost to begin its development early, and though his farsighted plans sometimes seemed larger than conditions would warrant at the time they were laid, time has shown that he did not overestimate the possibilities of the town or its adjacent territory. In 1855 he represented Humboldt county in the state legislature, and at the close of his term was re-elected, undoubtedly in recognition of his services in securing the passage of the act transferring the county seat from Uniontown (now Arcata) to Eureka, which was successful principally because of his efforts. It was in 1861 that he received the appointment of district attorney of Humboldt county, to fill an unexpired term, and he acquitted himself creditably in that position.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Ricks determined to make another mining venture, and in company with sixteen other men equally ambitious and daring set out for the Salmon mines. His diary shows that they left Lewiston April 29th, and the many interesting items which follow make good reading and reminiscences, but the experiences to which they allude could hardly have contributed to keep up the spirits of travelers in a wilderness going away from civilization, and with no prospects of any alleviation of their hardships for weeks to come. A pack train owned by James Boon and N. B. Brown took them to the Mountain house, the packing costing thirty cents a pound. The second day out a horse stampeded, swam the Snake river, and lost a hundred pounds of flour. The principal fare of the party consisted of tea, bread, beans and bacon, with molasses made from sugar. Several Indian farms were passed on the way, and occasionally they could buy milk from the farmers, who refused, however, to sell beef except at exorbitant prices.

Mr. Ricks mentions borrowing a needle and thread from a squaw at one of the Indian ranches, to mend his suspenders, and the note that he saw where she made butter but did not have any of it to eat sounds rather wistful. On May 11th they traveled fifteen miles up the Salmon river, and met forty or fifty men returning from the mines rather discouraged. In the evening a severe wind and rain storm came up, and the discomfort after a hard day's journey (judging from his notes) seems to have made Mr. Ricks homesick, though he evidently did not indulge this feeling long, as in the next paragraph he relates that "the trip may prove beneficial" by making him thankful for his comforts at home. On May 16th he arrived at Florence, where he met friends and had a substantial supper, bread, bacon, fresh beef, coffee, dried apples and sugar. He refers to Florence as a mining town with a few log buildings and a population of five thousand men. He mentions cooking the meals, doing his washing and sewing, and in fact kept a record which throws much light on the typical life of prospectors and miners in the early days. The expressage on letters was \$1 each. On June 10th Mr. Ricks bought the Starrar claim, for which he paid \$1,150 and in which he gave an interest to his brother Samuel. He made some money getting out gold, but sold the mine a week or two later, he and his partner making about \$250 on the claim. Subsequently he had interests in others, as he mentions one which paid but little, and the good bargain he made selling another. His diary closes August 9th, the date of his arrival in San Francisco.

Returning to Eureka, Mr. Ricks was soon busily engaged with his business affairs once more, devoting most of his attention to the improvement of his large holdings of real estate in the town. He erected and owned more buildings than any other man of his day there, including a number of fine residences and business blocks, but did not confine his activities to this line, doing much incidental improving which benefited the whole place. He built the Ricks waterworks, including the elevated reservoir, which was supplied with water from artesian wells distributed by steam power through nine miles of piping to the business parts of Eureka. The Palace stables, still owned by his heirs, were built and stocked by him. The development of the lumbering industry in this region was prosecuted very successfully through his wise counsel, and its profitable operations not only proved a desirable investment for capital, but added to the general wealth by providing employment for many men in this part of the state, and enlivened commercial enterprises accordingly. Mr. Ricks donated land for a number of public causes which he also supported with his financial means when necessary, and he not only started some of the most serviceable projects, but was ever liberal in lending his aid and influence to those promoted by others. Through his efforts inducements were offered to manufacturing enterprises to locate here, and he never lost faith in the future of the city, even when hard times threatened to engulf it. Many undertakings which he knew could not give him returns, on his investment for years, but which were highly desirable, were fostered by him in the early stages of their existence, because he was public-spirited enough to wait for his own rewards in order to give many the benefits to be obtained.

Mr. Ricks was frequently called upon to serve in public trusts, to which he invariably gave the same care that he devoted to his private interests. He was a member and president of the first board of trustees of Eureka,

and president of the first fire company, which was organized in 1864. He belonged to the Humboldt County Pioneers' Association and to the State Pioneers' Society, and fraternally was a prominent Odd Fellow. A Democrat in his political convictions, he enjoyed politics and was one of the influential party workers in his section, his ability as a speaker making him a valuable factor in campaigns. Mr. Ricks died in his sixty-seventh year, June 21, 1888, at San Francisco, and on June 28th was laid to rest in Eureka cemetery, the Odd Fellows conducting the funeral services. The wide range of his sympathies and interests could easily be judged by the throng which attended, the largest gathering ever known in Eureka up to that time, representing citizens of all classes from his home town and surrounding points. His sons took up his work where he left it, and their records speak well for the heritage of character and substantial qualities which he bequeathed to them.

Mr. Ricks returned to Indiana to marry Miss Adaline Amelia Fouts, their wedding taking place June 4, 1854. She was born February 16, 1829, in Clark county, that state, daughter of Jacob Fouts and granddaughter of Jacob and Mary Fouts, who came to this country from Germany before the Revolution and settled in North Carolina. There Jacob Fouts, father of Mrs. Ricks, was born October 17, 1775, and passed his early life. In 1806 he settled in Clark county, Ind., where he took up a large tract of land and followed farming very successfully until his death, December 27, 1836. He was drafted for military service during the Indian troubles, by General Harrison, but having a large family of small children hired a substitute. Politically he was a Democrat, but not active in the party or in public affairs of any kind. His first wife, Isabel Dugan, of North Carolina, died in early womanhood, leaving two sons, Angus and Edward, the former of whom was in business for many years at Lexington, Ind., as a merchant; he died at the age of forty-eight years. Edward died in August, 1854.

March 5, 1807, in Clark county, Ind., Mr. Fouts married for his second wife Susanna Fouts, who was born in North Carolina June 1, 1787. Although bearing the same surname, she was not a relative, her parents, Jacob and Isabel Fouts, having been born and reared in Pennsylvania, going from there to North Carolina, and then to Clark county, Ind., where the father was profitably engaged in loaning money until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survived him, dying at the age of seventy years. Of the union of Jacob and Susanna (Fouts) Fouts, ten children were born, namely: Two that died in childhood; Hiram; Belinda; Rebecca; Nancy; Thomas D.; Mary; Daniel L.; and Adaline A. Hiram Fouts, born February 27, 1808, spent his entire life in Clark county, Ind., being engaged in farming until his death, September 11, 1860. Belinda Fouts, born August 18, 1810, died in San Francisco in 1862. She married T. J. Henley, who served as a member of Congress from Indiana two terms and was afterwards a man of prominence in California, serving as Indian agent and being postmaster at San Francisco in 1853. Rebecca Fouts, born October 21, 1813, married McGannon Barnes, and continued a resident of Clark county, Ind., until her death in 1887. Nancy Fouts, born November 14, 1816, was a bright and active woman in spite of her years, and resided in Louisville, Ky., until her death about 1912; she married William A. Ingram, a tanner by trade, who served a number of years as sheriff of Clark county, Ind. Thomas D. Fouts, born January 12, 1819, removed to Texas as a pioneer settler of Denton county, where he was

employed in farming until his death, in 1890. During the Civil war he and two of his sons served as home guards in the Confederate army. Mary Fouts, born February 19, 1821, married S. S. Crowe, and died in Scott county, Ind., February 12, 1846. Daniel L., born July 28, 1823, came to California in 1853, settling in San Francisco, where his death occurred June 4, 1893. He was at first employed in the collector's office, and was afterwards a clerk in the office of the Indian agent. Adaline A. Fouts was reared in Indiana, receiving her education in Clark county. In 1853 she came with her sister, Mrs. Henley, to California, sailing from the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco in the steamer Golden Gate. After a visit of seven or eight months in San Francisco, Miss Fouts returned to Indiana, and remained there until her marriage with Mr. Ricks.

Coming to California by way of Nicaragua, Mr. and Mrs. Casper S. Ricks landed in San Francisco August 15, 1854. Eureka, their home, was then a small town, with a few rude buildings on Front street, and but fifteen women, all told, in the place. In 1855, before the town site was granted, Mrs. Ricks purchased of D. D. Williams the block bounded on the north and south by Third and Fourth streets, and on the east and west by E and F streets, giving \$300 for it, and paying with money of her own. She subsequently built up the block, and in the division of the estate a part of this block fell to the share of the son Thomas F. In 1902 Mrs. Ricks and her son H. L. disposed of the remaining three lots in the block, selling them for \$75,000. Mrs. Ricks, whose death occurred November 26, 1903, witnessed the growth and development of the city with great pride and pleasure, taking as great an interest in its advancement and prosperity as her husband, to whom she was ever a devoted helpmate and companion. Of a bright and cheerful disposition, she always encouraged him in his undertakings, and aided him by her sympathy and wise counsels. Although Mrs. Ricks had passed the allotted span of life, during her last years she was as bright and active as a woman of fifty years, retaining the mental and physical vigor of her younger days. In her will she bequeathed her entire property to her son Hiram Lambert Ricks, except a legacy of \$5 to her son Thomas F. Ricks, he having received his portion some years previous, and naming her son Hiram Lambert Ricks as sole executor without bond. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ricks three children were born, namely: Thomas Fouts, who died in 1910; Casper Stinemets, Jr., who died in 1906; and Hiram Lambert.

By those who knew her best the following tribute is paid to Mrs. Ricks: "That she was a woman of marked ability and kindness is attested by all. It is said of her that those who knew her the longest liked her the best, which is about the best testimony to a sterling character.

"If there were any special qualities that could be mentioned it is the fact of her many kind deeds and her brilliant intellect. As a neighbor and friend in Eureka, which means almost the beginning of the city's history, her many friends can tell of her good deeds. They were of the kind that caused people to feel that they came from the goodness of the heart and caused them to be doubly willing to attest them.

"Of her intellect scarcely too much could be said since she was a wide reader and a ready thinker, and thus was well informed. This was particularly true on questions of the day and political subjects. It is said of her that no member of Congress could be mentioned but that she knew his place and his

record. In political belief she was a Democrat of the old order and being deprived of a vote felt free to express her views and ably defend them."

HENRY H. BUHNE.—To mention the name of Henry H. Buhne is to call to mind not only the gallant Captain who had sailed the high seas and finally crossed the bar into the Humboldt bay, but also the Captain's son who worthily has won his way to business success and has developed the large interests previously secured by his father in this section of the state. The younger man was born September 22, 1858, in the county of Humboldt, and has been a lifelong resident here, preserving the integrity of a family name that began to be prominent during the pioneer period of American occupancy and has increased in prestige with the passing years. Varied enterprises have engaged his attention since the termination of a clerkship of seven years in the Humboldt County Bank and in no instance has any interest terminated in disaster, but all have reflected the wisdom of his judgment and the remarkable energy of his temperament. As early as June of 1879 he was placed in charge of the logging industry, the milling business and the tow-boat concern owned by his father, and he continued the management of the same until 1884, when the entire holdings were sold to the California Redwood Association, a Scotch syndicate. Meanwhile during 1882 and 1883 he had been in full control of the Humboldt County Bank, and when it is understood that all of this work was in his charge when he was scarcely twenty-five years of age it will be realized that he is a man of unusual mental power and rare discretion.

The California Redwood Company being unable to carry on the tow-boat business, it reverted to the original owner and again came under the management of Henry H. Buhne, Jr., who continued in charge until another sale was made to the Humboldt Lumber Manufacturing Association. Meanwhile he had opened a small branch store on Second street opposite the Vance hotel. From that small beginning he developed a large trade in hardware and sporting goods and it is said that he now has the finest and best stock in that line on the Pacific coast. The original quarters have been outgrown and now occupancy is had of a large, modern building on the corner of E and Second streets, Eureka. The large timber interests of his earlier life were sold in 1884, in order that he might concentrate his attention upon industries that were beginning to crowd out the once unrivalled lumber business.

By his marriage to a daughter of E. P. Vance, a leading pioneer of Humboldt county, Mr. Buhne has one daughter, Dorothy, now a student in a school for young ladies at Berkeley. Already a pianist of local note, Miss Dorothy gives promise of attaining fame in her chosen art and it is the expectation that her musical education will be completed in Europe. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Buhne became connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, both of which orders still have his name enrolled on their lists. He is said to have been the father of the local lodge of Elks at Eureka and his work in the interests of the order has been steadfast and helpful. Aside from the fraternities his social and commercial connections are varied and include membership in the Humboldt Club, the Sequoia Yacht Club and the Humboldt Promotion Committee. For two terms he served as a member of the city council of Eureka and in other ways he has promoted the welfare of the community. A man of positive convictions, he braved criticism in accepting the chairmanship of the

vigilante committee that drove the Chinese from Eureka, but his firm stand in the matter was appreciated by all who had the welfare of the community at heart. With equal unhesitant courage he has championed movements which he believed to be for the well-being of the county, but which had arrayed against them men of loyal spirit and considerable prominence. Indeed his firmness has been a factor in community development, and credit is due him for his large share in the progress made by the county commercially and from an industrial standpoint.

HON. MELVIN PARKER ROBERTS.—One of the early-day pioneers of California, having made the journey westward in 1860 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, is Melvin Parker Roberts, veteran miner and lumber man, and at present engaged in dairy farming adjoining Arcata, and one of the large land owners in Humboldt county. He was for a short time engaged in mining in the gold camps in California and Nevada, and later was a prominent figure in the lumbering industry of this county. He has within later years returned to the calling of his fathers, and his farm is one of the best improved and most prosperous in the community.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Maine, having been born in St. Albans, Somerset county, April 21, 1841, the son of Joseph and Atlant (Ireland) Roberts, both natives of Somerset county, Me. The grandfather, Joseph Roberts, also a native of Maine; was a blacksmith of ability, while Grandfather Joseph Ireland, a native of New Hampshire, was a farmer and drover in Maine. On the Roberts side the family is of Welsh origin, while the Irelands came of Scotch antecedents. Joseph Roberts, Jr., was a member of the Baptist denomination, and as was the custom in those early days he preached gratis and farmed for a livelihood. The early life of Melvin P. Roberts was spent on the farm, he attending at first the public schools and later St. Albans Academy, in the meantime during his spare moments assisting his father with the labors of the farm. When he was seventeen years of age he completed his education and commenced to work for farmers in the vicinity and to accumulate a fund of his own, with a view to coming to California as soon as he was financially able. It was in 1860, when he was nineteen years of age, that he finally determined to make the venture, and the same year he landed in San Francisco. The voyage from New York to Aspinwall was made on the Northern Light, and from Panama to San Francisco on the Uncle Sam. Immediately Mr. Roberts went into the mining district on the south Yuba but did not like the conditions existing there, so returned to the Sacramento valley, where he secured employment for the summer on a farm. In the fall of the same year he returned to San Francisco, and from there went into the lumber country, making the journey in November on the old steamer Columbia, a side-wheel passenger steamer, and arriving in Eureka after an extremely rough passage. He soon found employment, at first with the Dolbeer & McLain Company in their sawmill, remaining with this company for three years. The last two years he had charge of a crew of men as overseer. In 1863 Mr. Roberts went to Santa Clara and entered a business college, remaining about six months, when the Reese river gold excitement in Nevada was at its height, and he gave up school to join a party of gold-seekers. Later he went to Virginia City and again worked in the mines, but he did not like the close confinement of underground work, so gave up this line of occupation and removed to the Washoe valley, where he soon found



M R Roberts

work with Folsom, Bragg & Co., working in the woods. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Roberts returned to Humboldt county and purchased a claim consisting of six hundred acres of large redwood timber, and the following spring he commenced logging on this claim, continuing thus until in 1868, and meeting with much success. At that time he sold his claim to William Carson, and made a trip to his old home in Maine, spending about eight months there. Upon returning to California he purchased an interest in the Russ, Wood & Co. lumber interests, and the following spring he contracted hauling spruce on Salmon creek. In the fall of the same year he became actively associated with the company in which he was interested, but three years later he sold his interest.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Roberts became actively interested in farm lands, purchasing an interest in a stock range and farming land on Mad river, upon which he followed farming and the raising of cattle and sheep. In 1882 he purchased a ranch west of Arcata, consisting of eighty-two acres of bottom land, and on this established a dairy business, being the first to engage in dairying in Arcata as a business. This place he afterwards sold and purchased a ranch adjoining Arcata on the east, the farm at present containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and devoted principally to dairying. Mr. Roberts also owns a ranch of thirteen hundred acres of range land at Southfork, near Garberville, devoted to stock-raising. Mr. Roberts was one of the leading men in the Arcata Improvement Company, an organization which has succeeded in reclaiming about one thousand acres of marsh land, and he was president of the company until the holding was sold.

Politically Mr. Roberts is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He was elected assemblyman from the second district in 1900, serving the session of 1901. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of Arcata. He is progressive and wide awake to all that makes for the best interest of the community and state. He is also well known in fraternal circles, having been made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; is a member of Eureka Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. He is also a charter member of the Arcata Club.

The marriage of Mr. Roberts took place in Arcata with Miss May Louise Nelson, who was born near Arcata, the daughter of Christian and Fredericka A. Nelson, pioneers of Arcata, where Mrs. Roberts was reared and educated. She is the mother of three children: Fredericka Atlant, now Mrs. Dolson, of San Francisco; Melvin P., Jr., attending the O. A. C. at Corvallis, Ore., and Hazel May, a senior in Arcata high school.

GEORGE H. CLOSE.—The Standard Furniture Company, of which Mr. Close is the manager and owner, stands at the forefront of the enterprises contributory to the commercial advancement of Eureka. The proprietor gives the credit of his success to the opportunities offered by the town, but many believe his own personality and wise business judgment formed an equal factor in laying the foundation for a concern of permanent value to the community. While he has been in touch with the history of Eureka ever since he landed here in 1883 and meanwhile has made his home here the

greater part of the time, prior to coming to this northern California seaport he had lived in New Brunswick. His birth occurred at Fredericton in that province in 1861 and his training in the trades of carpenter and millwright was had in his native locality, so that when he came to the States he was well qualified to earn a livelihood. At first he had charge of the repair department in Vance's mill and the Bayside mill, while at the same time he became interested in conducting a moulding factory on First street.

The management of a small furniture store in Eureka gave Mr. Close his early experience in the business which he since has made so successful. After he sold out that small store he engaged in other occupations in the county, but six years later he resumed the old line of business, opening a furniture store on the corner of Fifth and E streets, in the building now occupied by the Times. From there he moved to the substantial two-story building, erected in 1910, and located on the corner of Sixth and J streets. Everything about the building is thoroughly modern and convenient. Handsome large windows afford abundant space for the display of the stock, which consists of a full line of furniture and carpets. It has been the aim of the proprietor to keep only modern furniture in stock. Customers have the choice of a varied assortment in every line. Reasonable prices and modern stock have enabled the proprietor to build up a large trade in the city and county, where he worthily ranks among the leading business men. While largely concentrating his attention upon the management of his store he has not failed to devote considerable time to affairs of civic importance and to the support of every project that conduces toward the general welfare, although he is not in any sense of the word a politician. His fraternities, Eureka Lodge, B. P. O. E., and the Moose, receive his co-operation in their philanthropic efforts and many charities. By his marriage to Margaret Esty, who was born in New Brunswick and died in Eureka in 1900, he is the father of six daughters, namely: Mrs. Julia Machabee, of Sparks, Nev.; Mrs. Lucile Haskell, of Oakland, Cal.; Nola, who has charge of the home since the death of her mother; Mrs. Mildred Johnson and Miss Margaret Close (twins), and Caroline, at home.

FRANK W. LUTHER.—A native of California, and descended from one of the old pioneer families of Humboldt county, Frank W. Luther is at present a prosperous general merchant at Alton, this county, and an honored and respected citizen of Humboldt county. He has won his way to his present success by careful industry and close attention to the details of his business, and by a wholesome honesty and fair dealing that has gained for him the confidence and esteem of his friends and patrons.

Mr. Luther was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, California, July 5, 1866. He is the son of Chris and Celia J. (Ferrier) Luther, well known California pioneers. His childhood and boyhood were passed in Eureka, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school, and later taking a course at the Pacific Business College, in San Francisco. After completing his education he returned to Eureka and entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Company, under Fred Bell, remaining in this office for a year. At that time he accepted another position with the same company, remaining this time for three years. Following this he worked for several months for George Kellogg, county recorder.

The first independent business venture of Mr. Luther was made in the Alton district, whither he went after his service for Mr. Kellogg, first making a trip through the Eel river valley. He purchased a half interest in the general merchandise store, at Hydesville, with Mr. Beckwith. After the partnership had continued for a short time they purchased another similar business in Alton, and Mr. Luther became the manager of this latter store, Mr. Beckwith continuing in charge of the store at Hydesville. The enterprise prospered, but after a short time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Luther became the independent owner of the Alton store in 1890. It was the only general merchandise store in Alton at that time, and has continued to hold the field up to the present.

In addition to the general merchandise store, Mr. Luther is also interested in the buying and selling of farm produce, and especially in grain, potatoes and peas. He has handled nearly all of the produce from the valley farms for many years, and is exceedingly popular with the farmers. Several years ago there were many potatoes grown in the valley, and one year he shipped seventeen hundred tons out of Alton. Recently, however, this industry has practically been abandoned.

Mr. Luther is also the postmaster of Alton, having held this position since 1890. He is also a notary public, and is agent for several standard fire insurance companies, including the Hartford, Royal and Fireman's Fund.

Although the business interests of Mr. Luther have been varied and extensive, they have not absorbed all of his time and attention. He is a director of the Fortuna Bank, having been elected in 1913, and is prominent in fraternal and other local affairs. He was made a Mason in Eel River Lodge No. 147 at Fortuna; is a member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., and of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. In politics he is a Republican, and is well informed and vitally interested in all questions that affect the public welfare.

The marriage of Mr. Luther occurred in Eureka in August, 1885, uniting him with Miss Inez Moore, a native of Canada, born at Oak Bay, New Brunswick. She came to California with her parents in 1878, locating in Humboldt county, where she has since resided. She has borne her husband four children, two sons and two daughters: Nina V., Shirley C., Lloyd and Rosebud.

Mrs. Luther is the daughter of Benjamin and Adelia Moore, who came to Humboldt county more than thirty-five years ago and have since then made this their home. Her father worked as a ship's carpenter, following this occupation practically all of his life. In the east he worked for a time on the ill-fated steamer, the Great Eastern, which was destroyed by fire in New York harbor, and on which many lives were lost.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Luther are popular with a wide circle of personal friends. Mr. Luther is recognized as one of the leading business men of his district, and one who has done much for the development of the community. He has been very successful, and his efforts have been a benefit to the town and to the surrounding country, and are recognized as such by the progressive farmers of the vicinity.

HERBERT N. BRIGGS.—That the press is a vital factor in the upbuilding of a community, whether large or small, is so thoroughly an established

fact that repetition is trite, but it is greatly to be regretted that many people are inclined to lose sight of the man behind the press, the man whose ability makes possible the reading of the news of the world while yet it is news, and in the mind of a good newspaper man that means almost before it has happened; who enables the man with something to sell to reach the man who wishes to buy, without either of them leaving their fireside; who keeps the throbbing human pulse of a community alive with mutual information and interest; who, in reality, creates and keeps open a great common causeway through which the life-interests of the people may flow for their common good. In the great dailies this power behind a throne is pretty certain to be so submerged and hedged about that his readers never see him and seldom are even conscious that he exists. But in the smaller cities the editor of the local paper is apt to be a power in the land, a man of influence and affairs, keeping in close touch with his constituents and with the life of his community. Such a man as this is Herbert N. Briggs, owner and editor of the Ferndale Enterprise, a semi-weekly publication of much merit and with much of the snap and style of a metropolitan paper.

Mr. Briggs is the son of Charles H. and Mary Briggs, and was born in Marion, Mass., November 21, 1880. His father was a volunteer in the Union navy during the War of the Rebellion, serving with distinction through practically the entire time of strife. The son passed his early boyhood in his native village, attending the public schools there. Later, when his father removed to California, he continued his studies in the public schools of this state, and afterward completed his education in a private school. Mr. Briggs has been in newspaper work practically all his life, being initiated as a "cub reporter" when he was scarcely eighteen summers old. During all these years he has made a careful study of the multitude of details that enter into the successful management of a paper, always looking forward to the day when he should enter the field in an independent venture for himself.

This opportunity to own and publish a paper of his own came in 1905, when he had for eight years been following the fortunes of the newspaper business, and since that time he has edited and published the Ferndale Enterprise with much success. This publication is one of the veteran newspapers of the state, having been established in 1878, and has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of Humboldt county. It is a clean, progressive paper, with a large circulation, and its news service is unsurpassed by any paper of its class in the country. Under the present management the Enterprise is growing rapidly, having made substantial gains in both circulation and advertising patronage.

Personally, Mr. Briggs is a man of business integrity, and conducts his paper on the latest business lines. His advertising is of a distinctly high class. He is popular in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of several leading local orders.

Since locating in Ferndale Mr. Briggs has been united in marriage with Myrtle R. Givins, daughter of Frank J. and Ellen Givins, of Fortuna, the marriage taking place at the home of the bride, July 1, 1905. Mrs. Briggs is a woman of much charm and possesses a wide circle of friends. She is an accomplished musician, and is one of the leaders in musical circles in Ferndale, as she was in Fortuna before her marriage.



Robert W. Skinner

ROBERT WILSON SKINNER.—The president of the Skinner-Duprey Drug Company at the corner of Third and F streets, Eureka, has been identified with Humboldt county from his earliest memories, for although a native of Iowa, born July 26, 1862, he was brought to the west during the following year by his parents, John W. and Mary Jane (Nixon) Skinner. At the time of settling in this county white residents were yet few and Indians still formed the larger part of the population, endangering the farms and even the lives of the white men by their hostile depredations. Twice during the early childhood of Robert Skinner he strayed from home and was lost in the woods, causing consternation in the hearts of parents and friends, who realized the grave danger of his falling into the hands of the savages and rejoiced greatly when he was found safe and unharmed. As a boy he was familiar with the country around Fortuna and Arcata and received a fair education in their schools. When the time came for the choice of an occupation he decided to become a druggist. In preparation for such work he matriculated in the California College of Pharmacy, a branch of the University of California, and there continued his studies until the completion of his regular course. Upon receiving the degree of Ph. G., he returned to Humboldt county and became identified with the pioneer drug business at Eureka, where he now conducts both retail and wholesale establishments and in addition owns a retail store in Arcata. With his wife, who was in maidenhood Mabel Scott, and son, Robert Edwin Skinner, he has a comfortable home in Eureka and enjoys the esteem of the best people of the community. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks.

The history of the Skinner-Duprey Drug Company dates back, under another title, to the early '60s, when William McKay opened a drug store in the old Hotel Vance in the heart of the business section of that period. Under his wise oversight the business became profitable and prominent, and the store was considered a model of its kind. Upon the death of Mr. McKay in 1883, his former manager, R. W. Powell, purchased the business and continued in the same location. In the year 1883 Robert Wilson Skinner, then a recent graduate of the California College of Pharmacy, purchased one-half interest in the business. Shortly afterward the store was removed to the corner of Fourth and E streets and later a branch was opened at Arcata, where an excellent trade has been developed. For some years the business was conducted under the title of the R. W. Skinner Company, but with the admission of Mr. Duprey as a partner in 1903 the name was changed to the Skinner-Duprey Drug Company. At the same time, the business having expanded rapidly, a new store was started at Fortuna, which was sold to R. H. Bowman in 1908. In 1903 a wholesale drug business was started and a supply of stock is now carried that does credit to a larger city.

The decision of the partners to furnish the smaller stores of the county with their stocks marked a great advance in their trade. In a short time practically all of the drug stores in this and in Del Norte counties were purchasing from the Skinner-Duprey Drug Company their lines of specialties, patent medicines, toilet articles, household supplies, novelties, perfumes, soaps, cameras, camera supplies and drugs. In addition the manufacture of a headache powder has met with such success that it is now handled by some of the largest wholesale houses on the coast. It has been the aim of the partners to give to the purchaser the highest quality obtainable for the price

quoted. They maintain pride in the fact that practically everything for which there is the smallest demand can be obtained from their stock. Considering the vast number of preparations now on the market together with the new preparations being introduced every day, and taking into account the fact that they have in stock everything from the cheapest package of toothpicks to the most expensive perfumes and imported drugs, the value of the stock may be appreciated with readiness. It is in fact the largest establishment of the kind between San Francisco and Portland. The size of the business and the long experience of the proprietors place the firm at the forefront of similar institutions along the coast. Robert W. Skinner, the president of the company, to whose thorough knowledge of pharmacy and keen business intelligence much of the success of the store is due, is a genuine "booster" for Eureka and always lends his support to movements for the local upbuilding. That Humboldt county will have a prosperous future is his firm belief. Whatever of civic development Eureka may have and whatever of progress the county may register in future years, not a little credit for such advancement may be given to this forceful business man and loyal citizen.

HARRY ALBERT MARKS.—It is unlikely that there is any better known individual among the men who have been working or operating in the redwood lumber districts of Humboldt county than Harry A. Marks, whose connection with the industry covers practically the entire period since his settlement here—almost fifty years. His unquestioned popularity is coextensive with his wide acquaintance, and his familiarity with the business gained in thorough experience in various capacities includes an amazing knowledge of its details in all branches. At present he is interested in the business as the owner of valuable timber tracts, part owner of several vessels and stockholder in a local railroad, and in spite of the fact that he has seen his earnings swept away in more than one unfortunate accident he has never lost his faith in its possibilities or cared to divert his efforts into other fields. No history of the development of the lumber resources of the county would be complete which did not include his part in the work as mechanic and capitalist, his achievements in the practical work and in executive positions in which he has again and again demonstrated his skill and versatility, and the influence which his high character has acquired for him among his associates. Personally he is a man of intrepid courage, powerful physique and endurance beyond the ordinary.

Mr. Marks is a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and is of English extraction. His great-grandfather, Capt. Abraham Marks, was a captain in the British army, with which he served in the war of 1812-15. His grandfather, Col. Nehemiah Marks, was a colonel in the regular army of New Brunswick, and was highly successful in the management of his private affairs, becoming one of the wealthiest men of the province. Abraham Marks, son of Col. Nehemiah Marks, lived and died in New Brunswick, holding an influential position by reason of his wealth and force of intellect. He owned portions of seven townships, vessels and other interests, and was a man of note in his generation. His wife, Mary Hitchings, was also a member of an old New Brunswick family of honorable lineage. Her father, William Hitchings, lived to the great age of ninety-six years, her grandmother to the age of ninety-four; her great-great-grandfather was an Englishman and married a Scotchwoman. Oliver Hitchings, uncle of Mrs. Abraham Marks, removed

to Aroostook county, Me., and enlisted and served during the Civil war in Sheridan's cavalry. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Marks were: Nehemiah, who died when fourteen years old; William H., who lives at Eureka; Sarah, wife of Thomas McKnight, residing at Saint Davis, in New Brunswick; Harry Albert; Arthur A., deceased; and Mary M., Mrs. McKay of Eureka. The father married for his second wife the widow of Captain Williams, who resided at Saint Davis, and of the three children born to this union but one survives, Joseph.

Harry Albert Marks was born March 4, 1848, at Saint Davis, in the parish of Saint George, and was reared there, with the advantages for education afforded in the local public schools. In the year 1866 he decided to come to California, making the trip by way of Panama and continuing up the coast as far as Eureka, Humboldt county, where he landed the 21st of August. His first job was at crosscut sawing, at which he worked until the fall, and then he cut two hundred cords of wood—strenuous labor for which, however, he was well fitted physically. He next entered the employ of Jonathan Freeze, who had extensive logging interests, working one year steadily for the firm of Freeze & Vance, after which he put in seven years with D. R. Jones, never missing a day's work in all that period. By that time he had acquired sufficient knowledge of the business to do contract logging on his own account, and was thus engaged at Freshwater, Humboldt county, logging two years for Mr. Jones. Getting in more deeply, he formed a partnership with David Evans, William Snyder, and John McKay, and together they built a sawmill on Salmon creek which they operated successfully for two years, until the price of lumber went down rapidly and they were also defrauded of the pay for their lumber so that they lost \$32,000 in three months and were driven to insolvency. In the face of this discouragement Mr. Marks began anew. He logged one year for "Jim" Brown, and then took a position as head packer for John Chapman, on Lower Gold Bluff, working for him two years. From there he went down to Redwood, where he preempted a farm at the mouth of Prairie creek, living on that property for a time, clearing forty acres and proving up on his claim. For some time following he was boss for the Excelsior Redwood Company, at Freshwater, and has since been located at Eureka, directing his affairs from this point. Meantime he has come into possession of a number of good lumber claims, three on Prairie creek, one on the Elk river and one on Salmon creek. His investments are mostly in this line, and include a thirty-second interest in two lumber schooners and a sixty-fourth interest in three other lumber schooners; an interest in St. Helen's sawmill, and in the St. Helen's railroad. He also owns a dairy ranch of two hundred acres on the peninsula, across the bay north from Eureka, keeping seventeen cows and supplying milk to the town of Samoa. In the course of his varied career Mr. Marks has witnessed many innovations and improvements in lumber operations in this region, the successful working of modern plans for the conservation of timber and its more profitable exploitation as compared with the methods of former days, and vast changes in the transportation facilities. He was the first man in Humboldt county to introduce a bull donkey engine for hauling logs, and ran it for years. As a thoroughly capable mechanic he has been very valuable in all the mill work which has come within the range of his activities, and his strength has made it possible for him to accomplish much. He inherits the hardiness

of his ancestors as well as their intellectual vigor and fearlessness in undertaking whatever seems necessary, never hesitating to attempt anything because of the physical labor or responsibility involved. Undoubtedly it is this combination of characteristics which has made him so well esteemed wherever his lot has called him, and he has a keen appreciation of his friendships. Mr. Marks has not entered actively into public life in any relation. He is a Republican on political questions, and in fraternal connection he is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., the latter since 1870; and is a member of the Veteran Odd Fellows Association; with his wife he also belongs to the Rebekah degree.

Mr. Marks was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Morton, born in Philadelphia, the daughter of William and Rozetta (Bair) Morton, who came to California in 1853, via Panama. "Billy" Morton bore a prominent part in the early history of Humboldt county, serving as postmaster at Elk camp, and was a stock-raiser and farmer, but the Indians destroyed and burned the place at Elk camp. Mrs. Marks has shown the true spirit of her ancestors as her husband's efficient helpmate. She has always encouraged him in his enterprises, and when he suffered reverses came loyally to his aid, doing all in her power to help him recover his losses. They reside at No. 1015 B street, Eureka.

HON. JOHN F. QUINN.—Arrival in Humboldt county and a simultaneous opportunity to purchase unimproved land at a low price led Patrick Quinn to become a pioneer at Table Bluff during the year 1866, since which he has devoted his attention to the improvement of his property, transforming it from an unprofitable, unattractive acreage into a remunerative place with buildings, orchard and stock. When he came here he was a young man, at the threshold of man's estate, rugged physically and well able to endure the hardships of frontier farming. Some few years after his arrival in this county he married Miss Mary McNulty, daughter of Owen McNulty, a pioneer of the early '50s from Texas and a well-known innkeeper and farmer at Table Bluff. The McNulty family comprised Mrs. Mary Quinn, Mrs. William Phelan and John McNulty. Born of the union of Patrick and Mary Quinn there were the following daughters and sons: Catherine E., now the wife of A. C. Buxton, of Fortuna; John F., attorney-at-law, Eureka; William J. Quinn, M. D., a graduate of Cooper Medical College, practicing in Eureka; Owen P., who is connected with his father in the management of the home ranch; Alice Maude, formerly a teacher, now the wife of Oscar Cloney, of Eureka; Erwin T., a practicing lawyer in Eureka; Fred, now with the Pacific Lumber Company; Albert, a graduate of St. Mary's College, of Oakland; Harold, now a student in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Evelyn.

The earliest recollections of John F. Quinn are associated with the old homestead at Table Bluff, Humboldt county, where he was born April 13, 1875. The country schools gave him a thorough knowledge of the common branches. In order to earn the money necessary for a college education he taught school for two and one-half years. Later he spent two and one-half years at the University of California, where he took the course in law and gained a thorough groundwork of professional training. Admitted to the bar in December, 1899, he began the practice of the law in 1900 and has since been connected with the attorneys of Eureka. The distinction of being the only

attorney in Humboldt county to argue a case before the United States supreme court at Washington, D. C., belongs to him.

As a delegate to the Democratic national convention and local conventions and in other ways he has been one of the leading Democrats of the county. At the general election, held November 3, 1914, he was elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority to represent Humboldt county at the next session of the State Legislature, which meets in Sacramento on January 4, 1915.

In addition to professional work and public service he gives considerable attention to the management of a ranch of one hundred and seventy-four acres near Ferndale, in which he owns a half interest; this being developed for fruit and stock. Mrs. Quinn, formerly Ruby Bartlett, a native of California, is a descendant in the fourth generation of Col. Sylvanus Bartlett, commanding officer of a Massachusetts regiment in the Revolution, and who was a first cousin of Mr. Bartlett, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Quinn is a daughter of E. Bartlett, a pioneer California railroad builder and bridge-builder, who assisted in construction work at the time of the completion of the Union Pacific system into California.

HENRY ALFRED POLAND.—The upbuilding of Eureka has been promoted in a most practical manner by Mr. Poland through the buying of unimproved properties, the erection of cottages and their sale to permanent settlers at a small advance over and above the original cost. Much of the work of improvement has been done in the third ward, his home locality, and he has been a substantial element in the material progress of that part of the city which for three terms he represented on the city council. Recognition of his public-spirited qualities and capacity for executive leadership came with his election as president of the council for two terms and with his service as acting mayor for one term. At different times he has been identified with different lines of business, but always he has been relied upon to promote the growth of Humboldt county and to advance measures of general importance to the citizens. During his term as president of the council that body succeeded in bonding the city (after the board of education had failed in the attempt) for the first new school houses and built the Jefferson and Washington schools, which formed the basis for Eureka's present magnificent educational buildings. It also installed a sewer system and drafted the franchise for the street railway that was sold to the present company, giving the city three per cent of the gross income of the road.

Prior to establishing a home in Eureka in April, 1892, Mr. Poland had lived in the east, his native locality having been Athens, Me., where he was born March 10, 1852, and where he received a public-school education. On starting out to make his own way in the world he went to Boston, Mass., and there learned the furniture business in all of its departments, following the same not only in that city, but later for ten years in the city of Philadelphia. The first employment which he found after his arrival in Eureka was that of a day laboref in the moulding mill, where, his ability winning prompt recognition, he was soon promoted to a position of responsibility. For a time he owned and operated a sporting goods store on Second street, but this he finally sold to Henry H. Buhne. Since then he has devoted considerable time to the filling of contracts and to the building of houses for sale. One of his contracts was for the remodeling of the Vance hotel. He was

one of the first men in Eureka to buy an automobile and found the car of the utmost value to him in facilitating his work not only in the city, but also elsewhere. During 1903 he bought the Mowry shingle mill near Fieldbrook and engaged in the manufacture of shingles. It was not long before his clear-sightedness saw the need of an association for the marketing of their product and with others he formed the Redwood Shingle Association, serving as a member of the board of directors. This association had more to do with the successful manufacture of shingles than any other one thing. Wishing to increase his output he erected two more mills in the same locality, where redwood shingles were manufactured for a decade or more, he personally superintending the large manufacturing business. After the disincorporation of the Mowry Milling Company he formed the Poland Shingle Company in partnership with his two sons. The mills had a very large capacity for three years, making 300,000 shingles per day, and it was the consensus of opinion he was the largest shingle manufacturer in Humboldt county of that day. However, in 1911, he retired from the personal supervision of the plants, but still retained his interests in the mills and property until 1913, when he disposed of his holdings.

The marriage of Mr. Poland united him with Miss Effie A. Mowry, a native of Athol, Mass., and to them were born two children, Ray A. and Lester, both successful business men of Eureka. His fraternities are Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., Humboldt Encainpment and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., as well as the Humboldt club, and the philanthropies of these orders have received from him active co-operation. It is to such men as Henry A. Poland that Eureka and Humboldt county owe much of their present importance, for they are men who are ever ready to give of their time and means towards forwarding any movement that has for its aim the upbuilding of the county and its great natural resources, as well as improving and enhancing the commercial, social and moral conditions of its citizens.

JOSEPH BAGLEY.—As one of the thriving business men of the county, and especially of Fortuna and Eureka, where he has been engaged in business for several years, Joseph Bagley is well known and also well liked. His latest venture, however, is attracting much attention, both to himself individually and to Eureka and the county generally. It is the development of the English walnut industry in Humboldt county, the site of the enterprise being the Mattole valley, above Petrolia. In 1913 Mr. Bagley organized the Mattole Valley Orchard Tract Company, which controls two thousand acres in the upper Mattole valley and also has a saw mill there and practical facilities for clearing and improving the land. During 1914 this company cleared and planted three hundred and eighty acres of land to walnuts, and has also sold several hundred acres in small tracts of five, ten and twenty acres, all of these being planted to orchard and most of them to English walnuts. While the company is making a specialty of the walnut, this locality being particularly adapted to its culture, it is not limited to this one line, but has also set out several orchards of apples and pears, the soil and climate of the locality being also well adapted to these fruits. Mr. Bagley is acting as manager of the Mattole Valley Orchard Tract Company, and is doing much for the development of this new industry in the county, which is attracting widespread interest from horticulturists throughout the state. The orchards on the tract are in splendid condition and give every evidence of proving a great finan-

cial success. Mr. Bagley, however, does not give his entire time and attention to this one enterprise, extensive as it is, for he is also vice-president of the Diamond Fruit Company, of Eureka, and is manager of the Bonbonier Confectionery Store.

From earliest memories Mr. Bagley has been familiar with certain sections of the county, particularly the Eel river valley, where he was born September 2, 1877, and where his father, Eli Bagley, a pioneer of 1869, after a few years of identification with stock-raising in the Mattole district, had purchased three hundred and sixty-seven acres of raw land and begun the task of improving and placing under profitable cultivation the large and fertile tract. After years of identification with the same neighborhood the father in 1893 leased his farm for a dairy ranch and retired to a small farm near Ferndale, but in 1898 purchased a home in Fortuna and moved to the new location. The improving of the small property became a source of great pleasure to him. One of his original ideas was the training of four trees on his lawn, so that their branches spelled the word "Home," and in other ways he showed originality of ideas as well as artistic ability in landscape gardening. A musician and composer of local fame, his children inherited his talent and became skilled in the art that he loved from youth. A native of Appanoose county, Iowa, born November 24, 1849, he had come to California in early life and in this state met and married Laura Bugbee, who was born in Trinity county, Cal., in 1854, and died June 5, 1888. Five years after her death he married Flora Reese, who was born in Humboldt county April 27, 1874. Of his first marriage five children were born, namely: Ralph, who died at seventeen years of age; Eli F., who developed a half-section of land in Oregon; Nancy, wife of Ernest Williams; Joseph, whose name introduces this article; and L. Weltha, wife of Dr. C. Wiggins, of Los Angeles.

Joseph Bagley passed his childhood and youth on his father's farm at Grizzly Bluff and there learned the dairy business at an early age. Later he went to Oregon and bought a dairy farm in the Elk river valley, Curry county, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, which he improved and ran for five years, meeting with much financial success. He then returned to Humboldt county, locating at Fortuna, where he dealt in notions, sporting goods, confectionery, etc. He also bought and managed the Fortuna Opera House. Later (in 1902) he disposed of all his interests in Fortuna, the store being taken over by the Diamond Fruit Company, of Eureka, of which he is now vice-president. Since that time Mr. Bagley has resided in Eureka and has been manager of the Bonbonier Confectionery Store, at the corner of Fourth and F streets, one of the finest confectionery stores in Eureka. The Diamond Fruit Company owns a number of similar establishments in Eureka and Fortuna, and is meeting with great financial success.

It was in 1913 that Mr. Bagley organized the Mattole Valley Orchard Tract Company, and since that time he has been giving much thought and attention to the affairs of this organization, again meeting with much deserved success. The property is sold under a liberal five-year contract and is meeting with a ready market. The company is endeavoring to place thereon men who desire to make homes and is making every effort to encourage the best class of people to investigate its plan and the opportunities offered on the tract. Personally Mr. Bagley is very popular with his business associates and also with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His clean-cut, forward busi-

ness methods place him in high favor with all who have any transactions with him, and his faith in Eureka and Humboldt county is unlimited, as is attested by the investments that he has made and is making, and by this splendid new venture in the development line.

With so many business enterprises to engage his attention it might not be expected that Mr. Bagley would devote much time to public affairs or fraternities, but we find him always willing to aid public-spirited projects of undoubted benefit to the community, while in the line of fraternal and social organizations he is a well-known member of the Humboldt Club, the Native Sons of the Golden West, Maccabees, Elks, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES HARRIS HUNTER.—Since first coming to Eureka in 1888 Mr. Hunter has been in close touch with the interests of the city and during much of the time he has made his home here, having since 1901 carried on a real estate business that keeps him thoroughly posted in regard to property valuations and farm as well as municipal opportunities. Forceful in energy and honorable in all dealings, he has won a host of friends in California and is himself a staunch "booster" of the state and particularly of the undeveloped acreage in Humboldt county, where he believes that men of industry, intelligence and some capital may find an opening for profitable investment unexcelled by any section of the state. In early life he was familiar with the rigors of the Nova Scotian climate, for in that province, where he was born June 8, 1862, he earned a livelihood by manual toil in camps and mills. In search of the opportunities offered by an environment less rigorous and a climate less trying he first settled in Colorado, but from there came to California, settling in Eureka in 1888 and securing employment at the Vance mill. Having learned the trade of sawyer, he was able to find work in this locality and continued in the same mill for two years. From that occupation he drifted into the service of the lumber company as station agent for their railroad at Singley's. Four years later he was transferred from that station to Fortuna, where he remained for five years and meanwhile he gave two years to the real estate business in his last location.

An excellent record in a campaign for sheriff as the Republican nominee nevertheless failed to place Mr. Hunter in the office desired, and, as he had established a home in Eureka, he thereupon embarked in the realty business at this point. During 1910 George W. Owsley was admitted into partnership and the firm of Hunter & Owsley now maintains offices at No. 508 A street, where those seeking information in regard to favorable deals in farms or city real estate receive the most courteous attention and their wants have intelligent consideration. At present the firm is specializing in the sale of five and ten-acre tracts in a subdivision of three hundred acres on Elk river, and these small farms meet with a ready sale among people desiring to make a small and safe investment. In fraternal relations Mr. Hunter is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. On coming to Humboldt county he was still single and later he was united with Miss Mary Barber, who was born and reared in this county, and by whom he has two children, Mildred and Kempton, the former being now the wife of Morris D. Tracy. Mrs. Hunter is a member of a pioneer family of the northwest coast of California. Her father, Isaac Barber, a skilled woodsman, drove an ox-team in the logging camps and was widely acquainted among the lumbermen of the early days.



John McCreedy



Mrs. John M. O'Ready.

JOHN MCCREADY.—The history of the early development of Humboldt county forms in many respects a record of the lives of its pioneers. Bravely they surmounted obstacles, cheerfully they faced difficulties, and efficiently they solved the problems incident to existence on the frontier. Nor has John McCready been less efficient or patient than his companions in the tasks of development, as the story of his life amply proves. For generations the family lived and labored in New Brunswick, and it was in St. Andrews, Charlotte county, that province, that John McCready was born September 20, 1834. Until he was fifteen years old he received the benefit of a district school education, and to the foundation thus laid he added continually by observation and the reading of uplifting and instructive literature. After leaving school he applied for employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of his home and thereafter during the winter seasons he engaged in driving logs down the rivers to the mill, while during the summers he assisted in the care and management of the home farm. He followed this dual line of employment until he left the east in 1859, when he hoped to better his condition by coming to California. Leaving New York City on a steamer to Aspinwall, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, then took a steamer for San Francisco, arriving in August, 1859. From there he came by boat to Eureka, thence to Freshwater, where he took up a government timber claim and engaged in logging for himself, later entering into partnership with George Atchison in floating the logs out to the bay by the Freshwater, bringing the logs to the river by eight and ten yoke of oxen. In 1861 they moved their camp down to Ryan slough and continued logging. In the spring of 1862 the partner decamped, leaving all the debts and obligations to be met by Mr. McCready, which he afterwards liquidated. Soon after this he took Mr. Morrison in as a partner in the logging enterprise. After he had logged his own claim Mr. McCready purchased timber claims above him on the same river, getting out millions of feet a year for a period of eighteen years. In the meantime he bought out Mr. Morrison's interest and continued the logging business alone. During all these years he was in the active management of the business, both in the woods and on the drives, no detail escaping his notice and supervision. The greater portion of the logs which he handled were delivered to the William Carson mill in Eureka. During this time Mr. McCready usually had about thirty ox teams broken and ready for use, and it is a fact that he sold some of his ox teams for the highest prices paid.

After logging for eighteen years Mr. McCready sold the timber on his land as stumpage and then devoted his attention to dairy farming, in which he achieved success. It was about 1866 that he purchased his present place comprising one hundred sixty acres of unimproved land, which was thickly covered with underbrush and heavy timber. He quickly cleared a portion of the ranch, setting out a part of the land to apple trees, but a few years later a heavy freshet washed out all but two of his trees. He then began clearing the remainder of the ranch, mainly the bottom land, and here he first engaged in dairying and also the making and selling of butter, the demand always exceeding the supply on hand. He at present owns one hundred sixty acres of highly cultivated land, but has retired from all active work, leasing the place to his sons, although he still makes his home here. He has been one of the most successful farmers and dairymen in the district and was also equally successful in his logging activities.

Mr. McCready's marriage united him with Julia Davis, a native of Wisconsin, and of their union there are two children, Adolph and Randolph, who are both living on the home place with their father, Mrs. McCready having passed away in February, 1913. Randolph is married to Mathilda Sutherland of Indianola and they have two children, Pearl and Edna. The name of John McCready is a synonym for an open-hearted hospitality that has known no change since he took up his residence in Humboldt county, and many a wayfarer has been refreshed and cheered and made to view life more optimistically after an hour's converse with this sturdy old pioneer.

GEORGE W. HUFFORD.—In the capacity of stage driver, running between Bridgeville and Ruth, Trinity county, Mr. Hufford is known to a majority of the residents of this part of the state, by whom he is held in high esteem. In addition to conveying passengers, he handles the mail between these towns, making three round trips each week, and has just renewed the mail and parcels post contract for another four years. His father, David Hufford, was born in Kentucky and removed with his parents to Iowa, where his youth was uneventfully passed in attendance at the district school and assisting his father. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, David was just entering manhood and was eager, ambitious and fearless. With a desire to see more of the world than was possible in his own neighborhood, he started, in 1849, with several others for the coast, making the long trip with ox teams, during which time they were beset with constant dangers from the Indians, with whom they had several skirmishes. Young Hufford located a claim on the Pitt river, which he worked for a time and then removed his outfit to Trinity county, spending eleven months prospecting on Coffee creek. Although not successful in his mining ventures, he was not discouraged, and in fact was so well pleased with the opportunities offered a young man in the west, that he determined to make it his future home. With this end in view, he returned to his old home in Iowa, and was married to Miss Mary Morris, the young couple making the trip back with a mule team. Their first home was at Clayton, Contra Costa county, where Mr. Hufford embarked in the livery business, in which he continued for a period of twenty years. George W. was a lad of eight years when the parents, in 1876, came to Humboldt county and entered a claim of one hundred sixty acres near Trinidad. After proving up on this tract and placing it under a high state of cultivation the parents continued to reside there until retiring from active farm life and moving into the town of Arcata, where the father died, in 1906, at the age of seventy-six.

George W. Hufford is a native son, having been born at Clayton, Contra Costa county, September 24, 1868. Of his two brothers and two sisters, Walter is a prominent attorney and judge in Oregon. By the second marriage of his father, there were four children. George W. Hufford was married at Ukiah, Mendocino county, October 29, 1893, to Miss Jennie Babcock, a native of Chico, but reared at Ukiah, this state. After their marriage they established a home at Orick, where he was in the employ of Mr. Swan for five years, then removed to Trinidad, where he opened a meat market, conducting a profitable business for five years. On selling out his business he was engaged as buyer for Ralph Bull, proprietor of a large meat market at Arcata, and in this capacity made long trips covering Trinity, Del Norte, Humboldt and parts of Mendocino counties. Three years later, however,

we find him in the employ of McConnaha Bros., liverymen of Trinidad, which connection lasted for seven years, when Mr. Hufford purchased the Bridgeville and Ruth stage line and removed with his family to Bridgeville. He owns six acres of land near town, where they have a comfortable home. May 14, 1912, he sustained a severe loss in the burning of his residence, but a larger and more modern edifice was soon erected in its place. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hufford includes eight children, namely: May, Mrs. Edwin Bunese, of Bridgeville; Imogene, Rosa, Georgia, Grace, William, Lola and Baby. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. CLIFTON HORACE CONNICK.—From the far distant province of New Brunswick and the small village of St. Stephen there came to the shores of the Pacific during 1873 John S. and Janet Elizabeth (McKenzie) Connick, bringing with them their small son, Clifton Horace, whose birth had occurred in the New Brunswick town December 4, 1871, but whose earliest recollections cluster around the timber regions of Humboldt county. Descended from a long line of worthy forebears who had struggled for a livelihood in the midst of the rigorous climatic conditions of the Canadian province, he inherited qualities of persistence, endurance and patience that stood him in good stead in his ambitions to obtain an education in the classics and the law. The encouragement of the family, coupled with his own determination, enabled him to secure an excellent education in the grammar-school and Phelps Business College at Eureka, and in the law department of the University of California (Hastings Law College), from which in 1893 he was graduated with the highest standing for proficiency. Immediately after he had been granted the privilege of practicing law in the courts of California he opened an office at Eureka, where he has remained up to the present time, meanwhile winning his way slowly but surely to prestige and prominence.

Not only at the bar but also on the bench, Judge Connick has proved his masterly grasp of his chosen profession. After he had served for eight years as deputy district attorney and had built up a valuable private practice, during 1908 the confidence which the voters had in his ability, was evinced by his election as superior judge of Humboldt county on the Republican ticket. In this responsible office he has been nonpartisan in decisions, incorruptible in honor, earnest in devotion to duty and a humanitarian in his sympathies. His decisions not only represent logical, impartial knowledge of the law, but are also worthy of intellectual and moral praise. Besides being a lawyer and jurist he is a public-spirited citizen and nothing vital and important is alien to him.

The versatility of his abilities is shown by his proficiency in music. Through his efforts was organized the Eureka Choral Society, with a membership of thirty, comprising some of the best singers in Humboldt county and forming an association that has promoted a knowledge of music among the people of Eureka. Equally interesting, but representing a different phase of his activity, is his membership in the Sequoia Yacht Club and the Humboldt Club. His family consists of wife and daughter, Janet Gertrude, the former having been Miss Gertrude Cooper, a native of Arcata and the daughter of John W. Cooper, a pioneer supervisor and prominent stockman of Humboldt county. The Eastern Star has had the capable co-operation of both Judge and Mrs. Connick, while other branches of Masonry to which he belongs are the local blue lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar

Commandery. A deep and varied interest in the Masonic Order by no means represents the entirety of the Judge's fraternal affiliations, for in addition he has been a local leader of the Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM EDWARD COOK, D. D. S.—The distinction of having assisted in framing the first dental laws of California belongs to Dr. Cook, who is not only a native son of the commonwealth, but also one of its pioneer dentists and a citizen whose identification with any movement has tended toward its betterment. He was born at Lake Tahoe, this state, January 10, 1862, and is a son of John Cook, a western pioneer who built the first saw-mill in the Lake Tahoe region and was connected with other enterprises of the formative era of state history. When Dr. Cook was a mere lad the family moved to Sonoma county, where the father was engaged in freighting from Petaluma to the valley towns until the building of the Donohoe railroad, now the Northwestern Pacific. In this environment William E. Cook received a good education, in boyhood, and afterward continued his studies, in fact he left no effort unmade that would enlarge his fund of classical and professional knowledge. Finally he was graduated in dentistry, having enjoyed perhaps the best advantages for that profession to be had in the state. Then, with ambition still unsatisfied, he went east to take post-graduate courses in institutions famous for the thoroughness of their training and their adoption of modern methods of work in every branch of dentistry.

After years of successful dental practice in Sonoma county Dr. Cook came to Eureka in 1885 and has since become the Nestor of the profession in Humboldt county. Meanwhile he has been very active in local movements, has devoted a part of his time to the city and county and has taken a patriotic interest in politics. Indeed he has become almost as well known in civic affairs as in his profession and has directed his energies toward municipal advancement with a zeal that indicates the loyalty of his public spirit. A very difficult task came to him in his appointment as chairman of the committee that solicited the funds for the purchase of the site on which stands the Carnegie library. Although the enterprise involved many discouraging features, the results are eminently satisfactory to the people and he is fully repaid for his labors in the satisfaction connected with the knowledge of fostering a great public enterprise. Harbor improvements also have received his cordial assistance and he was a member of the first committee for the improvement of Humboldt bar. Throughout this period of civic and professional progress he maintained his home and reared his children, Earl, now of Oakland, and Edith, now a school teacher in the Eureka schools. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Bertha Henderson in 1912 and they have a pleasant home in Eureka, surrounded by evidences of culture and refined tastes.

As might be expected of a man so alive to the needs of the hour, Dr. Cook is prominent in local educational progress and for eight years he has held office as president of the board of education. The standard of education has been advanced under his thoughtful oversight and efficiency has been made the slogan of the public-school course. For years he has been very active in the Eureka Chamber of Commerce and he has the distinction of being the oldest living ex-president of the organization. While he was president of the Chamber of Commerce that body made an effort to obtain ter-

minal freight rates for Eureka, and it was largely through his efforts that these rates became effective. At the same time, with others, he interested the Santa Fe Railroad Company in acquiring the Eel river road between Eureka and San Francisco, and among other things he was also interested in promoting the street car system in Eureka. It was chiefly through his efforts that the new State Normal School was located in Humboldt county and he was also a factor in the bond issue for the building of the new high school in Eureka. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention any forward movement of the city or county that has lacked his intelligent co-operation. Fraternities that have received his allegiance are the Elks and the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, but it has not been practicable for him to identify himself widely with associations or clubs, as the demands of his profession and the desire to promote local progress have necessarily been first in his mind.

CAPT. C. M. PETTERSEN.—For a quarter of a century and more, Captain Pettersen has been a resident of Eureka, and during the greater part of that time engaged by the Humboldt Manufacturers' Association of Eureka as master mariner, at present having the reputation of being the best pilot on Humboldt bay. This means much to those who are familiar with the dangers of Humboldt bar, and his capable seamanship is highly appreciated by his employers. He commands the tug Relief, whose powerful engines have a capacity of eight hundred horsepower, and which is used to bring in the large steamers from foreign ports to load with redwood lumber at Humboldt bay, after they are loaded towing and piloting them to the safety of the open water once more.

The Captain was born at Frederikshald, Norway, February 11, 1866, and grew up in his native land. His education was received in the common country schools, and he was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, in which he was confirmed. In 1881 he shipped as helper on a pilot boat, and the following year went to sea, sailing the Baltic and making various European ports. Leaving home in 1887, he afterward sailed from Antwerp to Boston and Baltimore on an English tramp steamer. Finally he made a trip to San Francisco by rail and from there made a voyage to Australia in a sailing vessel, for coal from Australia, this being in 1888. The next year he shipped on a tug and came to Eureka, where he has made his home since 1889. During the first year after he settled here he was employed by A. M. Simpson, of San Francisco, and then engaged with his present employers, as a deck hand on the tug Mary Ann. He was captain of the Antelope for four years, then on the tug Ranger and the H. H. Buhne, and has held his present position for some years. His tug is kept busy towing and piloting tramp schooners and other sailing craft and steam schooners engaged in the lumber carrying trade, and he has made many friends on the bay and among the seafaring men generally who put into Eureka. Captain Pettersen has risen to a responsible position by steadiness and intelligent attention to his duties, and he is respected for what he has accomplished by his own efforts, his substantial qualities gaining him confidence wherever he is known. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and politically supports the Republican party.

In March, 1896, Captain Pettersen was married at Eureka to Miss Carrie Olson, who died in 1902 leaving three children, Edward, Carlton and Oliver H., the last named dying when one year old. For his second wife the Captain married Mrs. Ruth (Wunderlich) Falkner, daughter of Henry Wunderlich, of

Eureka; she was reared at Vallejo, Cal. By her first marriage Mrs. Pettersen had one child, Velma, and there are three children by the present union: Marie, Geraldine and George. The Captain has built a comfortable residence at No. 2301 Fairfield street, Eureka, which he occupies with his family.

ANDREW H. CHRISTIANSEN, B. S.—One of the many progressive movements that have placed Humboldt county in the forefront of the forward march of the west has been the recent establishment of a Farm Bureau and the securing, under the new state law providing for such, a farm adviser, whose duty it is to co-operate with the farmers on any and all questions that are of interest to them, to make a careful study of local conditions and to then strive to overcome any defects that may exist in the rural life of the community, whatever they may be. The new farm adviser for Humboldt county is Andrew H. Christiansen, a Humboldt county boy, and one who before he received a technical education, was a practical farmer and dairyman, having been reared on a dairy farm in this county. He received his appointment to the new position in 1913, and already he has worked incredible good throughout the county, co-operating with the farmers, making scientific analyses of the soil, and advising and demonstrating as to the quality and value of fertilization, etc.

Mr. Christiansen is a native of Tondern, Sleswick, Germany, born November 18, 1880, the son of Jorgen C. and Mary (Nissen) Christiansen. When he was a babe of but one year his parents came to America, settling at Ferndale, Humboldt county, Cal., where the father is a rancher and dairyman, owning a well-cared-for ranch of twenty-five acres. There are three children in the family, the eldest being the subject of this sketch, and the others, Anna, the wife of John Rossen, a rancher of Ferndale, and John M. Andrew H. Christiansen grew to manhood on the farm at Ferndale, attending the local schools and assisting with the farm work. He graduated from the Arcata high school in 1903, and in 1904 matriculated at the University of California, graduating from the Department of Agriculture in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the time between 1904 and 1911 he spent eighteen months following his sophomore year on a ranch on Bear river. Still later he returned to the University for post-graduate work, and for two years he was a teacher of agriculture at the high school at Livermore. He was appointed to the staff of the University as assistant professor of agricultural extension, and assigned to his present position in July, 1913, and is meeting with unqualified success in the new field of endeavor.

The marriage of Mr. Christiansen took place at Berkeley, in 1909, uniting him with Miss Anna Staples, of San Francisco, also a graduate of the State University. They have two children, Andrew H., Jr., and Freya. Both Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen are popular members of their social circle in Eureka, where they have many friends.

Mr. Christiansen is a member of the faculty of the University of California, in the Agricultural Extension Department, and is paid, so far as his salary goes, by the University, from a special fund appropriated for this particular purpose by the recent legislature. He is also on the staff of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and is intimately connected with the Agricultural Department of the state and of the nation. His office also co-operates with the supervisors of Humboldt

county to the extent that they supply the traveling expenses of the farm adviser. The idea and purpose of the office is manifold, and may be designated as follows: First, to provide meeting places and meetings for the purpose of discussing improvements on the business end of farming. Second, to create a better social spirit throughout the country and farm districts, and to provide for gatherings where problems of the farm, home and community may be discussed. Third, to provide discussions of the means of buying and selling the farm produce. Fourth, to provide meeting places for discussions of rural schools and schools dealing with country life, both in the home and on the farm. There are now nineteen centers of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau where all such questions as rural credits, better seeds, liability acts relating to farms, eight-hour laws, home sanitation, tuberculin testing, and prevention of tuberculosis, and a host of other subjects may be discussed. These centers are: Orleans, Orick, Trinidad, McKinleyville, Blue Lake, Arcata, Freshwater, Eureka, Loleta, Fortuna, Ferndale, Carlotta, Capetown, Mattole, Ettersburg, Garberville, Fort Seward, Dyerville and Bridgeville.

The first work that Mr. Christiansen did when he assumed the duties of his new office was to make a scientific test of the soil to ascertain whether or not it needed lime, and upon discovery that it did he set to work to induce the farmers to use it. Finally one man was persuaded to make the test by putting lime on one-half of an alfalfa field and when the limed portion of the field showed so great an improvement in the strength, vigor and growth of the plants, the leading farmers of the valley were brought together to witness the results. They estimated that the limed portion would produce fully four times as much as the unlimed land, and there naturally followed a series of experiments with all manners of crops on all manners of soils. The lime was, however, far too expensive for practical purposes, and even when bought at wholesale in large quantities was still almost prohibitive. Mr. Christiansen has, however, located a vast deposit of lime in the county and is now at work on the organization of a co-operative company among the farmers for the burning of this lime and its delivery to them at absolute cost, which will be the merest fraction of the ordinary retail market price, and will enable its free use.

These are only a few of the things that Mr. Christiansen has already accomplished in the county, and the work of his department has grown so rapidly that he has found it necessary to have an assistant, and M. A. W. Lee, a graduate of the class of 1914, University of California, has been appointed to fill this place. In their office in Eureka they have a fully equipped chemical laboratory for the testing of plants and for soil analysis, and the outlines of the contemplated work are wide and far reaching.

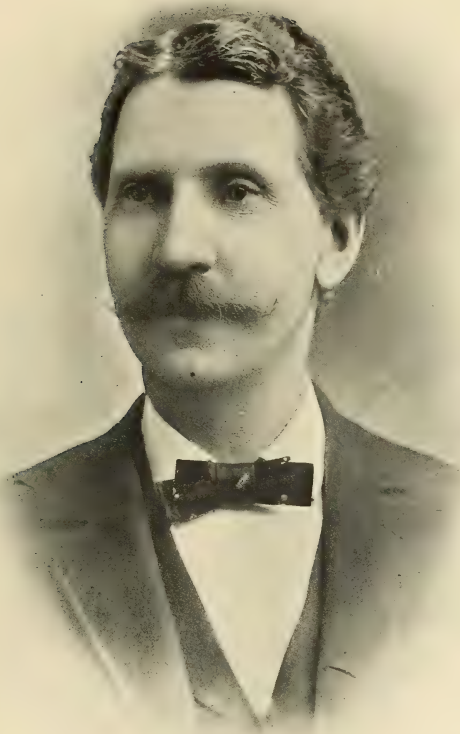
That Humboldt county is the first in the state to take advantage of the new law, and give her farmers the advantage of scientific advice on farm problems, is a matter of pride to her citizens, and is proving of great value to the agricultural industry of the county. The plan is not a new one and has been followed in eastern states, but it has been the privilege of this county to blaze the way for the west. That the citizens have been so happy in their choice of the first incumbent of the office is also cause for congratulation. He is popular and is a man of the strictest integrity. He comes from one of the best families in the county, and his home life is exemplary.

His ability, splendid judgment, force of character and natural adaptability as a leader and organizer are proving of great value, and his understanding of human nature, which enables him to meet the practical farmer on his own ground, has made it possible for him to establish a good-fellowship throughout the county that is in itself a worker of wonders in progress and co-operation.

HON. DARLINGTON J. JOHNSON.—Though Petrolia, Humboldt county, is so named because of the fact that it lies in a region manifestly rich in petroleum, the oil fields in that vicinity have never been popular or profitable for the reason that up to now no means have been found of separating the product from the earth it saturates. From time to time, however, capitalists and others interested in its possibilities have come here to investigate, and one of the prominent citizens of that section of the county so attracted is Hon. Darlington J. Johnson, member of the firm of Hart & Johnson, the oldest and most prominent merchants of Petrolia, and for two terms representative of his district in the state legislature, where he was influential in securing the passage of some of the measures of vital importance then before that body. It is almost fifty years since he first came to this vicinity, and with the exception of nine years' residence in Tulare county has made his home here since.

Besides the Johnsons Mr. Johnson counts among his ancestors others prominent in the Society of Friends and of old Pennsylvania stock, the Darlingtons and Jeffries notably. All three families were of English origin and resident in Pennsylvania from Provincial days—about 1711. There their descendants also lived contentedly until after 1850, when some moved west, though Darlington J. Johnson and his sister are the only members of his immediate family in California. Simon Johnson, his father, was a native of Fayette county, Pa., and married Jane Jeffries, who was born there, her father moving to that county from Chester county, Pa., among the first settlers. Simon Johnson and his wife lived and died in Pennsylvania, following farming. Of the twelve children born to them only four now survive, Mifflin still living in Fayette county, Pa.; Ellis Bailey residing at Charlestown, W. Va.; and Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Plaskett in San Luis Obispo county, Cal.

Darlington J. Johnson was born August 29, 1839, near Uniontown, in Fayette county, Pa., where he grew to manhood. Like the Friends generally, his parents prized education, and the boy had excellent advantages, attending Waynesburg College, in Greene county, Pa. After teaching for a time in Fayette county, Pa., he went westward to Illinois, and followed his profession in LaSalle county. While in the latter state he responded to the first call for troops in the Civil war and the day after the call was made, on April 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. W. H. L. Wallace, who was killed at Shiloh, and Capt. Theodore Gibson, being enlisted in the three months service at Ottawa, Ill. He served in Missouri until after the term expired, when he was honorably discharged at Cairo, Ill., and returned to LaSalle county and continued teaching. Though all were reared in the Quaker faith, besides Mr. Johnson four of his brothers served in the Civil war, as follows: Joseph served in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry all through the war and rose to the rank of lieutenant; Bailey was in the same



D. J. Johnson

regiment and was orderly sergeant; Jesse was a mounted orderly to General Rosecrans and his dispatch carrier, and in an engagement in West Virginia was three times wounded and was taken prisoner to Libby prison; Samuel was also in the Eighty-fifth regiment during the entire war.

In the fall of 1864 D. J. Johnson was one of a party of thirty-five which started across the plains for California, with fourteen ox teams of four yoke each. They arrived at Salt Lake City too late to cross the Sierras, owing to the frequency and violence of snowstorms and snowslides, and remained there until spring. Meantime a copy of the Humboldt County Times (1864), of Eureka, happened to fall into Mr. Johnson's hands, and the account it contained of the oil lands at Petrolia determined his location when he arrived in California, reaching the region of his choice in the fall of 1865. For nine years he taught school in Humboldt county. In 1889 he became a member of the firm of Hart & Johnson, general merchants at Petrolia, with which he has been connected continuously since. In all his relations to his fellow citizens, whether as educator, business man or public servant, he has been markedly progressive, a leader of thought and action, and thoroughly trusted on the record he has made by his conscientious, upright life.

Mr. Johnson's ability and qualities of leadership have been demonstrated in the various responsibilities he has undertaken. In 1892 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket, and reelected in 1894, and during his two terms had the privilege of obtaining and supporting some particularly good laws for the benefit of public education. As an experienced educator he was appointed chairman of the committee on education. A great many bills relating to schools and educational features of all sorts were introduced by various members, and the committee condensed them, using the best points of each, into the bill called the educational bill, passed in 1895. This celebrated measure has proved a wise piece of legislation in the test of two decades, and the authors deserve the thanks and praise of the state for their care in framing its provisions and in eliminating undesirable clauses. Mr. Johnson also introduced the high school bill, which was brought up and passed as a separate measure. The joint bill known as the butter bill was introduced in the state senate by Senator Frank McGowan and Mr. Johnson had charge of it in the lower house, the bill passing in 1895. It has been a material help to the dairy industry in California, a great protection to one of the important interests in Humboldt county, where Mr. Johnson was warmly applauded for his efforts.

Mr. Johnson has his home about two miles north of Petrolia, on a ranch of ten acres which he purchased in 1886 and which he has put under excellent cultivation, having a fine orchard, fruits and flowers in profusion and all the accessories of a delightful home. He was married, near Petrolia, November 21, 1872, to Miss Rosina M. Wright, who was born April 7, 1852, near Lake Geneva, Wis., daughter of Lucian and Lucy A. (Farnsworth) Wright, late of Petrolia; they were among the earliest permanent white settlers in the Mattole district, settling here in the spring of 1860. The father was born in Quebec, Canada, his parents having migrated there from Massachusetts. He was married near Lake Geneva and brought the family with horse teams and wagons across the plains to California in 1859, and in 1860 they settled in Mattole valley, locating on a farm two miles north

of Petrolia, a part of the place now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. The father died in 1886 and the mother in 1913. Of their seven children five are living, all in Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petrolia, and he was a member of the building committee which had charge of its new house of worship, just completed. They are highly esteemed in church, social and educational circles generally, being recognized as hearty supporters of the best influences which have affected the life of this community, and as able advocates of any cause which they consider worthy of espousal. Mr. Johnson's unquestioned integrity in all his transactions has made him especially valuable in the many positions of trust to which his ability has made him eligible.

Petrolia is an inland town, without railway connections at present. Oil was discovered here in the early '60s, but the field remains undeveloped, though some wells have been struck which have yielded as much as ten barrels a day, of a very fine grade of paraffin base oil. Though oil seeps through the ground in innumerable places, no large pockets have ever been struck in drilling, all the free oil being in small finds. Gas has been struck in many places. When some method of extracting it not too expensive to eat the profits is found there should be fortunes for many in the vicinity.

DR. HARRY THORNTON HINMAN.—One of the most prominent and promising of the young professional men of Eureka is Dr. Harry Thornton Hinman, whose dental parlors, located in the Jones building, are well known to the best people of the city, among whom he numbers many patients. He comes from an excellent family of California pioneers, and has received a splendid education. This, coupled with a natural adaptability for his chosen profession and an especially bright and capable mind, is conducing to make him one of the most popular dentists in the city and one of the leading men in the municipality.

Dr. Hinman is a native son of the Golden West, having been born in Sacramento, September 29, 1880. His father, James W. Hinman, was a native of Oswego county, N. Y., and after coming to California ran for many years as a locomotive engineer between Sacramento and Truckee, Nev., later running out of Wadsworth, Nev., and finally out of Dunsmuir, Cal. He is now living retired in the Sacramento valley. The doctor's mother was Alice Briggs, a native of California and a daughter of Cyrus Briggs, the latter also a native of New York state. He came to California as early as 1850 and became a pioneer miner in the Sierras. Young Hinman received his early education in the public schools of the state, and it was while he was a student in the San Jose high school, at the age of eighteen, that he determined upon the career of a dentist as his life work. After completing his high school course he went to San Francisco, where he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, entering the dental department. He was graduated in 1902 with the degree of D. D. S. after a three years' course, and immediately took the state board examination, as required by law, and passed with high honors, receiving his license to practice dentistry. Going at once to Fort Bragg, he conducted a dental office in connection with Dr. McCormick's hospital, and during the year that he remained there was very successful. From there he came up to Eureka in June, 1903, and was associated with

Dr. Carmichael for a year, at the close of which time he went to Hanford, remaining there for two years in the employ of Dr. H. T. Hendricks.

It was while he was located at Hanford that the marriage of Dr. Hinman occurred, uniting him with Miss Catherine Cameron, of that city. In February, 1907, he returned to Eureka and purchased the office and practice of Dr. Carmichael, and has since that time conducted the business himself. He has met with deserved success and has won an exceedingly enviable place in the hearts of Eureka citizens. Aside from his professional popularity he is also well and favorably known, and together with Mrs. Hinman participates in the social affairs of the city. He is a prominent member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of the Psi Omega, a national dental fraternity. Mrs. Hinman has borne her husband three children, Catherine Helaine, James Roderick and Harry Thornton, Jr.

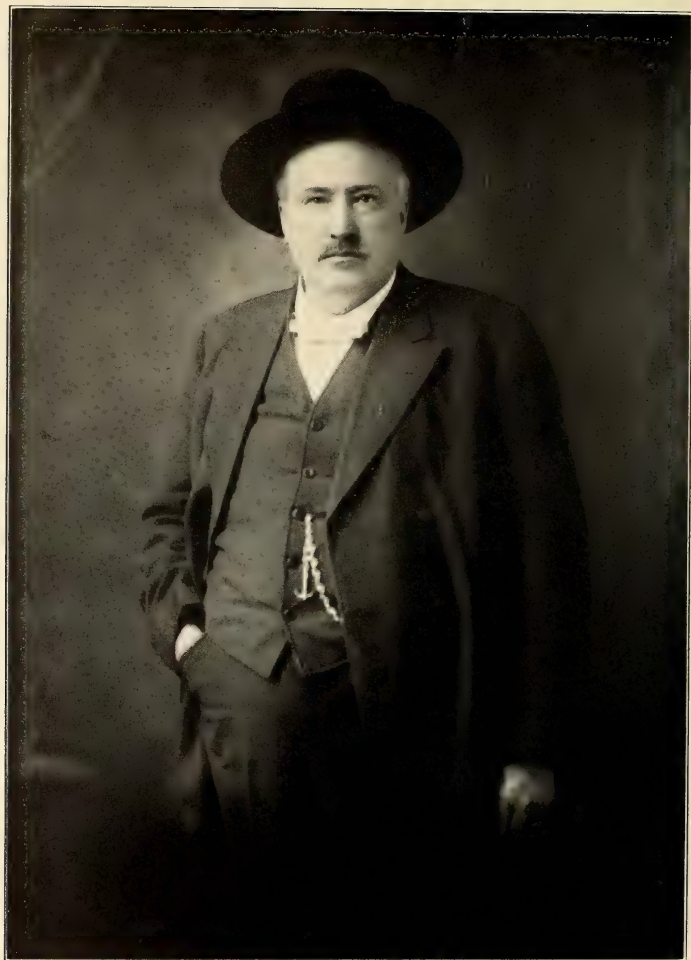
MRS. DIXIE CHAMBERLAIN.—The real estate business, which has made such strides in development in this part of the country in the last decade, has proved a most attractive field of labor for the progressive business woman who recently has come to the fore and procured such good returns that her fellow workers are kept busy looking after their interests and keeping in close touch with her. Mrs. Chamberlain is a fine example of the energetic business woman and one who has been most prosperous in all her ventures. She has been optimistic at all times as to the future of Eureka and is the owner of several pieces of valuable real estate, numbering among her possessions attractive flats on the corner of Third and I streets. She is the granddaughter of Jacob Shaw, a native of Maryland, and a Revolutionary soldier. He came of sturdy German stock and was one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Later in life he removed with his family to Arkansas, where he resided until his death. His wife was Elizabeth Hereford, of English descent.

Thomas J. Shaw, the father of Mrs. Chamberlain, was born in 1801, near Louisville, Ky., and it was there he was married to Eliza A. Brice, also a native of Kentucky, having been born in Clark county, in 1811. The father of Mrs. Shaw was Thomas Brice, likewise of Kentucky birth and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was of English descent and one of that class of citizens to whose energy and wise discrimination Kentucky is so greatly indebted. Thomas Brice was married to Margaret McMillan, a daughter of the Blue Grass State, and whose father, Maj. Robert McMillan, served in the Revolutionary War with the commission of major. His advent into Kentucky was during the time of Daniel Boone. Thomas J. Shaw, after a residence of several years in Center Point, Iowa, removed in the '50s to Linn county, Kan., making his home for four years at Mound City, which was only one mile from the old John Brown Fort. Returning with his family to Iowa, he continued to reside there until 1865, when the trip to California was begun. George Shaw, a son, who had crossed the plains to the Golden State in 1852, returned at that time and acted as captain of the large train which had been made up for the trip. For five months they risked their lives on the trackless, Indian-infested plains and only escaped a planned massacre by the soldiers of Fort Laramie surprising the red men at their place of ambush and routing them. In October, 1865, the little company arrived in Napa, Cal., and there the Shaws lived for a year, when they came to Humboldt county. More than

any state in the Union, the vigorous prosperity of California is directly traceable to the sturdy characters and untiring perseverance of its pioneers, bringing hither eastern conservatism and practical experience to the aid of western chaos and impetuosity, and enrolled among these noble men is the name of Thomas J. Shaw. He passed away in Humboldt county in 1879, while the mother lived until 1888. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Margaret, Mrs. Congdon, makes her home at Center Point, Iowa; Ann, Mrs. Carlin, died while a resident of Center Point; George, who became prominent in the general affairs of Humboldt county and served as assessor for two terms, passed away while making his home in Eureka; James, another son, lives at Emeryville, Cal.; John and Francis are next in order; Dixie is the subject of this sketch; Corinno, Mrs. Lambert, died at Eureka, while Jacob's demise occurred at Kneeland Prairie; Fronie makes her home on Albee street, Eureka; Elton A., Mrs. Ogden, resides in San Francisco.

Mrs. Chamberlain was christened Sarah Helen, but was always called Dick until the war, when she was called Dixie, by which name she has been known ever since. She was born at Center Point, Linn county, Iowa, and it was there she received her education in the public schools. She accompanied her parents on the trip to California and two years after arriving here was married, October 21, 1867, at Elk River, to Joseph Scott Stewart. He was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1832, and when he was a child he removed to Center Point, Iowa, with his parents. In 1853 he removed with his family to Puget Sound, Wash., and while there served in the Indian wars. Later he took up his residence in San Francisco and afterward located at Vallejo. In 1865, in company with George and Frank Shaw, Mr. Stewart came to Humboldt county and purchased the old Colonel Hagen ranch of about five hundred acres, and while living here was married to Dixie Shaw. They made their home on this valuable property until 1879, when they disposed of the ranch and took up unimproved land, further up the Elk river. Mr. Stewart had just begun the work of clearing and improving, when he contracted pneumonia, and died July 27, 1880. He was a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and served his community as deputy assessor. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Cleo Gustein died in infancy; Carl Veré is a clerk in the Mare Island Navy yard at Vallejo; Blanch Gertrude died when in her eighteenth year, a short time before graduating from the academy; Ralph Scott is employed as a machinist with the Hammond Lumber Company, of Eureka; Mark Clifford died in infancy; Madge Myrtle, a shorthand reporter, died when twenty-two years of age; Dixie Corinno is the wife of Oscar Samuels, a prominent attorney of San Francisco.

In 1890 Mrs. Stewart became the wife of J. D. H. Chamberlain, a native of New York state, and for many years one of the leading attorneys of Eureka. Since his demise, which occurred in 1902, she has continued to make her home on I street. The five hundred acres of redwood timber land which she owned was later sold and investments made in Eureka business property, which she manages wisely and with profit. Fraternally Mrs. Chamberlain is a member of the Eastern Star; is past officer of the Pythian Sisters; served as deputy grand chief of Humboldt county and grand manager of the grand Temple of California. She is likewise a prominent member of the Society of Humboldt County Pioneers, and politically an ardent Republican.



A/Z Cousin

CAPT. HENRY HAMILTON COUSINS.—Coming from the maritime county of Hancock in Maine, where a large proportion of the population from the earliest American occupancy up to the present generation have followed the sea for a livelihood, it is but natural that Capt. Henry Hamilton Cousins as well as his father, Capt. Jacob Cousins, should have devoted themselves to seafaring pursuits. The latter began to follow the sea when sixteen years of age; the former was only seven years old when he came to California from Maine in the brig Josephine around Cape Horn with his father, and in that long, tedious voyage upon the high seas began his lifelong affection for the deep, his intelligent interest in the mastery of an ocean vessel. The expiration of the voyage brought him to Eureka and this city he since has considered his home, although the duties of his occupation frequently have taken him to other parts of the west and to other seaports of the Pacific ocean. As early as 1848 his father came to San Francisco as master of a vessel. Returning to the east in 1853, he made his next trip around the Horn in 1862, in which year he anchored the brig Josephine in the harbor of San Francisco. During the following year he came to Eureka in command of the brig Glencoe, owned by the Dolbeer & Carson Company. For many years he sailed from Eureka as master of ships and to this harbor in 1870 he brought the Washington Libby, one thousand tons, which had the distinction of being the first ship of that size to cross the bar. He had the further honor of sailing the first boat up the Eel river. With his passing in 1885 there came to an end a long and prominent connection with the maritime development of Humboldt county.

For many years Capt. Henry Hamilton Cousins sailed with his father. The experience and calm judgment of the elder captain proved valuable to the younger man when later he came into the command of ships for himself. By training as well as native endowments he is well qualified for the life he has chosen. During 1905 he organized the Humboldt Stevedore Company, of which he was the first and only superintendent. Since 1906 he has been at the head of the Cousins Launch and Lighter Company, an organization whose inception he not only fostered, but which he owns, and whose upbuilding he promoted. In addition to other important duties he served for eight years as a member of the harbor commission, an important work for which his experience admirably qualified him. He has been twice married. All of his children were born of his first marriage. One, Ellen H., is deceased, and four are living, namely: Henry G., Mrs. Edna J. Phillips, Gilbert W. and Willard W. Notwithstanding his remarkably active life, with its occasional dangers and its frequent vicissitudes, he retains the enterprise of his earlier years, a forceful personality and vigorous temperament enabling him to maintain business relations of importance and even to enlarge the measure of his interests. Progressive in citizenship, he favors movements for the benefit of his home city and county, and is a warm advocate of every beneficial project.

JAMES BOYCE.—The Humboldt county hospital, of which Mr. Boyce has been the superintendent since 1910, has an established reputation for scientific care given to inmates and skilled supervision given to the adjacent tract of vegetable, fruit and hay land. Although the original structure, consisting of main building and two wings, was erected in 1890, it has been so well maintained that it creates an impression of twentieth-century modernity, and its strong, substantial lines indicate efficiency as well as attractive type

of architecture. Among similar institutions in the state it stands first in every department. The surgical ward and operating room are modern in construction and equipment, the drug store carries a full line of drugs for the filling of all prescriptions, the halls are wide and airy, the rooms large and well ventilated. The water system includes an electric deep-well pump, an electric fire pump affording exceptional fire protection and a storage tank with a capacity of twenty-three thousand gallons. A large laundry affords the best facilities for all the work of the institution and there is also a steam-heating plant of sufficient size to heat the entire building. Besides the main hospital there are two cottages for tubercular patients and a detention home for unruly children. The grounds, twenty acres in extent, have been beautified in front of the hospital by planting trees, putting in a lawn and walks, and setting out shrubs and rose bushes. From the meadow in the rear are cut annually about twenty-five tons of clover hay and eight tons of oat hay, this being used for the horses and the six Jersey cows kept on the farm. Hogs also are raised in small numbers, while berries and vegetables are raised for the use of the hospital. The capacity of the institution is one hundred inmates. So far as possible they are taught the value of self-help and are asked to care for their beds and rooms and assist as able in the lighter work of the farm. Each Sunday services are held and during the week lectures are occasionally given, while other forms of entertainment are provided when practicable. The present superintendent has installed a new system of bookkeeping which enables him to tell at any time the exact financial standing of the hospital as well as the cost of any article large or small.

The superintendent of the hospital was born in Dunlopville, Union county, Ind., November 10, 1861, and passed the years of boyhood in New York City, whence in 1882 he came to California. After one year in Del Norte county he came to the Eel river district in Humboldt county and here helped to erect one of the first creameries, being himself one of the pioneers in the creamery business in the valley. For seven years he engaged in farming in Santa Barbara county, after which he returned to Del Norte county and devoted four years to ranching. Since 1910 he has been superintendent of the Humboldt county hospital at Eureka and has brought to bear intelligent supervision and wise management, so that the hospital stands on a par with similar institutions in the state. Fraternally he is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. Since coming to this county he has purchased valuable redwood timber and these lands represent an investment of considerable magnitude and growing importance. Through his marriage to Miss Maude Deo, a native of Illinois, he is the father of two children, namely: Beryl, who married Augusta Maxwell, and has one child; and Mabel, who married P. A. Guyot, and has three children.

THOMAS M. BROWN.—From the earliest colonization of the Atlantic seaboard to the pioneer development of the extreme west successive generations of the Brown family bore a part in the transformation of the frontier into fertile fields and productive farms. The first to take up the westward march, Josiah Brown, was born, reared and married in South Carolina, but became a pioneer of Kentucky during 1806. Daniel Boone and a few sturdy frontiersmen had preceded him and were endeavoring to hold their ground in the midst of savage Indians. Driven by fear of the Indians, he took his family to Tennessee in 1808 and remained there for twenty years, engaged in pioneer

agriculture. When he took up government land in Illinois in 1828 McLean county, where he settled, was still in its infancy as an agricultural center, its resources undeveloped and its riches of soil unknown. There Josiah Brown died at the age of fifty years.

During the brief sojourn of the family in Kentucky, John W., son of Josiah Brown, was born in 1807, but practically all of his young life was passed in Tennessee, where he married Rachel Allen, a native of Overton county, that state. Accompanied by his family, in 1829 he joined his father in Illinois and two years later enlisted in the army for the Black Hawk war. At the close of that struggle he returned to his McLean county homestead, but in 1841 he moved his family to Missouri and settled in what is now Harrison county. Upon the organization of the county in 1846 he was elected the first sheriff. For twenty successive years he held the offices of county and circuit clerk. When the little town of Bethany (the county seat) was started a mile from his farm he was chosen the first postmaster, and with the help of his son, Thomas M., cut down the timber on what was to be the main street of the village. During the Civil war so many people were in financial trouble that, with customary generosity, he aided them by buying their land or becoming security on their notes, and as a result he became encumbered himself and never retrieved his fortunes. In 1847 his wife had died, leaving him with a large family, of whom the eldest, Thomas M., was born in Overton county, Tenn., January 26, 1829, and was eighteen at the death of the mother. The family were earnest members of the Christian Church and possessed the moral and religious stability characteristic of practically the entire pioneer element of our country. When the father died in 1873 at the age of sixty-six he was mourned throughout the entire county of his residence.

Two years after the death of his mother Thomas M. Brown left home in company with five other young men bound for California. They traveled by the old Sublett cutoff and the Truckee route. On the 22d of September they arrived at Steep Hollow, Nevada county, Cal., and the next month they camped near Sacramento, whence Mr. Brown went to Stockton and thence to Jamestown, Tuolumne county. No success rewarded his efforts as a miner. In February, 1850, still in company with his friends, he bought four yoke of oxen and a wagon and drove to Trinity county, where their oxen were wounded by arrows shot by the Indians and injured so seriously that it was necessary to kill them. Next Mr. Brown joined a company of sixteen men who tried to dam the river at Ounce bar, for the purpose of working the bed of the stream, but the plan failed and those interested lost all they had. As an example of the prices of that period, it may be stated that Mr. Brown paid \$4 for a paper of common tacks. In October, 1850, he moved to Weaverville, where he and another man took a contract to build a log cabin. Afterward he drove oxen, then bought an outfit of his own and also mined to some extent. In the fall of 1851 he went to Oregon gulch. A few months later he had a disastrous mining experience on French corral in Nevada county. Buying a store and hotel on the east fork of Salmon river in Klamath county, he spent several years there. In May, 1857, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Klamath county, his duty being to collect taxes from foreign miners.

After an absence from Missouri of eight years Mr. Brown returned home in the fall of 1858, traveling on the steamer Sonora to Panama, on the Aspinwall to Havana and on the Philadelphia to New Orleans, where he took

a river boat to Cairo, Ill., and from there finished the journey by stage. In 1860 he came across the plains accompanied by his family and worked at Orleans bar during the winter of 1860-61. In the fall of 1861 he was elected sheriff and continued as such until Klamath was disorganized, a part of it being absorbed by Humboldt county. In 1869 he again became interested in mining and was the sole owner of a large property on which he built a five-mile ditch and a sawmill, but the enterprise proved his financial ruin. After three years of vacation from the office of sheriff, in 1877 he was elected sheriff of Humboldt county. Eleven elections were held from that time until his death in 1907 and each time he was chosen to the same office, in which he proved exceedingly efficient, fearless and acceptable. In addition he served for eleven years as tax collector. His wife, Surrilda J. (Poynter) Brown, was born in Kentucky in 1831, and was reared in Illinois. Their marriage occurred in Missouri in 1847. The wife died about a year before the husband, and they are survived by a daughter, Martha Jane, wife of Henry B. Hitchings, of Eureka. Fraternally he was a Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk.

MARTIN T. WADDINGTON.—California has always been proud of her loyal, native-born sons and among them is Mr. Waddington, who was born in Waddington, Humboldt county, February 29, 1884, and is the son of Alexander Waddington, a native of Blackburn, Lancashire county, England, having been born there in 1844. He attended the public schools of that county and later engaged as weaver in the woolen mills of Blackburn. At the age of eighteen he decided to come to the United States and he then located in Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business for a few years, leaving there to come to California in 1867. Locating in Humboldt county, he homesteaded on a claim of eighty acres in the Eel river valley, where the store now stands. This claim was all unimproved, being covered with a heavy growth of underbrush and timber, but he commenced the clearing of it and at last put it into shape for farming and the building of his home. In 1894 he opened a small merchandise store on the home place and soon built up a good trade. This is the same fine store that the son has active charge of today. He also engaged in dairying for a short time, but the business of the store grew to such an extent that he was obliged to give up his farming interests and devote all his time to the store. He actively managed the business until 1906, when he retired to a well-earned rest, leaving the management of his affairs in the capable hands of his son Martin. He then moved to San Jose and there died in 1910. He was also interested in a stock ranch in Garberville and was always active in all political affairs of his county, and the postoffice, on the home place in the store, was named after him, Waddington. He was an active, industrious man and one who was well liked by every one in the community. He was a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M. He was married in Eureka, May 14, 1883, to Julia A. Branstetter, a native of Humboldt county, and she still resides on the home ranch with her son. Martin T. attended the schools of the Coffee Creek district until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the store to help his father. He has followed the general merchandise business ever since and has been very successful. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Royal Arch of Ferndale, B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. of Eureka. He was married January 20, 1912, to Enid Hindley, also a native of the county, and they have one child, Audrey.

THOMAS BAIRD.—The life which this narrative delineates began at Chipman, Queens county, New Brunswick, October 31, 1835, and closed in Humboldt county, Cal., February 22, 1908. Between these two dates there was an era of great activity, whose identification with California began with the arrival of Mr. Baird in San Francisco during 1858. Hearing of an opportunity to secure employment in the sawmills and logging camps of Humboldt county, he determined to come hither. An attack of typhoid fever had left him emaciated and enfeebled and in no condition for further ocean travel, but he boarded one of the vessels plying the waters along the coast country and at Trinidad (the customary landing place of that period) he was transferred to a surf-boat, from which he was washed out upon the beach and tossed to and fro by the waves. It was not until he had been washed upon the beach four times and then rolled back upon the breast of the angry surf that he was rescued by the men on the shore and taken to a house, unconscious and more dead than alive. When able to work he secured employment in the sawmill of John Vance in Eureka. Next he worked at a logging camp in Ryan slough.

As a partner of Allen McKay, David Evans and other men, familiar with the logging and milling business, Mr. Baird bought from the original firm of Duff & Ryan the plant now known as the Occidental mill. After having continued in the business until 1871 he disposed of his interest and formed a partnership with the late John M. Vance in the commission business, fitting up a wharf and warehouse at the foot of F street. During 1884 he purchased the water front property at the foot of E street since known as Baird's wharf, and to this he removed his warehouse. The Baird wharves were the steamship landings for the city and Mr. Baird acted as agent for the original steamer, Humboldt, from the time the vessel was built until it was lost near Point Gorda in 1895. After Eugene Woodin in 1901 had purchased his wharf property, which is now used by the North Pacific Steamship Company, he devoted his attention to an oversight of his property interests in the city and country. Besides land on Maple creek he owned a tract of one thousand acres on the Arcata road near the tannery and on that great ranch stood a shingle mill which he operated for some years. Fraternally he held membership with the Humboldt Lodge No. 77, of Odd Fellows, Mount Zion Encampment and the Veteran Odd Fellows Association. In Humboldt county, April 12, 1866, he married Lydia T. Vance, also born in Chipman, N. B., a sister of the late John M. Vance; she died June 1, 1901, leaving two sons, John R. and C. Alvin.

JOHN ROBERT BAIRD.—The local freight and passenger agent of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Eureka, was born in this city April 29, 1868, the son of the late Thomas Baird, a pioneer of the county, also represented on this page. John R. received his education in the public schools, supplemented by attendance at the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. After an association in the lumber business and transportation lines with his father, he succeeded the latter in 1894 as agent for the Humboldt Steamship Company and later for four years engaged as agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. During 1901 he came into the employ of the Eel River and Eureka Railroad Company, now the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, as freight agent at Eureka, which position he has since filled with recognized efficiency, and in January, 1915, he was made the local freight

and passenger agent. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Elks and Woodmen of the World. His marriage in 1894 united him with Miss Inez Stearns, who was born in Bradford, Maine, and by whom he has one son, John C. Baird.

HON. PIERCE HOWARD RYAN, SR.—Through years of effort in private mercantile affairs Major Ryan was equally effective in other activities and the same qualities that distinguished his business record were conspicuous in his political life. The Ryan family is of ancient Celtic lineage and he himself was proud to claim Ireland as his native land, yet there could be found no citizen more loyal to the United States and particularly to California than this almost lifelong resident of the new world and pioneer of the west. At the time he was brought across the ocean by his father he was a child of three years and his early recollections were of Boston, where he received his education and where he married. It was not long after the discovery of gold in the west that he resolved to leave the Atlantic coast for that of the Pacific and so the cosmopolitan tent city of San Francisco became his temporary headquarters early in the '50s, while in 1855, at the age of twenty-four years, he arrived in Humboldt county, self-reliant and thoroughly capable of earning a livelihood by business enterprise. Mercantile pursuits engaged his attention throughout the balance of his busy and all too brief existence. As the founder of the firm of Ryan & Dawson, which was later absorbed by the Ryan Dry Goods Company, and the proprietor of the concern popularly known as the White House, he was a pioneer merchant of Eureka and a leader in all the movements for the enlarging of patronage and the attracting of country customers to this excellent trading place.

Many men would have found the management and developing of such a business an all-sufficient task, but Mr. Ryan found ample leisure for participation in public enterprises and political movements, in addition to filling the office of commissioned major of the National Guard in California, a position that gave him the title by which he was generally known. At the time of his arrival in Eureka he found the city absolutely without fire protection and one of his first acts was to promote and assist in the organization of the volunteer fire department, a company that later did much to prevent undue loss by fire in the city. A forceful public speaker, with the ready wit of the Hibernian and the eloquence so often noted in the race, he united with this gift a splendid command of language, a thorough familiarity with national problems, a keen insight into the best methods of meeting public needs and an intense desire to promote the welfare of his county. As a member of the state assembly for one term and as state senator for two terms, he ably represented the interests of this district in the state legislature, where he promoted many valuable measures and was the author of the logging lien law to protect the rights of laborers in logging camps. His helpful life came to an end in 1889, when he was fifty-eight years of age and removed from Humboldt county one of its leading men, whose name is worthy of remembrance in local annals. By his marriage to Annie B. Rice, who was born in Nova Scotia and died in Humboldt county in May, 1913, he had six children, three of whom, Pierce H., Jr., George R. and Margaret I., are now living.

Pierce Howard Ryan, Jr., now city attorney of Eureka, was born in this city December 28, 1873, received a high school education here and in 1896 was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at

Ann Arbor, being admitted during the same year to practice before the supreme court of California. Elected city attorney of Eureka, in 1897, he was afterward chosen his own successor for four successive terms. In the practice of his profession he has gained a reputation, not only as an orator, but also as one of the leading lawyers of Northern California. He is a widower with one son, Pierce Howard, representing the fourth generation to bear that name in the Ryan family. Fraternally Mr. Ryan is identified with the Eagles and Elks, of which latter fraternity he is Exalted Ruler of Eureka Lodge, while along investment lines he has become associated with the Humboldt National Bank as a stockholder and director.

HAROLD GORDON GROSS, B. S., M. D.—In his twenty and more years of successful medical practice at Eureka and in that vicinity Dr. Gross has done more than to acquire a high professional reputation. He has worked with his brother physicians for the advancement of the projects which they have learned to believe will conserve the resources of the community by promoting efficiency, and he has co-operated with his fellow citizens generally in popular movements which have had the object of elevating social conditions or standards of living. As a private enterprise, outside of his professional work, he has been carrying on ranching on a large scale, owning the Butler Valley ranch, near Maple creek, this county, and though its operations are becoming rather extensive, he has enjoyed supervising them and taken keen pleasure in watching the development of this beautiful property.

Dr. Gross is of Canadian birth, a native of Sussex Vale, near Fredericton, New Brunswick, born September 1, 1867. In May, 1876, he came with his mother to Humboldt county, Cal., so that the greater part of his early education was received in the public schools in Eureka. In the year 1884 he went east to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, Mass., where he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. S. He had his professional preparation in the medical department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., graduating in 1891 with the degree of M. D. For some years following his graduation he was interne in the City hospital at Boston, but he returned to Eureka in 1893 to enter general practice, being thus engaged until within the last few years. Recently he took a thorough course at the Manhattan Hospital College, New York City, in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has since made a specialty of their treatment. Dr. Gross has been one of the interested workers in establishing ideal conditions at the Sequoia hospital, an institution of which Eureka has reason to be very proud, and he is serving as one of its staff as well as a director. His interest in all the activities of his profession is shown by his membership in the Humboldt County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is assistant surgeon for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and a member of the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons. During a busy career he has found many opportunities for helpful service in the course of his daily work, and he has been unselfish in attending to his patients and untiring in his efforts to give them the benefit of the most skillful modern treatment. He is very conscientious in keeping up-to-date in his profession.

The Doctor's fine property, the Butler valley ranch, near Maple creek, comprises sixteen hundred acres of valuable land, the greater part of which is still in timber, one hundred and fifty acres being in arable condition. Ten

acres have been planted in Spitzenberg apples. He has gone into dairying to some extent, having a herd of registered Jersey cattle, many of the Island strain. This fact is typical of everything that has been undertaken on the place. Dr. Gross is working toward the development of a model ranch, and he has made a wise beginning. He has acquired other business interests, being a director in the Humboldt Steamship Company.

In Eureka, July 22, 1898, Dr. Gross married Miss Lena Sweasey, a native daughter of this city, and they have a family of three children, James, Marian and Katherine.

HON. FREDERICK W. GEORGESON.—The name of Georgeson needs no introduction to the citizens of Humboldt county on account of the diversity of accomplishments that have been brought about or at least made possible through the efforts of Mr. Georgeson in the line of agriculture, milling and banking, as well as in his public capacity of mayor. However, it is undoubtedly true that the accomplishment that meant the most to the largest number of people was the part which he played in bringing to fruition the building of the railroad into Eureka. He worked unceasingly in the gathering of data regarding income and advantages to be derived from the extension of the road of the Northwestern Pacific from San Francisco to Eureka, and had it not been for the determination and persistency of Mr. Georgeson and his colleagues of the Humboldt County Railway Promotion committee it is probable that the road would not have materialized for at least twenty years.

In the veins of Mr. Georgeson flows the blood of Scotch ancestors and he himself is a native of that country, his birth occurring in Walls, Shetland Islands, Scotland, September 16, 1858, son of George and Catherine (Mouat) Georgeson, both of whom were descendants of old and honorable families in that country. The father was a prosperous merchant and ship-owner, owning several vessels which were engaged in cod and herring fishing. It had been the father's most cherished wish that the son would settle down in his native country and to that end he had laid elaborate plans, but these were destined to go unfulfilled, for in the meantime the son had had visions of even brighter prospects in the new world, and at the age of eighteen he bade farewell to home and friends and set out for the United States. When he arrived at his destination in California he had just \$20 left from the allowance which his father had given him, but he was not disturbed regarding the condition of his finances. Going to Sonoma county he turned his hand to whatever offered an honest livelihood, his chief occupation being as a clerk, following this also in Mendocino county, whither he went from Sonoma county. After another short stay in the last mentioned county he came to Humboldt county, in 1879, going directly to Blocksburg, where at the instigation of Mr. Helmke, for whom he worked in Sonoma county, he opened a merchandise business in which they were both interested. The business proved a splendid success and was continued for six years. With the means which Mr. Georgeson had in the meantime accumulated he was able to devote his attention to a line of business which had always been especially interesting to him, namely the wool business, with which he also had more or less to do while engaged in the merchandise business, wool being one of the commodities handled. He was thus enabled to make a special study of the various grades and became further familiar with the business by learning the mountain trails and becoming acquainted with the inhabitants. It has been said that no wool buyer in



F. W. Georgeson

the west traveled more miles or more thoroughly investigated the management of the sheep business than did he. As a representative of the firm of Shubert, Beale & Co., he traveled throughout the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, as well as in the states of Nevada and Oregon, his purchases at times amounting to one million pounds of wool a day. This business declined when the tariff upon wool was reduced, and finally, after a service of ten years with the firm mentioned, he resigned his position and in Eureka resumed wool operations, making purchases for a large eastern firm. Finally, however, he abandoned the business altogether, in 1896, and at the same time identified himself with the Humboldt County Bank. After the death of Cashier Libby he was elected to fill the office thus vacated, a position which he filled acceptably for twelve years. Subsequently he served as president of this institution for five years, from 1905 to 1911.

In 1910 Mr. Georgeson bought his present ranch of three hundred acres near Pepperwood, on Eel river, which is one of the show places of Humboldt county. Here he has erected a fine two-story country residence, with the suitable outbuildings, besides which he has built a laurel sawmill and a redwood shingle mill. As a protection to his ranch from the washing of the waters of the Eel river he has built a system of jetties at a cost of about \$10,000, which will protect his land against the further ravages of the turbulent Eel river. His land is as fertile as the valley of the Nile, and on it he raises alfalfa to perfection without irrigation, and he is enabled to cut four or five crops a year. It is his intention to keep and milk two hundred cows, an undertaking which will bring his income up to \$20,000 per annum. It is not too great praise to say that he has one of the finest ranches in the county, and he is constantly on the lookout to improve its fertility and productive capacity.

As an indication of the regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens came his election to the office of mayor of Eureka in 1911. He filled the office to the entire satisfaction of those who had been responsible for his election, and he was solicited to continue in the office, but repeated solicitation was unavailing, as his personal interests demanded his constant attention and necessitated his removal to Pepperwood, hence the impossibility of again becoming a candidate for the office.

On November 26, 1886, Mr. Georgeson married Miss Ellen T. Thompson, a native of Iowa, where their marriage took place. She was the daughter of J. F. Thompson, an account of whose many accomplishments will be found in his sketch, elsewhere in this volume. Three children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Georgeson: Franklin T., an architect of high repute in Eureka, a graduate of the department of architecture at Berkeley, and an account of whose life will be found in this volume; Donald, who is employed in the office of the Standard, having full charge of that paper; and Frederick W., Jr., at home with his parents. In addition to the many interests already enumerated Mr. Georgeson owns the Larabee tract, containing two hundred twenty acres, which he is now subdividing and selling off in five, ten and twenty acre tracts. This property is located on Larabee creek tributary to Eel river, is rich in soil and well adapted to horticulture and agriculture, especially the raising of alfalfa and potatoes. Mr. Georgeson was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., Eureka, exalted

to R. A. degree in Humboldt Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., is a member of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T.; Oakland Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; also Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.

Through his own earnest perseverance and adherence to high principles in all of his transactions he has carved out for himself a career which he may well look back upon with pride, and is today in possession of the well deserved respect and confidence of the entire community.

HON. JOHN H. G. WEAVER.—To have been chosen the first president of the Humboldt County Bar Association and to have been retained in the office as its sole incumbent is no slight honor, and it is a matter worthy of more than trivial mention that one should be prominently associated with the bar of the same city for a period of nearly forty years, taking charge of cases that involve legal technicalities, winning frequent victories in the most exacting and intricate court trials, and rising into prominence as advocate and counselor. Such honors have come to Mr. Weaver and such prominence has been his in a long association with the bar of Eureka and Humboldt county, where he has been a resident through years of successful activity. In seeking a location for the practice of law he came west from Michigan, where his previous life had been passed and his education obtained. A native of Coldwater, Branch county, that state, he was born September 6, 1846, and was attending school at the outbreak of the Civil war. At the age of eighteen years, February 22, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, Army of the Cumberland. He served until after the close of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged September 23, 1865. After he had completed the studies of the high schools at Quincy and Coldwater, Mich., he took the scientific course in Hillsdale College and was graduated in 1872 with the degree of B. S. Having begun the study of law in an office at Coldwater, he later entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1874. During the same year he was admitted to practice before the courts of Michigan. Immediately thereafter he removed to Kansas and was principal of La Cygne Schools for two years.

A school teacher at Arcata for a year after his arrival in Humboldt county during April of 1876, Mr. Weaver came to Eureka in 1877 and has engaged in law practice here ever since. The Republican party has had in him an experienced and wise local leader and he has been deservedly conspicuous in all of the party affairs here. For one term he served as city attorney of Eureka and in the sessions of 1883 and 1885 he represented the county as assemblyman in the state legislature. Fraternally he was made a Mason in La Cygne (Kan.) Lodge, but since 1878 he has been a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M. Since 1886 he has been honored with the office of commander of Colonel Whipple Post No. 49, G. A. R., at Eureka, and in all of that period he has led the Grand Army in its local philanthropies, its kindnesses to the living and its tributes of honor for the dead. By his marriage to Miss Flora Williams, a native of Indiana, he has two daughters, Charlotte and Bonita, both graduates of the University of California and young ladies of culture, training and accomplishments. The younger daughter at present is a teacher in the Madera (Cal.) high school.

GEORGE W. OWSLEY.—Almost phenomenally successful in his various undertakings, and especially so in his real estate ventures, George W. Owsley, of the firm of Hunter & Owsley, of Eureka, is today one of the leading men of that vicinity and of Humboldt county. He was for a number of years associated with the lumber industry, when a young man, and now owns extensive timber lands in this county. He also owns valuable farm lands, and has mining interests in Alaska which are as yet undeveloped but are undoubtedly of great value. He has been closely associated with the financial and commercial life of Eureka for many years and is accredited as one of the most reliable and trustworthy members of the community. He is prominent in all matters which tend toward the development of the community and municipal progress and social betterment, and is a prominent factor in the governmental affairs of the city.

Mr. Owsley is a native of Illinois, having been born in Pike county, October 11, 1861. His father was William Owsley and his mother Deborah (Johnson) Owsley. The father was a farmer and when George W. was five years old he removed with his family to Holt county, Mo., where the son grew to manhood. The father died many years ago in Missouri, and the mother passed her last years in Eureka, at the home of her son. There were eight children in the family, of whom only three are living at the present time: the respected citizen of Eureka, and two sisters, who reside in San Francisco.

The boyhood days of Mr. Owsley were spent in Missouri on his father's farm, where he assisted with the farm work and attended the public schools in his district. When nineteen years of age he determined to come to California, and made the trip alone, reaching Sacramento in 1880. There he remained for three months, when he came to Eureka, and has since that time made his home in Humboldt county. For a time he worked in the woods, being first employed by Charles Hill. Later he was employed in the construction work of the railroad on Elk river.

The marriage of Mr. Owsley took place at Bridgeville, Cal., uniting him with Miss Lizzie Donaldson, a native of Oregon, and the daughter of William and Martha Donaldson. Her parents removed from Portland, Ore., to Eureka when she was but four years of age, and she grew to womanhood in Humboldt county, receiving her education in the public schools. She has borne her husband three children, Grace, Mamie and Le Roy.

Following his marriage Mr. Owsley lived for a time at Rohnerville, where he made his home for some twenty-four years. During the great mining excitement of 1898 he went to Alaska on a prospecting trip but returned that same fall. He then engaged in the real estate business at Rohnerville, buying and selling real estate and making a specialty of redwood lands. He has become heavily interested in timber lands and at present owns one thousand and five acres of tan oak and pine, two hundred acres of which is good producing farm land. He also owns much other real estate and residence property, including a ranch of one hundred and eighty acres on Elk river, a residence property in Ferndale, and a residence in Eureka, where he makes his home.

In addition to his timber and land interests Mr. Owsley is associated with various financial and commercial interests in Eureka and is one of the stockholders in the Humboldt National Bank in Eureka. He is also part owner

in a gold and ruby mining property in Alaska which promises to prove of great value. There are ten members of the corporation and altogether their property covers an area of four thousand acres.

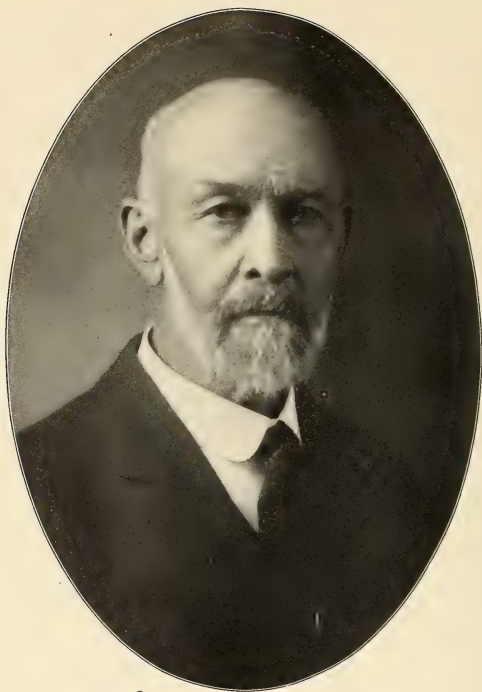
Both Mr. and Mrs. Owsley are well known throughout Humboldt county, and in Eureka they are especially well and favorably known and possess a wide circle of warm friends. Mrs. Owsley has been her husband's close companion and true helpmeet through all the years of their married life, and he gives her credit for a large measure of his splendid success. He has won his way up through the force of his own energy, his ability and willingness to work hard and his determination to carry out any undertaking that he enters upon. His judgment is clear and logical, and this has enabled him to make his investments in such a manner that his returns have been certain and have come soon. Altogether he is one of the most desirable citizens that Humboldt county boasts and is today a power for progress and well-being in the community.

FRANK R. SWEASEY—Of the law firm of Leiss & Sweasey, in San Francisco, is a Humboldt county "boy" who is making so good that the home folks are quite justified in feeling proud of him. Mr. Sweasey is the son of Richard and Annie M. (Wilson) Sweasey, and was born in Eureka, December 20, 1875. He received his early education in the Eureka public schools, and still keeps in close and friendly touch with the friends and companions of those "barefoot" days. After graduating from high school he completed a three years' scientific course at the University of California. Afterwards he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of LL. B.

Although he chose an eastern school for his alma mater, this loyal son never for a moment contemplated deserting his native state, and immediately on receiving his sheep-skin he returned to San Francisco, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in 1901, being associated with Nathan H. Frank, the leading maritime lawyer of San Francisco; thereafter for five years he was in the office of Gillett & Cutler, and for two years of that time was in charge of their Eureka office. In 1909-10 he was appointed the first attorney for the Superintendent of Banks of the State of California, serving under the then Superintendent Alden Anderson. Mr. Sweasey formed his present partnership with Mr. Emil Leiss in 1912, under the firm name of Leiss & Sweasey, and together they have builded a most enviable business reputation.

Mr. Sweasey, despite his business success and popularity in the Golden Gate city, has never forgotten Eureka, or lost his affectionate interest in the affairs of Humboldt county. He still maintains his business relations with his native city, and has many interests here. Probably the most important of these is the Humboldt Steamship Company, of which he is secretary and member of the board of directors.

The greatest compliment which he has paid to his home county, however, lies in the fact that he chose his wife from among her daughters, the present Mrs. Sweasey being the former Miss Barbara Ann McLeod, native of Fortuna, Humboldt county. In San Francisco both Mr. and Mrs. Sweasey have a wide circle of friends, and Mr. Sweasey is a member of the San Francisco Bar Association, the Commonwealth Club and the Economic Club, the latter two numbering among their membership the most influential and progressive men of California.



James Berry Brown

JAMES BERRY BROWN was born July 12, 1837, in Camden, Preble county, Ohio. He was the scion of a long puissant line of ancestors commencing almost at the threshold of the pioneers of American freedom. Possessed with the stimulus of a high ambition and the heritage of a sturdy ancestral stock, he has proved himself the heir of moral purity and excellence and of great educational force and power in the community in which he has lived for the last fifty-three years.

All his ancestors were Friends or Quakers in religious faith, and the earlier ones came to this country with the William Penn colonists near the close of the seventeenth century, and settled near Camden, New Jersey. Later they moved to Virginia, and still later from there to North Carolina, where they were at the time of the Revolutionary war. After this they divided on the slavery question, the proslavery wing going further south, finally becoming slaveholders, and those opposed to slavery came north and settled in Ohio, near Circleville and in Preble county, where they formed, with other Friends, quite a colony. Mr. Brown's mother, Nancy (Berry) Brown, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her parents were Scotch Covenanters, or Presbyterians. His grandfather served with William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812.

As soon as he was old enough he attended school, such as they had in those days. In the fall of 1847 the family moved to Lee county, Iowa, where he also attended school until the spring of 1849, when his father, as did many others, caught the gold fever, and started across the plains to California with ox teams. Although he was only twelve years of age at this time, his father, before starting for California, put him to work with a neighbor farmer for the summer at \$4 per month. His father, however, soon returned from California, broken in health, and James Berry was thrown upon his own resources not only for his own living and education, but he had to assist the family as well.

He received his early education in the schools of Ohio, and finally, after they had moved to Iowa, by dint of the strictest economy, he was enabled to attend the state normal department of the University of Iowa in 1855 and 1856, where he could not stay to graduate, but did stay long enough to receive from the head of that department a certificate entitling him to teach in the state of Iowa "all the English branches." He taught his first school in Cincinnati, Appanoose county, Iowa. He was then only nineteen years of age and in that school he enrolled sixty-four pupils, ranging from five to twenty-one years of age—indeed a big task for the first school of a young man of only nineteen years. His school must have been a success, for he taught there three years. When not teaching he was going to school, working on the farm and in the mills to get means to acquire more schooling that he might be the better prepared for educational work—his chosen life work.

With the Pike's Peak gold excitement in the spring of 1859 came the "parting of the ways" which comes to most men. He caught the fever, like many others, and in May, 1859, he, his brother, Jesse R. Brown, and another partner, drove from his father's home in Iowa for Pike's Peak, elated and hopeful of great success. He left a father and mother, a brother and three sisters, expecting to return soon. But they never met again. Before they reached Pike's Peak they changed their plans and headed for California, the land of gold and sunshine. After a long, slow and tedious journey through

deserts, over mountains and across plains they arrived in Butte county, on September 30, 1859.

His first work in California was herding sheep on Table Mountain. The following summer he worked on a farm near Chico. It was here he cast his first vote, which was for Abraham Lincoln, the martyr and the greatest man of his time. It took nerve to so cast a vote in some places in this state at that time. The state was then in a political turmoil. Speakers were then going up and down the state discussing the great question that was disrupting the Union, and the state was saved to the Union only by a hair's breadth. The rebel sentiment was strong in many parts of the state.

Mr. Brown was in San Mateo county when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He attended the great Union demonstration on July 4th of that year in San Francisco, where General Sumner (who had just succeeded Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who had for some time been in command of the Department of the Pacific, and who was later one of the leading generals in the Confederate army) was the notable in the great procession and demonstration.

Mr. Brown, then as now, was loyal to the core, and on November 26, 1861, at the Presidio, enlisted in the first regiment that was mustered to go east, via isthmus, into active service at the front. But to his great disappointment the regiment was retained on this coast, split into small detachments, which detachments relieved the regulars stationed at the various localities so they could be taken east where hostilities between the north and south had commenced. Mr. Brown's company and one other were sent to Santa Barbara, where they remained until April, 1862, when they were returned to San Francisco Bay and landed on Alcatraz Island. They remained there but a short time when they were sent to Fort Humboldt, in Humboldt county, where they remained in the service until their terms had expired and they were then taken to San Francisco and discharged. In 1864 their service in Humboldt county consisted mainly in tramping over the mountains suppressing the uprisings of the Indians.

Having seen much of Humboldt county during this service, and having formed a favorable opinion of the county, he decided to return to it; so, on January 5, 1865, he took passage on the old bark *Jeanette*, Captain Smith in command, and after a voyage of twenty-nine days, with nothing left to eat but salt codfish, pea-soup, hot cakes and coffee, landed at the foot of F street in Eureka.

In coming here it was his purpose to again take up the vocation of teaching. His first position was as teacher of the Bucksport school, where he remained three years. In April, 1868, he was elected principal of the Eureka schools, and in the following November he was appointed county superintendent of schools. He filled these positions jointly until the end of 1874, when he declined reelection as county superintendent, and devoted his whole time to his work as principal of the Eureka schools. In the fall of 1886 he was again elected county superintendent of schools. He then resigned as principal of the Eureka schools and devoted his whole time to his duties as superintendent. He served as superintendent in all twenty-two years, and as teacher in this county thirty-two and one-half years. He has been engaged in educational work in this county for forty-eight and one-half years.

Mr. Brown is of a positive, unbending nature, and maintained the strictest discipline in school—severe at times—and some thought on occasions too

severe and needlessly so. He was an enthusiastic worker in the school room, and had the faculty of awaking in his pupils the same enthusiastic spirit he possessed, as well as the faculty of imparting to them the knowledge he had gained.

While he demanded and compelled the most rigid deportment in the school room, the most exact compliance with his rules of government, he was genial without and held the highest esteem and respect of his pupils, and we believe, among the thousands that attended his school, not one can be found today that does not honor and respect him—proud that they had once been a pupil of his—and all feel that his teachings and the influence he exerted upon them while they were under him have largely moulded their lives in the right direction and are proud to call him teacher. The influence upon their lives of his sterling integrity and his moral purity and excellence can never be fully known, but undoubtedly it has assisted largely in the betterment of their lives, and thereby in the upbuilding of this community.

The teacher of our youth attunes the chords that stretch far down through the coming centuries and as they are attuned so will they resound.

Mr. Brown recognized the fact that a school should fit the pupil for the struggle of life, and not to relieve him from it; that an education should not be a surface shine, but should evolve character and fit the pupil for the opportunity when it comes, and it comes at least once in a lifetime to all.

Many of his recommendations while superintendent of schools of this county have been formulated and enacted into laws and are now a portion of the laws of this state governing our school system.

This man stands out preeminently as an educator, the upbuilder of character, the moulder of moral sentiment—the man who, probably more than any other man in the community, instilled into the rising generation truthfulness of thought which leads to honesty of action.

It is great consolation to him in his advanced years to have his old pupils, now many of them the fathers and mothers of families, come to him and renew the old-time memories of by-gone school days, as they frequently do.

Mr. Brown was made a Mason in 1868, is a past master of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which lodge he has been secretary for thirty-five years, and which office he now fills. His reports to the Grand Lodge of Masons of California are models of neatness, full and concise in statements, and perfect in form—so much so that they have attracted the attention of the Grand Lodge.

He helped organize what was known as the Eureka Guard, from which grew the present company of the Naval Reserve, and which was a company of the National Guard of California. It was organized in 1879. He was elected first lieutenant at its organization and afterwards captain; was finally commissioned and mustered brigadier-general of the Sixth Brigade of the National Guard of California, and is now on the retired list as such.

He is a charter member of Colonel Whipple Post No. 49, G. A. R., and a past commander of the post. His love of country and interest in the growth of patriotic sentiment is second to none. He takes great interest in the Grand Army and loves to meet with the boys of '61 to '65 around the camp-fire and hear them spin their old-time war stories.

His present family consists of his wife, Adele Cummings Brown, a daughter, Katherine Lueve Brown, and himself.

The above is a brief sketch of his life—nothing in it startling, strange or heroic; yet it shows an effort to accomplish the best that was in him, and, through his calling, the impress for good he has made upon the consciences of the thousands of youths of our land is far-reaching, beyond estimate, and cannot be measured in dollars and cents. He was and is a man of high ideals and his aim was to so teach and act that those who went forth from under his tuition should have like ideals. The best one can do is equal to the best any other one can do. Pompey buys a brush, whitewashes a fence, and earns fifty cents. This is the best he can do. Patti sings a song and earns \$1500. Millet paints "The Angelus" and earns \$150,000. If each does his best, isn't each entitled to equal credit?

Today Mr. Brown is honored and respected by all his grown-up pupils, by his neighbors and friends, by all who know him, as being a man of sterling integrity, of moral purity and force, of truthfulness in thought, of honesty in action. His sun will go down, but his influence for good will live on and on, always tending towards the light.

JOHN U. HALTINER.—From the age of eighteen years Mr. Haltinner has made his home in the United States, having at that time crossed the ocean from his native country, Switzerland, in the hope that the new world might afford to him greater advantages than appeared to be offered in the land of his birth. The fact of having an uncle in Santa Rosa caused him to come at once to the Pacific coast and to seek the county-seat of Sonoma county, where in the brewing plant of the uncle he found immediate employment. The privations of early poverty had made him self-reliant and natural endowments of industry and perseverance aided him in his effort to rise out of the class of lowly paid day laborers. It became possible for him in the course of a few years to buy the brewing plant from his uncle, to whom eventually he sold the property.

A long identification with the brewing business in Santa Rosa was followed by the removal of Mr. Haltinner to Eureka in 1895 and here he bought the Eureka brewery, formerly owned by P. McAllenan, a plant somewhat small in dimensions, but characterized by the excellence of its brew. For seven years he continued the business without any partner, but at the expiration of the time he formed an association with A. Johnson, the two remaining together doing business under the name of the Humboldt Brewing Company for eighteen months, when they sold out to Mr. Kuehnrich, who in turn sold to the present owners. In 1905 he made a trip to Switzerland, Germany and France, and after some time passed in those countries returned to Eureka and entered the employ of the Humboldt Brewing Company. He had charge of their steam beer plant until 1908, when he resigned and retired from active business affairs, since which time he has lived quietly at his home, No. 279 Hillsdale avenue, and with his wife and three children has held the confidence of associates and the warm regard of friends. Humboldt county has in him a stanch believer in its future prosperity and a firm advocate of all those measures calculated to promote the common welfare.



Lewis S. East.



Elizabeth C. East

LEWIS SHERMAN EAST.—A son of one of the pioneer families in Humboldt county, Cal., and one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the vicinity of Alton is Lewis S. East, a prominent man in the affairs of the county, where he has recently been chosen president of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau, being prominently connected also with many other interests and enterprises in that part of the state.

The father of Lewis S. East was John Samuel East, a native of London, England, where he was a farmer. Before his marriage he went to Australia, and at Adelaide was united with Miss Sarah Jane Sweeney, a native of Dublin, Ireland. In Australia Mr. East followed farming, giving it up in 1861, when he brought his family to California, by sailing vessel, landing at San Francisco. Until 1863 he resided in Marin county, in that year coming to Humboldt county. Settlement was first made on Eel river island at the mouth of the river; from there removal was made to Cuddeback, where Mr. East started to take up a claim, but the Indians were so troublesome that he had to take his family into Hydesville for safety, thence later going to Rohnerville. There he was engaged in making shaved shingles for about two years, after which he purchased a sixty-five acre ranch on Eel river bottom, one mile below Alton, on which he made great improvements, residing there until his death, January 2, 1891, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife died in 1895, at the age of fifty-three.

There were nine children in the East family, the two oldest having been born in Australia: Daniel J. is a stock rancher residing at Iaqua, Cal.; Edward G., a commission merchant, resides in Eureka; Adeline, who was born in Marin county, became the wife of A. L. Zahner, proprietor of the Star Hotel, Fortuna; John R. is a farmer and retired rancher, residing near Alton; William J. is a dairyman and race horse driver at Rohnerville; Lewis S. is the subject of this sketch; Sarah J. died at the age of nineteen; Mary died at six years of age; Emily Theresa is now the widow of Seth Drake of Fortuna.

Lewis Sherman East was born at Rohnerville November 19, 1870, and grew up on the farm in the Eel River valley. He was married December 17, 1896, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Davis, of Alton, the daughter of Harrison Davis, a native of Ross county, Ohio. Mrs. Davis was in maidenhood Margaret Keating, a native of London, England. She was raised in Australia until seventeen, when she came to Humboldt county, Cal. Here occurred her marriage to Mr. Davis. He became the owner of a farm on McDiarmid Prairie, making his home there until accidentally killed by a train in 1906. His widow still makes her home in the vicinity of Alton. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mrs. East, who was next to the oldest, was reared and educated here. Mr. and Mrs. East have one child, Ethel M., who is a freshman in the University of California at Berkeley.

Aside from the management of the East Brothers ferry, one mile below Alton on the Eel river, which he personally operated for ten years, Mr. East has been engaged in farming, dairying and stock raising; his present farm consists of one hundred ten acres of bottom land and sixty-five acres of grazing land. He is breeding thoroughbred and high grade Jersey cattle, having a herd of forty-two milch cows. He owns an orchard of seventeen acres where he raises fine apples, shipping fifteen hundred boxes per year.

Mr. East is the president of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau, to

which office he was elected in August, 1914. The other officers of this bureau are: H. E. Adams, of Carlotta, Cal., vice-president; C. J. McConnaha, secretary and business manager; A. H. Christensen, farm adviser. The four directors at large are: F. A. Cummings, Ferndale; E. B. Bull, Ft. Seward; F. A. Newell, Fortuna; and F. E. Morrell, Arcata. Besides these there is a director elected from each of the thirteen farm centers in the county.

Numerous other companies claim the attention of Mr. East, for besides the above-mentioned position, he is a director in the Ferndale Agricultural (Fair) Association, vice-president of the Dairy Association at Ferndale, a member of the Ferndale Cow Testing Association and of the Rohnerville Percheron Horse Company, of which he is also treasurer, this company owning the celebrated gray imported Percheron stallion, Idumea, five years old, weighing twenty-one hundred and thirty pounds, and costing \$4,800. Mr. East is also president of the Eel River Valley Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1914 for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the Eel River Valley. He is a member of the Republican county central committee.

Fraternally Mr. East is a member of Eel River Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., at Rohnerville, of Hydesville Encampment, I. O. O. F., and is past officer in both. He and his wife are members of the Rebekahs at Hydesville. Mr. East likewise holds membership in the Golden Star Parlor, N. S. G. W., at Alton, having been through the chairs.

COGGESHALL LAUNCH & TOW BOAT CO.—The important factor in the life and prosperity of every seaport is necessarily its shipping. The value of its imports and exports, combined with the size, number and efficiency of its carriers, registers on the commercial thermometer the size and importance of the port in the business world. Had an article been written about the close of the nineteenth century on the shipping industry as connected with the inland waters of the Humboldt bay, it would have touched upon the now obsolete wind-jammer, at the present time relegated to ancient history as regards the commerce of the Pacific coast ports very much as is the whaler of Atlantic coast ports; superseded in her work and importance by the modern steamer of much greater tonnage and carrying capacity. The steamer propelled by its own power combines efficiency, despatch and economy impossible in the deposed wind-jammer. As great a change as is noticeable in the large outside cargo carriers may be noticed in the class and character of bottoms used in the inland waters of the bay. Were the bay business handled today with the same equipment used at the time the wind-jammer handled the commerce of this port and were the crude methods of that time still in vogue, the despatch demanded by the outside vessels while in the bay completing cargoes could never be given.

The inland transportation of the Humboldt bay is an auxiliary of the outside. Methods on the bay have advanced and system has been inaugurated where formerly it was "every man for himself." As far as the steamer is ahead of the practically discarded sailing ship, so far are the bay craft of the present day ahead of the class of boats used in the olden times. During the opening year of the twentieth century the transportation of two million shingles from some mill up in one of the sloughs to the tackle of a ship would have taken a large share of the lighter equipment of the bay. The pike-pole navigators, several of whom were doing business then, would have been

utilized in the task. Today an order for five million shingles delivered alongside would give no one any particular concern. They would be loaded on lighters, of which there are several capable of handling from one million to a million and a half. The load would be taken in tow by a launch of sufficient power to handle and dock a large steamer. More easily than under the old system one million shingles were handled, this whole large lot would be docked alongside. The modern launch, equipped with from fifty to one hundred or more horse-power, has taken the place of the picturesque relic of the "good old days" and the man with the pike pole. Shipping coming in from outside demands the services of a force of longshoremen greatly in excess of the number required in former days when the men went to the vessels, taking cargo in the stream and at wharves several miles distant from the city wharves, mostly in row boats or in small and unreliable launches. Today the gasoline marine engine is conceded to be as reliable as steam, and no matter what number of men may be required to work a ship, they are put aboard from a large launch with celerity and certainty.

In the olden times large picnics were handled by means of small lighters which were tied up to a central wharf. When a load was procured the picnickers were towed down the bay to the desired place. Today when there is a picnic, with an attendance of upwards of four thousand, a service is inaugurated composed of powerful, comfortable boats, capable of carrying from one hundred to two hundred persons, and these leave for the picnic grounds at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes. Formerly parties wishing to go to the trans-bay town of Samoa hired a row boat and pulled across. Many times a breeze would spring up prior to their return, making the bay choppy, so that the rowers would return drenched to the skin. In former days vessels wanting boiler water and loading at points on the bay where the desired article was not obtainable, were under the necessity of leaving their docks and steaming to Eureka to secure water before going to sea. At present vessels wishing oil and water lay at their dock and an oil or water barge comes alongside giving them whichever they desire, the ship thus being saved delay and consequently saved money as well.

These comparisons between conditions on the bay in the past and at the present time are not made in a spirit of criticism. The methods and equipments of those days were sufficient for the then requirements. When the need for larger, better service came, there were men ready to embrace the opportunity. The result is that the waterfront is up-to-date. Steamship men and travelers are quick to appreciate the launch service on the Humboldt. Those who have visited at every port on the Pacific concede that the launches here are superior in equipment, design and comfort to any vessels of the same class on the entire coast. In 1912 the underwriters of San Francisco were considering the advisability of accepting risks on launches and sent their representative to survey the launches on the Humboldt bay. As a result they adopted them as a standard to which the San Francisco launches must adhere in order to be considered insurable risks.

One June morning ten or more years ago a transparency reading "Coggeshall Launch Co., Ferry to Samoa," appeared at the foot of F street, Eureka, (this street being the launch center of the port). Capt. W. Coggeshall was the "Company," being himself president, secretary, office boy, ticket taker, and master of the little boat of twenty-passenger capacity which he had

purchased from William McDade, the Humboldt bay shipbuilder who since has made a reputation as a master builder extending from Puget sound to the Pacific coast. No one knew anything about Captain Coggeshall except that he evidently was a Yankee and smilingly stated that he was from Nantucket, an island off the Massachusetts coast. When he left on his scheduled trips across the bay on the little boat, the Island Home, the transparency was left to "hold down the job" until he returned. The trim boat attracted favorable attention, but there were already two or three small power boats on the bay and the people did not understand how another launch could support its owner. Yet within three months Captain Coggeshall had designed the Nantucket, Mr. McDade had built the boat and it was in commission, for a long time running as the Pomona. The next step of the venturesome Captain was the building of an office and the taking in of the transparency. It was thereupon freely predicted that the building of the large boat would financially ruin the owner, for the Nantucket was the first passenger launch in the port and there seemed little use for such a vessel. Yet within a year a third launch was designed and built, the next year a fourth was added, a year later a fifth was added to the possessions of the company, this being the Wannacomet. Two years later the Miacomet was launched and put into commission. The first boat was built thirty feet in length with seven horsepower; the last boat was sixty-five feet long, with one hundred and thirty-five horse-power.

After having operated an exclusive passenger service for the first two years, Captain Coggeshall then bought one small lighter. At the present time, either through purchase or by building, he has come into the ownership of eleven. The first lighter carried fifteen tons cargo and the last one was built for two hundred tons. The company, which is now capitalized at \$50,000, owns the six launches and eleven lighters, employs a superintendent and from sixteen to twenty men, and has the reputation of working its men the shortest hours and paying them the highest wages of any company of a similar nature operating on any Pacific coast port. About 1911 the company purchased the ferry steamer Antelope from the Hammond Lumber Company, together with their lighters and good-will, that concern being a competitor in a way.

The Marine Exchange of Humboldt bay was started by Captain Coggeshall about 1909. Finding that the general public were in ignorance concerning the movement of vessels in San Francisco harbor and along the coast, he established the exchange in order to systematize such information and to serve as an auxiliary to the general business of the shippers. From its nature it is of course not a money-making proposition. About 1907 the Captain made a contract with the government to operate as United States mail contractor on all the steam schooners running between Eureka and San Francisco. Prior to that time the mail had come to Eureka on two steamship lines exclusively. Through his system every steamer between this port and San Francisco became a mail steamer and the efficiency of the service was greatly enhanced. It had not been uncommon for an interval to occur of three days between mails, but under the present system the port practically has one mail in and one mail out every day, the exceptions being infrequent. All the lighters and launches of the company were designed by the Captain and built by Mr. McDade. During the Pacific coast visit of the

great American fleet the Captain took the Nantucket and Wannacomet to Monterey bay and San Francisco, where they attracted perhaps a greater degree of admiring attention than any other boats in evidence. The reputation of the company for reliable service is fully established and each year they handle three hundred thousand passengers between Eureka and the various places of call on the bay.

When the company took over the New Era park about 1910 its only claim to notoriety was a broken-down wharf, a redwood open dance platform and several acres of fine trees. Within three months from the date of transfer New Era park opened up with a casino, 70x150 feet, with a fine floor and modern appointments. In point of excellent floor and size of the building, Humboldt bay now has the best recreation park and Casino north of San Francisco. The first Chautauqua ever held in northern California had its headquarters on these grounds, the Casino being used as the auditorium. This article is not written for the purpose of exploiting the Coggeshall Launch & Tow Boat Company; yet it is impossible to treat of the bay transportation business without dwelling upon the individual and the concern responsible for the remarkable transformation of the past decade. Business made the great improvement in transportation and Captain Coggeshall happened to be the man to work everything out to a definite end. There will always be an opportunity at this port. Humboldt bay will be a standard in marine matters as long as there are practical men to take advantage of the local opportunity. Shipping and commerce are here and the bay business therefore must necessarily prosper as long as it is under the superintendence of men who thoroughly understand the work and its requirements.

J. S. MURRAY.—Though not one of the oldest citizens of Eureka, Humboldt county, Mr. Murray holds the record among its present inhabitants for longest continuous residence—from 1858 to the present time. For several years previously the family had been settled in Humboldt county. He is now living retired, but by no means inactive, his beautiful lawn, flower and vegetable gardens making his home one of the features of the neighborhood in which it is located, and all cared for by his own labor. The Murray family have contributed much to the best citizenship of the place, and the father, the late John S. Murray, the first representative of the family, made many of the original surveys in Humboldt county.

John S. Murray was a native of Scotland, born at Dysart, near Edinburgh, where he passed his early years. When a young man he went out to New Zealand. There he married Janie S. Deuchar, who was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and they continued to live in New Zealand until after the birth of their eldest two children. Attracted by the stories of gold discoveries in California, these adventurous young people determined to try their fortune, and in 1849 came to this country, arriving at San Francisco. After two years' residence in that city they came up to Humboldt bay, which Mr. Murray had first visited in December, 1850, during the gold excitement at Gold Bluff. He returned to San Francisco, and in the spring came back with his family, landing in what is now Humboldt county May 31st with his wife and two children. They first lived at Arcata (then called Union) for several years, in 1858 moving to Eureka, where a permanent home was made. Mr. Murray was engaged almost exclusively at his profession, surveying, for which he found plenty of demand, and was considered so skillful and reliable

that he was chosen county surveyor several times. He lived to the age of sixty-four years, surviving his wife, who died when about fifty-five years old. J. S. is the eldest of their four children; Margaret S. died in Humboldt county; George D., of Eureka, born at Arcata, is judge of the Superior court; Lucy A., born at Arcata, is the wife of Daniel O. Barto, who resides at Urbana, Ill., being connected with the University of Illinois.

J. S. Murray was born March 17, 1848, so he has lived in Humboldt county from the age of three years. His education was begun at Arcata, but acquired mostly at Eureka, where he has lived ever since he removed thither with his parents in the year 1858. During his business life he was engaged principally in clerical work, being a bookkeeper by profession. He began in the employ of L. C. Schmidt & Co., hardware merchants, was subsequently with the H. H. Buhne Company, in the same line, and later became connected with A. W. Randall, real estate operator, who afterward had a private bank and in time a state bank. After Mr. Randall's failure, he took a position with Belcher & Crane, who carried on an abstract business, remaining with them for a period of five or six years. He is now living retired, one of the most esteemed residents of Eureka. During his long association with various business houses of the city he became acquainted with many residents of the place, by all of whom he is regarded with the utmost respect, for his kindly disposition, modest character and sterling personal qualities. Mr. Murray built the pleasant cottage home at No. 1407 Fifth street which he and his wife have occupied for many years, and the beautiful lawn, profusion of flowers, shrubbery and vegetable garden show the loving care which Mr. Murray bestows upon them. The place is a veritable landmark of Eureka. Fraternally he is a Mason, and a past master of the blue lodge at Eureka.

In 1872 Mr. Murray was married at Eureka to Miss Mary W. Cutten, a native of Nova Scotia, who came to this city in the '60s with her father, Robert D. Cutten, at that time a widower with a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Cutten was a ship carpenter and spar maker, and after a time became engaged in the manufacture of shingles. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have had three children: Jane, who is the wife of H. A. Buck and living in San Francisco; Edward S., of Eureka, and Keith C., who lives at San Francisco. The parents are members of the Unitarian Church, with which all the family have been associated.

EDGAR C. COOPER.—Since the world began, affairs of state and of government have ever attracted the attention of the most able men of the age, challenging their greatest powers, and closely associating them with the intimate details of the life of city, state or nation, and ultimately, in its largest sense, with the progress of the world. This is particularly so in these later days when the science of government has been recognized, and the political life of a man lasts only so long as he serves the people—or at least keeps them thinking that he does. This last, however, is increasingly difficult, and it is quite safe to say that in the commonwealth of California, the men who today hold offices in the state are of the finest that are to be found here or elsewhere. Among this class may be named the present president of the Great Republic Insurance Company of Los Angeles and late state insurance commissioner, Edgar C. Cooper, of Eureka, who was appointed to this important position by Governor Gillett during the latter part of his term of office, and whose term expired in June, 1914.

In addition to requisites of character and ability, it seems especially appropriate that the people should have confidence in, and be served in such a capacity by, a native son, which Mr. Cooper is. He was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, October 6, 1868. He is the son of Solomon and Eliza (Wilder) Cooper, natives of England and Maine, respectively, who were married in Massachusetts and came from that state to California in 1852, locating in Humboldt county in 1856, and thereafter making that their home. The father taught school and later became receiver of public moneys in the United States land office at Eureka, which position he held for nineteen years. Edgar C. received his education in the public schools of Eureka, graduating from the Eureka Academy, and afterward from the Hastings College of Law, in San Francisco, in 1891.

After completing his law studies and being admitted to the bar, young Mr. Cooper returned to Eureka, where he began the active practice of his chosen profession in partnership with Arthur W. Hill. The private practice of the law was not destined to be his life work, however, for his strongest inclinations were toward public service, and obtaining the nomination for district attorney of Humboldt county on the Republican ticket, in 1898, he was elected by a handsome majority. He served in this capacity for four years, and in 1903 he was elected city attorney of Eureka, again polling a decided majority. He continued to occupy this position until 1906, when a wider field opened as the natural result of his unusual ability and his splendid grasp of the affairs of the state, and he went to Sacramento as private secretary to Governor Gillett. In this new capacity Mr. Cooper made many friends and again proved his ability to handle difficult situations and to hold in his magnificent mind the multitude of details to be summoned when they were of vital importance to his chief. As a further recognition of his merit, Governor Gillett, in June, 1910, appointed him insurance commissioner of California, which position he filled until June, 1914, when he resigned to assume the presidency of the Great Republic Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles. To this company's interests he is giving his active attention and the benefit of his years of professional experience.

Mr. Cooper was married in Eureka, being united with Miss Margaret Johnson, a native of Humboldt county, who died in Sacramento in 1909, leaving two children: Elizabeth Marie and Dorothy Prescott.

Always keenly interested in the affairs of his city, county and state, Mr. Cooper has been a factor in the affairs of his party for many years, and in Eureka, which he still claims as his home, and where he holds large financial interests, he is recognized as one of the most influential men in the civic affairs of the city. He is progressive and aggressive, broad-minded and clear-headed, with a wonderful faculty for grasping a situation in a few moments and retaining the details.

Another phase of affairs which interests this genial statesman is the fraternal life of his home city, where he is a member of several of the prominent orders. Although he has necessarily been away from Eureka for several years, his present official headquarters being in Los Angeles, and his secretaryship to the governor requiring his entire time in Sacramento, and as insurance commissioner with an office in San Francisco, he has retained his several memberships in the orders where he was initiated as a young man, feeling that there he would be more at home in the organization. Among

such fraternal orders are the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Foresters of America, and it goes without saying that he is prominent in the Eureka parlor, N. S. G. W.

The services that Mr. Cooper has rendered his county and state have been clean and energetic. He has never faltered in the execution of his duty, and the affairs of his office have always been conducted in a manner that has defied criticism, rather demanding praise and appreciation, even from his political opponents.

HARRY W. JACKSON was born in Abbot, Piscataquis county, Maine, the son of Elisha B. and Corrilla (Kendall) Jackson, both of whom were also born there. The father came to California by way of Panama, in 1851, and followed mining at Grass Valley until 1859, when he returned to Maine, where he was married. Besides being successfully engaged in the mercantile business, he also manufactured shingles at Abbot, Maine. In 1875 he brought his family to Arcata, Humboldt county, where he entered the employ of Falk, Chandler & Co., lumber manufacturers, near Arcata, where he became a contractor for the logging department and afterwards was similarly engaged with the Elk River Mill and Lumber Co. at Falk until he returned to his home in Arcata. In his death in 1905 there passed away one of the old time lumber men. In 1883, associated with George W. Chandler, and others, he started a mill at Blue Lake under the firm name of Chandler, Henderson & Co., which mill was moved to the north fork of Mad River in 1886, the present site of the Riverside mill, and in the Blue Lake mill in 1883 his son Harry W. Jackson began his career in the lumber business. E. B. Jackson was interested in the mill until his death. His wife's demise occurred in Arcata in 1897.

The only child born to his parents, Harry W. Jackson was born January 28, 1863, and was reared in Abbot, Maine, attending the public schools until 1875. It was in that year that he came to Arcata with his parents. After completing his studies in the public schools, he entered the Oakland High school, from which he graduated in June, 1883. Immediately thereafter he returned to Humboldt county and in the following month entered the employ of Chandler, Henderson & Co. as bookkeeper, at the time the mill was started at Blue Lake. Besides having charge of the office he incidentally had charge of the goods also. In 1886 the mill machinery was moved to Riverside, where a new mill was built and at that time Mr. Jackson bought Henderson's interest, and the firm became Chandler-Jackson Co. He continued as general manager and operated the mill under the above firm name until 1889, when Mr. Chandler sold his interest and retired. The remaining partners then incorporated the Riverside Lumber Co. with Mr. Jackson as president, and under this title business was carried on until 1903, when they associated themselves with Charles Nelson Co. of San Francisco and purchased the Korbel Mills, also the Arcata & Mad River railroad, at the same time incorporating the present company, Northern Redwood Lumber Co., with H. W. Jackson, president and general manager; L. Everding, secretary; Frank Graham, vice-president, and Charles Nelson Co., treasurer. It is significant that after twelve years the officers are still the same as when the business was started.

Since then the company has operated both mills and each has been enlarged until its capacity has doubled, having at present a combined capacity



H. W. Jackson.

of about two hundred thousand feet per day. Dry kilns have been erected so that dry finished lumber is shipped from the mill. The company owns extensive holdings of two billion feet of standing redwood timber accessible to the mill. Mr. Jackson is vice-president and general manager of the Arcata & Mad River railroad, which* operates a standard gage road of twelve miles from the two mills to Arcata wharf, their shipping point, where vessels are loaded for all parts of the world. The mill company has also built many miles of railroad through the woods, at present operating about twelve miles for bringing the logs to the mill. The town of Korbelt has a population of about four hundred fifty people, who are housed in buildings erected and owned by the mill company.

Aside from this company Mr. Jackson is interested in the Charles Nelson company of San Francisco, of which he is vice-president. This latter company owns and operates mills at Mukilteo and Port Angeles, Wash., and Merced Falls, Cal. For the past twenty-nine years Mr. Jackson has been general manager of the company and has always been on hand not only in immediate touch with the two mills, but also in close touch with the lumber industry on the Pacific coast. For the last few years he has also had the general supervision of the manufacture of lumber for the Charles Nelson company's plants. He is president of the Humboldt Manufacturers Association of Eureka, which owns and operates the tugs on Humboldt Bay, and is also president of the Humboldt Stevedore Company of Eureka. He is also a stockholder and director of the Bank of Arcata and a stockholder in the Arcata Savings Bank.

Mr. Jackson was married in Oakland, being united with Alica M. Betancue, a native of that city. Mr. Jackson was made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., of Eureka; Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and of Oakland Consistory, Scottish Rite, Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and with his wife is a member of the Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Jackson is also a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., Arcata, as well as Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. He is an active member and supporter of the Arcata Chamber of Commerce and also the Eureka Chamber of Commerce. He believes firmly that the principles of the Republican party are for the best interests of this county.

GEORGE HENRY MINER.—Some seven miles south of Petrolia lies the ranch of George Henry Miner, a young cattleman whose success has gained him a position among the substantial operators in his section, where he controls eight hundred acres of grazing lands upon which he is raising beef cattle and hogs. Mr. Miner has made his way by hard work, but he has found time to interest himself in the general welfare, and besides giving due attention to his own affairs, encourages all local enterprises which are aids to progress, and is looked upon as one of the promising citizens of his vicinity, the kind which constitutes the backbone of any community.

Mr. Miner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Miner, were early settlers in the Mattole valley and among the most highly respected residents of that region in their day. Both are deceased, and they are survived by five children: Bertha, now the wife of Harry E. Hurlbutt, of Alton, Humboldt county; Annie, wife of Harry Cowan, of Briceland, Humboldt county; George Henry; Lee, who lives in the state of Washington; and Della, wife of S. Nielson, a

groceryman at Eureka, Humboldt county. These are the heirs to the Miner estate, which includes the larger part of the ranch now operated by George Henry Miner.

George Henry Miner was born December 6, 1879, in the Mattole valley, where all his life has been passed. He attended the local public schools, having very good advantages, and since he began agricultural pursuits on his own account has been doing well, both as farmer and stockman, though cattle-raising has been his specialty. He owns an undivided two-fifths interest in six hundred and forty acres as one of the heirs of the Miner estate, and leases one hundred sixty acres adjoining. His beef cattle and hogs are in good demand in the market, and he is extending his operations as his increasing capital permits, progressing conservatively but steadily. His property lies to the right of the road from Petrolia to Upper Mattole. Mr. Miner is a man of friendly, hospitable nature, generous in his relations with his fellow men and socially inclined, and he is a member of the Farm Center and one of its enthusiastic advocates. He is particularly concerned over the public school conditions of his locality, and is at present serving as school trustee, in which position he has given efficient service. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Miner was married to Miss Belle Lowry, a native of Humboldt county, who has proved a congenial companion, sharing the estimation and friendly regard in which her husband is held by all his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Miner have four children, Edith, Allen, Doris and Ruth. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Petrolia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ARCATA.—A distinct advance was made in the financial affairs of Arcata and vicinity with the opening of the First National Bank in October, 1913, and with the chartering of the institution to conduct a general commercial banking business. Local association with the new enterprise appears in the fact that the capital stock of \$50,000, fully paid up, is held almost wholly by Arcata citizens, only small blocks of stock being in the hands of outside people. The first officers of the bank, the men who are guiding its financial policy in these early years of growth and development, are as follows: President, Isaac Minor; vice-president, Peter Johansen; and cashier, J. C. Toal. The president and vice-president also act on the directorate in conjunction with A. N. Hunt, Frank Graham and Thad A. Smith.

The structure occupied by the bank, owned by President Minor and leased to the bank officials for a term of years, was erected especially for banking purposes and contains every equipment suggested by modern banking necessities. In exterior appearance it is simple but substantial, the re-inforced concrete being not only fireproof, but also able to withstand the ravages of time for several generations. On the northeast corner of Tenth and H streets, occupying a space 35x75 feet, in a large lot, the building with its cheerful finishing of light tan stone paint, with its illumined sign over the large double doors and its large windows lettered in gold, forms a durable and modern addition to the business section of the town. Entering the bank one finds an L-shaped lobby 10x25 in the south end and 10x65 on the west, finished with a six-inch marble base and three oak wall desks. The floor is a variety of

mosaic known as the Terranzo finish. Around the walls are plaster pillars twelve feet apart, surmounted by ornamental caps. A beam ceiling, together with a five-foot wainscoting, of native pine in the working space and fumed oak in the lobby, and a quartered oak counter and partition separating the working space and lobby, complete the interior woodwork design.

The electric fixtures of the bank are modern and the ground glass globes give a soft and mellow light. Artificial light, however, is not often found necessary, for the building is exceptionally well lighted by large windows on the south and west and by two skylights, each ten feet square, over the main working space, together with another of the same size over the directors' room. The vaults are of modern construction, with sixteen-inch re-inforced concrete walls, ceiling and floor, and steel railroad iron set a few inches apart in concrete, giving a strength that even a modern sixteen-inch gun would have some difficulty in battering to pieces. The outer door is of very heavy design and is fitted with a seventy-two-hour, double time lock, and also a combination lock of most modern design. The safe deposit department is equipped with one hundred and forty-eight modern safe deposit boxes, weighing twenty-five hundred pounds and lined with heavy steel. Some of the boxes are fitted with combinations and others with keys, and all are adapted to the storage of valuable papers, jewelry or coin. A private room known as the coupon room has been fitted up for the use of people desiring to rent boxes. A strong steel grill and a steel door separate the safe deposit department from the bank vault, in which is the Diebold coin safe, the last word in burglar-proof safes. It is fitted with a seventy-two-hour triple-time lock, working automatically from the inside, no bolts being exposed on the outside of the safe. The interior is equipped with chests for gold and silver with combination locks on each. The interior of the vault is lined with Bessemer steel, with a four-inch space between the steel and the concrete, which keeps the interior of the vault entirely dry. A feature of the bank interior is the ladies' rest room, in the north end of the public lobby, where may be found a desk telephone for the free use of women, also writing materials and easy chairs. In the rear of the building there is a directors' room twenty feet square, while opening off the public lobby is the office of the vice-president. In the construction of the building it was the aim of Mr. Minor to utilize the services of the workmen of Arcata as far as possible, and he also endeavored to secure the materials in Humboldt county, thus proving his loyalty to the people and products of his own locality. In the modern structure with its substantial equipment he has realized his ambition to secure the best facilities and has made it possible for the bank to adopt for its slogan the motto, "Equipped for service."

JAMES AUGUSTUS HADLEY, M. D.—In the midst of the will-of-the-wisp allurements of far-distant fields it is seldom that a young man selects for his permanent home the town of his nativity and the vicinity of his early educational training, but the choice of Dr. Hadley in selecting a suitable location for the practice of medicine brought him back to Arcata, where he was born October 3, 1884, and where his early education was obtained in the common schools. The Doctor is a son of James L. and Elizabeth (Newsome) Hadley, natives respectively of Vermont and Canada, the former a pioneer of 1880 in Humboldt county, where he engaged in teaching in the Indian school at Orleans, continuing as a schoolmaster until ill health obliged him

to relinquish active duties. The parents still make their home in Arcata.

It was through the influence of his brother-in-law, Dr. F. H. Bangs, that Dr. Hadley selected medicine as his preferred field of practice. Accordingly he directed his studies with that object in view. Largely through his own determined efforts and self-reliant industry he was enabled to take the complete course of lectures in the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1911. Returning to Arcata, he opened an office and began to devote himself to a general practice. From the first he has been successful. The fact that he has a personal reputation from childhood for integrity and high principles of honor has been of the utmost value to him in his professional affairs. During 1913 he erected on Sixteenth street a fine, modern hospital of fourteen beds, with full surgical equipment and all modern appliances, the institution being conducted under the title of the Hadley Sanitarium at Arcata. In 1914 he incorporated the Arcata Fraternal Hospital, of which he is president and manager, as well as medical director. By his marriage to Hildegard C. Ostermann, a native of Nevada City, Cal., he has two sons, George Gordon and Alvin Bruce. Besides being a member of the Humboldt County and California State Medical Associations, the Doctor acts as physician for the following orders at Arcata: Eagles, Red Men, Ancient Order of Foresters, Companions to the Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, Women of Woodcraft, U. P. E. C., I. D. E. S., and the National Croatian Society. The Doctor has his offices in the suite of rooms his brother-in-law, Dr. F. H. Bangs, occupied thirty years ago.

FLORENCE HENRY OTTMER, M. D.—It is the privilege of successful men to have a hobby aside from the specialty that forms a large part of their very existence, and Dr. Ottmer, in the midst of engrossing duties as a physician and surgeon at Eureka, is no exception to other professional leaders in having a line of recreation that gives him both work and refreshing change of occupation. Always a lover of animals, he has become an expert both with the gun and the fishing rod, and many of his vacations are spent in the woods or along the streams. As he wandered through fields and forests he came to observe and study the birds of Humboldt county, and this study led to the making of a collection which is now almost complete. His office possesses unusual interest, for in addition to the equipment to be found among the possessions of all modern physicians, there is also an exhibit of birds native to the county, as well as the skins of bears and other animals that have fallen beneath his unerring marksmanship. Almost every year he goes to the mountains for a bear hunt and, in the air of the forest and in search for game, he finds needed change from the arduous and at times exhausting duties of his profession.

A taste for materia medica and a love for the country come to Dr. Ottmer as an inheritance from his father, the late H. C. Ottmer, M. D., who was born, reared and educated in Germany, and was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College in Missouri. For perhaps twenty-five years he engaged in practice in Warren county near Warrenton, Mo., and there his son, Florence Henry, was born December 4, 1861. Three other children were born of that marriage, his wife being Helen Archer, who was born in Missouri of Virginian parentage. After her death, which occurred at the age of thirty-two, the Doctor married her sister, by which union he became the father of two children. During 1877 the family came to California. About eight miles from



F. H. Ottmer

Healdsburg in Sonoma county the Doctor bought a large fruit ranch on Dry creek and there he conducted extensive fruit enterprises with excellent results. Longevity was characteristic of his family, his father living to be ninety-five and his mother one hundred and three, while his own death occurred at the age of nearly eighty years.

It was not the wish of Dr. Henry C. Ottmer that his son, F. H., should enter the profession in which he himself had achieved noteworthy success, and his opposition to the plan was so great that he refused to pay the expenses of a medical education. With sturdy resolution of purpose, the young man set about earning his own way through college. After graduating from the State Normal School at San Jose he taught for two years at Bodega, Sonoma county, and then took the course of lectures in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1887. A year was then spent in post-graduate work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. On his return to California he began to practice in the southern part of Humboldt county, but in 1891 removed to Eureka, where since he has established an important practice, ranking as one of the foremost physicians of the city. His love of nature finds expression in the cultivation of a farm of one hundred sixty acres near Yuba City, Sutter county, which he is developing into a fruit farm, setting it out chiefly to peaches and almonds.

With his wife, who was Miss Annie Hutchinson, a native of Santa Rosa, this state, he shares in the good wishes of the people in every class of society and forms a distinct accession to the citizenship. Having no children of their own, they adopted two orphans, Alice E. and Esther M. For some time Dr. Ottmer officiated as president of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Eureka. His fraternities are the Elks, Woodmen of the World and Red Men. Partisanship has not appealed to him in political issues and he maintains an independence of thought that finds expression in a ballot for such candidates as he deems best qualified to represent the people, irrespective of party ties. In his chosen field of professional labor he has been prospered and abundantly merits the prestige and popularity accorded him.

THOMAS CARR.—Nothing contributed to the American colonization of California in greater degree than the discovery of gold. In the years following that memorable occurrence men sought the Pacific coast from every section of the world, among these Argonauts being Thomas Carr, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and an immigrant to the United States in young manhood. Daily toil in Wisconsin brought him a livelihood, but nothing beyond a bare subsistence, so that he was eager to try his fortune in the great unknown region beyond the barren plains and desolate mountains. Nor did he have reason to regret the decision that made him a resident of California, for although he failed to find the hoped-for wealth in the mines and did not, indeed, become very rich at any time or in any occupation, he made a comfortable living and gained many warm, devoted friends in both Trinity and Humboldt counties.

After having made his home at Weaverville, Trinity county, from 1852 to 1868, in the latter year Mr. Carr removed to Humboldt county and settled in Eureka, where he was a pioneer carriage-maker. From that time until his death he was identified with the county seat. It was his good fortune to retain to the last his mental and physical faculties. His clear memory enabled him to recall many thrilling events of the '50s and frequently he narrated

early happenings that had much to do with the shaping of ultimate achievements in the west. Personally he possessed the ready wit of his race, the habit of viewing the world with a cheerful spirit and a keen humor from which his kind heart kept every trace of satire. While living in Trinity county he became a charter member of the North Star Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F., and Stella Encampment No. 12, while later he identified himself with the Veteran Odd Fellows of Weaverville. Through his marriage to Anne Hodgins he became the father of five children, namely: Elizabeth H., Mary A., Emma G., Edward Baker and Kate L., Mrs. Harpst, of Eureka. The first-named makes her home with Mrs. Harpst, and the others are deceased.

ISAAC MINOR.—The president of the First National Bank of Arcata, which institution he organized and opened for business in October, 1913, is Mr. Minor, a pioneer of December, 1853, and through all the intervening years an associate in movements for the permanent upbuilding of Humboldt county. Whether the elements entering into his success were innate personal attributes or whether in part they were quickened by the circumstance of his early identification with California, it would be impossible to determine. Suffice it to know that he reached the success and that Humboldt county has been the center of his large enterprises. To him belongs the credit for the building of the Warren Creek standard-gauge railroad, which makes possible a convenient connection with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. Also to him may be given credit for the development of a granite quarry near Arcata, a plant mining a fine quality of granite that splits like wood, but hardens when exposed to the air. Sawmills, creameries, electric lighting systems, freight vessels, timber lands and farms represent the varied character of his commercial connections and the remarkable change that has come into his life since he arrived in Arcata, friendless, without money or influence, and in the frontier environment of the then Uniontown, the original county seat of Humboldt county, took up the task of rising out of day labor into independence. How well he succeeded in reaching the goal of his ambitions is a matter of common knowledge throughout the entire county, whose resources have been developed under his sagacious supervision and whose opportunities he believes to be as great as those offered by any section of the state.

Descended in the third generation from Gen. Ephraim Douglas of Revolutionary war fame, Isaac Minor is a son of Samuel and Louise (Keller) Minor, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and during early married life residents of the last-named state, where their son, whose name introduces this article, was born on a farm April 8, 1830. The wife and mother died in the Keystone state at forty years of age, and later the father became a pioneer of Iowa, where he spent his last days in the home of a daughter. During the fall of 1851 Isaac Minor came via Panama to California. The voyage up the Pacific to San Francisco on the old ship, *Monumental City*, consumed forty-nine days and was filled with peril. More than once the passengers had to take turns in pumping the water out of the unseaworthy craft. The vessel cast anchor in safety, but on its next voyage was lost. March of 1852 found Mr. Minor in Sacramento, where the great flood was in progress. All night he worked for \$1 an hour, carrying off goods that were being destroyed by water. In the morning he waded out through the water and walked to Chinese Camp in Tuolumne county, where he spent eighteen months in prospecting and mining. Chance brought him to Humboldt county

during the latter part of 1853. Being young, energetic and capable, he had no trouble in securing work, but his independence of spirit led him to prefer to work in his own interests rather than in the interests of others.

A store at Orleans bar on the Klamath river would have brought Mr. Minor large profit and permanent employment had it not been for the hostile Indians, who killed all of his neighbors and threatened his life, so that after two years at that place he was forced to leave. It was during the same period of Indian hostility that he became a warm friend of Ulysses S. Grant, then a lieutenant, who ten years later was one of the most distinguished figures in American military affairs and general of the entire army, but who at that time was unknown and obscure, stationed at Fort Humboldt to provide protection for settlers against the Indians. For seven years Mr. Minor operated and owned a pack-train and sold goods at the mines, meanwhile meeting with many thrilling adventures. His savings were invested in a stock ranch at Camp Anderson on Redwood creek and he operated the property until the savages burned his buildings and killed a number of his neighbors. To guard against further depredations soldiers were stationed on the Minor ranch during the winter of 1859. When the troops left conditions remained quiet until 1863, when a further outbreak on the part of the Indians caused Mr. Minor to leave that district and to join his family at Arcata. At the beginning of the Indian war he owned one thousand head of cattle and at its close he scarcely had one hundred left, but even more disastrous was the damage done to buildings of his own and his neighbors, while the greatest disaster of all was in the loss of life, his brother, Samuel Minor, being among the many to fall victims to the hostility of the savages. When peace had descended upon the valley and peaceful vocations were once more possible, he bought one hundred and forty acres one mile from Arcata on the bottom land and there he lived for sixteen years, meanwhile not only farming but also building and operating two sawmills with Noah Falk as a partner. Next he built a mill at Warren creek four miles north of Arcata and operated it for fifteen years until the plant was burned to the ground. About 1885 he built the Glendale mill, from which power is furnished for the Blue Lake electric light system. About 1898 he built a creamery and other buildings on his ranch six miles north of Arcata and established a station which he named McKinleyville. A corps of employes was put to work at the creamery, store, hotel and farm, as well as in the Glendale store and on the broad acres of timber land. About the beginning of the twentieth century he sold twenty-six thousand acres of redwood land in Del Norte county for \$960,000, ten thousand acres in Lawrence creek in Humboldt county for \$250,000, and three thousand acres on the north fork of Mad river for \$180,000, and the money received from these sales he invested in fifteen thousand acres of sugar pine land fifteen miles from the Yosemite valley, considered the finest tract of such land in the entire state. This he afterwards sold at a good profit. However, he still retained four thousand acres of redwood timber, with mills for the sawing of the lumber, as well as one-fourth interest in five ships used for carrying lumber, and stock in the tugs used in towing vessels over the bar. Later on he turned the property, with mills and vessels, over to the children, who worked the timber all out. In 1914 Mr. Minor completed the Minor Theater, opposite the First National Bank Building. It is said to be the finest theater in the

county, in fact as well equipped as any in the state, and he has also completed three store buildings adjoining it. This is now the best portion of the business section of the town.

Mr. Minor was married in Arcata to Hannah Caroline Nixon (a sister of William Nixon), who was born in Fayette county, Pa., December 28, 1839, and at the age of three years was taken to Iowa, coming in 1852 via Panama to California, where her marriage was solemnized December 20, 1855. Twelve children were born of the union, six of whom grew up, as follows: Theodore H. and Isaac N., who became capable assistants of their father in his large business operations, the former now an extensive oil operator in Bakersfield, and the latter owning the Glendale mill property, where he has a large dairy; Mary E., Mrs. H. D. Pressey, of Petaluma, this state; Bertha A., Mrs. L. D. Graeter, of Arcata; David K., who was also an assistant of his father, but now lives in Oakland; and Jessie Irene, Mrs. Waters, who resides in Santa Rosa. The mother of these children passed away in 1906, and in 1908 Mr. Minor was married to Miss Caroline Cropley, a native of Michigan. The Cropley family subsequently came to California and Mr. Cropley became proprietor of the tannery in Arcata. In regard to fraternities Mr. Minor has made no associations except with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he votes with the Republican party. His personal qualities as a man of sterling worth, together with his exceptional business qualifications, have given him prominence and prestige throughout the county where, after over sixty years of intimate identification, he is still in the forefront of financial, agricultural, logging, quarrying and railroad affairs, a man among men, and a citizen of whom his adopted county may well be proud.

FRANK W. DINSMORE.—The assistant secretary and local manager of the Mercer-Fraser Company at Eureka is a member of a Canadian family and claims New Brunswick as his native province, having been born in Charlotte county November 22, 1868. In the forests near his early home he learned the trade of a woodsman and became quite skilled in the use of the axe, so that he earned a fair livelihood while still a mere lad. In the meantime he received favorable reports concerning opportunities for work in the woods of California and for this reason was induced to come to Humboldt county, arriving at Eureka on the 1st of June, 1888. Immediately he began to work in the lumber woods adjacent to this town, continuing through a long period of efficient activity. His fine qualities of head and heart had won the attention of the Mercer-Hodson Company and he was taken into their employ during 1901, remaining with the concern in the later change of title to the Mercer-Fraser Company. Through the purchase of stock in 1907 he became a partner in the company, with which he has since been identified as assistant secretary and manager. His rise from hardships, without influence except his own energy and perseverance, to an excellent position with an established concern, in which he is financially interested, proves him to be a man of force of character and energy of will. Fraternally he holds membership with Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F. By his marriage to Miss Jessie Gow, a native of Humboldt county and the daughter of a pioneer, he has three children, Laura, Theodore and Frances.



H. W. Hunt.

ALBERT NATHAN HUNT.—Although not a native of California, Albert Nathan Hunt is a pioneer in the strictest sense of the word, coming to the mining districts in an early day, when he was but a lad, and spending his boyhood days so deep in the wildernesses of the California mountains that he was able to attend school but three years. In spite of this handicap, however, Mr. Hunt has prospered exceedingly in all his undertakings and is today a man of wealth and influence and an active power in his community for good. He has been associated with the most vital interests of Humboldt county for many years, and in Arcata where he resides, he is acknowledged to be one of the most progressive and broad-minded men of the thriving little city. He is interested in many enterprises, but his chief interest lies in real estate, farms, farming and cattle-raising being his principal investments, and today he owns and operates some of the finest and best improved properties in Humboldt county.

Mr. Hunt was born in Vinal Haven, Knox county, Me., September 30, 1857. His father was Hon. Fitz Albert Hunt, a stonemason by trade, and operated quarries, getting out stone for buildings and monuments; he also ran a farm. He lived in Maine all his life. For thirty-six years he held the office of justice of the peace in his township and later was assemblyman for many terms. The mother, Jane Calderwood, died when the present citizen of Arcata was but three weeks old, and when he was a lad of but a few years he was taken to be reared by an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Jayne, living in Washoe county, Nev. With these relatives he made his home from that time until he reached manhood's estate and started out in life for himself. From Nevada he removed with Mr. and Mrs. Jayne, when he was still a small child, to California, about 1864, locating on Yuba river, Sierra county, six miles from Downieville, where the uncle was interested in mines.

When young Hunt was nine years old the family moved to Comptonville, where he attended school for a few years, and later moved into a district where there were no schools within distance that he could attend. He remained on the farm working for and with his uncle until he was twenty-one, when he went to work on neighboring ranches, saving his earnings and giving them to his uncle to apply on the payment of a loan on his ranch. Later he went to Pike City and worked for the Alaska Mining Company in their mines as a night watchman. After a year of this work the properties were destroyed by fire and while he was again looking for employment he received an offer to make posts and ties for the company. His brother-in-law, John Robertson, was engaged at that time contracting for the making of posts and ties, and Mr. Hunt determined to make a venture in the same field. Accordingly he secured the proffered work under contract, and not since he was nightwatchman at the mines has he ever worked for anyone or ever received a wage for his service, ever since working for himself.

For the next six years Mr. Hunt was successfully engaged in the making of posts and ties, under contracting arrangements, and succeeded in accumulating an appreciable sum of money. He was anxious to try his hand at farming and dairying, and also to establish for himself a permanent home. Accordingly, in 1887, he came to Humboldt county, for a short time being in Eureka, and all the while looking for a satisfactory opportunity to purchase land. He finally chose a forty-acre tract of Arcata bottom land, partly improved, which is now his home place. For this land he paid \$100 per acre,

the highest price paid up to that time, and he was thought to be very unwise, but the rise of land has been gradual and a twenty-acre tract adjoining his ranch has lately sold for \$600 an acre. Here Mr. Hunt started in the dairying business with four cows, making butter by hand, and selling it to private parties in town. The second year he increased his herd by the purchase of ten more cows, bought at intervals during the year. Now he has a splendid herd of forty-five picked milch cows, classed as one of the best in the valley.

When he first began dairying there was not a creamery in the valley, and Mr. Hunt was one of the founders of the first creamery built and was its first president, and managed it for four years. He gave his services without compensation, in order that the new enterprise might be made a success. This creamery was started in 1893 and was then called the Arcata Creamery No. 1, but is at present known as the United Creameries, Inc. Mr. Hunt was president and director of the company for four years, and its present successful business standing is largely due to his unselfish efforts. He is still a stockholder in the enterprise.

Mr. Hunt has continued to add to his real estate holdings, and is now one of the largest land owners in the county. About eight years after the purchase of the first tract he bought ten acres adjoining the home place on the north, paying \$150 an acre, all of which was improved land. Two years later he added another tract of twenty acres on the south side of the home place, for which he paid \$200, and still later bought eighty acres north of Mad river which has since been well improved, and another twenty acres has been added to it, making the ranch one hundred acres, this being in charge of his son, Herbert Hunt. The home place, and the later additions of acreage have been vastly improved by Mr. Hunt and brought under a high state of cultivation. He built a large barn and a commodious, modern residence in 1901, which are a credit to the community, and a monument to the thrift of the owner.

In 1906 Mr. Hunt made another notable addition to his holdings by the purchase of the Dr. Farrar ranch, six miles north of Bridgeville on the Van Dusen river. This ranch comprises some two thousand acres and is one of the most highly improved stock ranches in Humboldt county today. His son, Stanley A. Hunt, has charge of the place, which is devoted to raising cattle, sheep and hogs and livestock generally. Mr. Hunt now gives his attention to buying and selling, but makes a specialty of dealing in cattle, being one of the largest individual dealers in the county.

Other matters have secured their share of the attention of Mr. Hunt and he is generally interested in the business activities in Arcata. Among the newer and more recent undertakings in which he is interested may be mentioned the First National Bank of Arcata, of which he is a director. He has always been keenly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and has done much for the upbuilding of his part of the county. He is wide awake to the progressive spirit of the times, and with the same business sagacity that he has applied to commercial pursuits with such great success, he views the civic affairs of the city and the governmental affairs of county and state, building for the future, as well as caring for the present. In politics he is a Republican, a party man of the highest type, supporting his party because he believes the party is right, but willing and ready at all times to use energetic measures to be certain that it stays right,

and that it strives only for the best of the community and of the people generally.

Mr. Hunt, together with his family, is a member of the Alliance Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is an influential personality and he and his wife are members of the official board. The family and home life of Mr. Hunt is full of interest. He was married May 2, 1881, in Plumb Valley, to Miss Mary Ann Robertson, a native of California, and born January 14, 1862, in Forest City, Sierra county. The parents of Mrs. Hunt both came from England, her father, John Robertson, having been born in Birmingham, February 13, 1823, and her mother, Eliza Rudd, in Devonshire, in July, 1825. They both came to California by way of the Isthmus, but became acquainted after reaching the coast, and were married in Sierra county, about 1860. In the early days of his life on the coast Mr. Robertson engaged in mining, but later followed his trade as a blacksmith. He died in Humboldt county in 1909, his wife having passed away in Sierra county a few years previous.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt became the parents of nine children, all but one of whom are now living, Charles Elmer, their eldest born having passed away when twenty-six years of age. The living members of their family are Cora Bell, now married to Andrew Jackson Taylor, and living in Modesto; Stanley Albert, manager of the Bridgeville ranch; Herbert Wesley, who married Jessie Whitmore, and is manager of the Mad river ranch; Vernon Lester, now attending dental college in San Francisco; William Vinal, manager of the home ranch; John Russell, attending Humboldt State Normal; Chester Eugene and Geraldine. They are all well known in Humboldt county, where they were born, and where they received their education.

Mr. Hunt is more actively engaged in business than ever and still manages and controls his extensive interests, besides which he is associated with all movements of interest in and around Arcata. However, he attributes his success in no small degree to the assistance of his faithful wife, who was always ready to aid with faithful hands and to lend him every encouragement in achieving their ambition to own their own home. His ambition, fostered from childhood, was the owning of his own ranch and working with stock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are very kind and charitable and are known for their liberality and hospitality. Mr. Hunt is well read, and keeps posted on all questions of public interest while the financial pulse of the country is constantly under his eager fingers, and judged with the skill of an expert financier.

HUGH WEBSTER M'CLELLAN.—For thirty years before his death a resident of Eureka, Mr. McClellan was always considered one of the most desirable citizens of that place, and became associated with a number of its interests. But his principal reputation was acquired in the sheep business, in which he engaged extensively and successfully, in that connection having a wide acquaintance all over northern California. After settling at Eureka he made investments from time to time in the city, owning bank and factory stock, but his attention centered about his agricultural operations, which he carried on to the end of his days.

Mr. McClellan was of Scotch ancestry, and his branch of the family was established in this country by his great-grandfather, who came from Scotland and settled on a large farm in Franklin county, Mass. It was a valuable

property and he carried it on successfully, and most of his children followed in his footsteps, adopting agriculture as their calling. One of his sons, John, was a member of the general assembly in Massachusetts and for many years a prominent politician of that commonwealth.

Hugh McClellan, father of the late Hugh Webster McClellan, was born in Franklin county, Mass., was a prosperous farmer all his life, and died in his prime, at the age of forty-five years. He was a man of modest disposition and retiring habits, and his principal interest outside of the cultivation of his farm was in his church. On political questions he was a stanch Whig, but he never took part in party activities or public affairs. He married Lucy Smith, also a native of Massachusetts, who survived him and remarried, removing to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and thence to Aurora, Ill., where she lived to the age of eighty-two years. Her son Hugh Webster McClellan was born October 31, 1837, at Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass., and was but five years old when his father died. He was a boy of twelve when he accompanied his mother to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a few years later the family settled in Illinois, where his pioneer experiences began. When he was sixteen he was employed breaking raw prairie land in Kane county, that state, and two years later he went up to Fillmore county, Minn., where he found work in a sawmill. In 1857 he joined a railroad surveying party working over the southern part of that state, and two years later he set out for the Pacific coast. He made the journey by way of New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, landed at San Francisco, and soon afterward took passage on the steamer Columbia for Crescent City, Cal., to join his brother, Rhominer Smith McClellan, who had preceded him to the west in 1852 and had been in the livery and freighting business at Crescent City since 1854. The Columbia made three round trips before she could make a safe landing at Crescent City, so that Mr. McClellan spent two months on the ocean between his embarkation and his arrival at Crescent City, where he spent the next three years in his brother's employ. Then he concluded to try his fortune in the new mining country in the Boise basin, in Idaho, whither he journeyed by way of Jacksonville, Ore. In time he purchased his brother's business, operating pack trains principally between Umatilla, Ore., and Idaho and Montana, and he had a prosperous experience, adding several hundred dollars to his acquisitions by its sale in the year 1866. On one of his trips he covered a distance of five hundred miles, with forty-five pack mules, through a wild and sparsely settled region supposedly infested by Indians; and though he had no special protection he was not troubled much by the savages, nor did he suffer any loss of stock or provisions by the way.

By this time he was anxious to make a visit to his old home in Massachusetts, but it proved very expensive, for the brother-in-law with whom he left his money while in New York City lost it, and Mr. McClellan had to borrow \$40 to meet his expenses on the return trip to California. He resumed freighting, conducting a pack train between Umatilla and points in Idaho, and though he had most of the adventurous experiences which the daring souls of that day had to face he was fortunate in escaping disastrous consequences, either to himself or his property. It was while thus engaged that he made an acquaintanceship which led him into what proved to be the chief business of his life. He met a man who was in search of a young man to go into partnership with him in the sheep business, and they came to terms

before long, the arrangement being that Mr. McClellan was to work as an employee two years, and then become a partner. After the association was formed they purchased twenty-two hundred head of sheep, which they drove to near Bridgeville, in Humboldt county, Cal., and the two men continued to hold their interests in common for the five years following, doing a highly satisfactory business. Then they divided their property, the partner retiring with a competency, and Mr. McClellan keeping his share of the sheep and the range, which gave him a fine start for the extensive business he was to develop. He became known as one of the most successful sheep raisers in Humboldt county, his pastures covering eleven thousand acres of deeded land and an equal area of government range, on which he grazed about five thousand head of sheep, as well as about one hundred cattle and a few horses. Besides, he owned a twelve-hundred-acre tract of farming land in Coos county, Ore. In 1881 he established his home at Eureka, at which place he resided the rest of his life, dividing his time between his home and his ranch, which he managed with excellent judgment. In addition to his attractive home at Eureka he acquired considerable city property, and he gave part of his time to the management of his banking and manufacturing interests. He was one of the organizers of the Humboldt Bay Woolen Mills Company, of which he was a director; was a director of the Humboldt County Bank for a number of years and also held the same connection with the Home Savings Bank. Public affairs never received any share of his attention except what he thought was due to the community from any public-spirited citizen whose duty to his fellow men required him to take a stand on questions affecting the general welfare. He had the moral courage and unshakable honesty of his Scotch blood, and his conservativeness was the caution of forethought and not the disposition to lag behind when new ideas were on trial. All that he possessed he acquired through his own efforts, and he deserved the success he won. Yet he always had a kindly feeling for young men just commencing to climb the hard road over which he had "arrived," and was ready with encouragement and assistance to give them a timely lift. His death occurred at Eureka December 31, 1911, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. McClellan was a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 34, K. P., of Eureka. He was a Republican in his political views.

In Humboldt county, July 24, 1872, Mr. McClellan married Miss Martha Cook, who was born in Henry county, Iowa, daughter of Joel and Charlotte (Thornburg) Cook, and the following children were born to them: Hugh Smith, who died when ten years old; Lucy C., who died when two years old; John W., who has managed his father's ranch for a number of years; Jeanette, Mrs. Graham; Gertrude, Mrs. Fraser, and Ethel, all of Humboldt county.

ANNA BARBARA GASSER.—The possession of strong, forceful characteristics, an inheritance from Teutonic ancestry, has enabled Dr. Gasser to rise by invincible determination to a high position among the osteopathic practitioners of Northern California. Her father, Frederick Wille (well-to-do farmer of the Black Forest in Germany), brought the family to California and settled in Stockton in 1878. The daughter received the advantages of the schools of the San Joaquin valley. Mental and physical qualifications admirably adapted her for the difficult profession of nursing and she engaged in such work with growing success and popularity, first at Stockton and then

in the Burke Sanitarium near Santa Rosa. In 1890 she became the wife of Henry Gasser. Recently Dr. Gasser purchased a ranch of four hundred and twenty acres near Phillipsville, Humboldt county, which Mrs. Gasser named Fairmont ranch. It was improved with a vineyard and a varied assortment of apples, pears, peaches, plums and prunes. It is her intention to develop the ranch into a summer health resort known as Camp Gasser, and in this large enterprise she has the cordial co-operation of Mr. Gasser, who will have the purest of milk and butter, the freshest of eggs, the fattest of poultry as well as the choicest fruits for the guests of the country home.

A complete course of study at the California College of Osteopathy, San Francisco, followed by graduation in 1903, prepared Dr. Gasser for her life work and further preparation was had through a special course in electricity. In Eureka she owns a comfortable bungalow at No. 1036 E street and here she has her office. In the decade of her practice she has won an unusually large list of patients and friends. As a practitioner she combines skill and tact with an unusually profound knowledge of the needs of the body as well as accuracy in diagnosis of disease, so that she is remarkably well qualified for success in the profession. The State Association of Osteopathy and journals dealing with the science receive a due share of her attention and she continues to be a thoughtful student of the profession, affiliating with her alma mater as well as the parent school in Missouri. While a large practice leaves her little leisure for outside enterprises, she is a member of the Civic Club of Eureka and gives her support to all organizations or movements for the permanent progress of the city and county.

HENRY MELDE.—Even from his earliest childhood floriculture has appealed to Henry Melde with peculiar emphasis. In Silesia, Germany, where he was born, he began to care for a little garden of vegetables and flowers when he was only six years of age and at thirteen he sold grapes of his own raising. So unquestionably keen and strong was his liking for that line of work and so deep his interest in watching the development of plant life that he was apprenticed to the nursery business, and after completing his apprenticeship he became assistant in a large nursery in Dresden and later served in a similar position in Leipsic and Erfurt, during this time developing his natural appreciation by cultivated tastes and thorough training. During the years 1871 and 1872 he was in and near Rio Janeiro, Brazil, making a scientific study of tropical vegetation. Shortly after his arrival in New York City in the fall of 1872 he secured employment as an assistant in a florist's establishment and in that capacity decorated the famous Delmonico restaurant. For sixteen years after his arrival in San Francisco via Panama in 1874 he followed his chosen occupation there, first as a landscape gardener for Gen. W. H. Barnes, later as florist and gardener for Governor Latham and eventually established himself as a florist in that city, having a nursery of his own. However, the location did not prove desirable, as the vapor thrown off in the manufacture of strong acids at the chemical works destroyed his plants. It was for this reason that he decided to try a new location, choosing Eureka, among the sequoias, as his field of operation.

Since coming to Eureka in 1890 Mr. Melde has devoted himself very closely to his chosen calling and has received the growing appreciation of people competent to judge in such matters. Not easily or rapidly did he win his way to recognition as one of the foremost nurserymen of northern California, but an intelligent mastery of his occupation has enabled him to

make good. A brief period was given to the raising of vegetables, but as soon as practicable he started a nursery. The initial step in this direction was the buying of a tract of stump land near Sequoia Park, and then he cleared the land of its stump and brush, so that it was in shape for profitable work. For the convenience of the business he has erected three hothouses with twelve thousand feet of glass, and this affords ample facilities for the growing of delicate plants and flowers requiring careful nurture. One of his chief pleasures has been the developing of new kinds of plants and flowers, and the Cactus Dahlia represents his latest effort in that direction. Some of his special varieties have been shipped to the east and even as far away as Germany, for his reputation is by no means limited to the county and state of his residence, but extends among florists and nurserymen in other sections of the world. His residence is built on seven big redwood stumps. The foundation, which is utilized as a basement, is not only unique, but for permanency and durability could not be improved upon, and its use demonstrates the forethought and genius of the builder.

After an absence of forty-one years from his old German home, in the fall of 1913 Mr. Melde returned thither, not only for the purpose of renewing the friendships of early youth, but also in order to study plant conditions in Belgium, Holland and Germany. While away he had the privilege of attending the International Exhibition at Ghent and found it a source of artistic delight as well as occupative advancement. Among the collection of plants that he brought back with him to this country there were new varieties of rare plants. His work is his joy and his life. His family consists of his wife, also a native of Germany, and three sons, two of whom are his able assistants.

Mr. Melde is very optimistic for the future greatness of Humboldt county. Its forests are the finest and most imposing in the world. When one considers the age of the sequoias and all that has happened during their centuries of growth, to say nothing of the beauty which they add to the scenery, it is well worth a trip across the continent for one day's view. Mr. Melde is convinced that Humboldt county will some day be a very popular summer resort, only needing exploiting of its natural advantages and climatic conditions to bring it to the attention of the public.

EGIDIO TANFERANI.—For fourteen years a resident of Humboldt county, Cal., where he owns a valuable ranch adjoining the town of Loleta where he is engaged in the dairy business, Egidio Tanferani is a native of Italy, where he was born in Monte Crestese, near the city of Domodossola, Novara, April 18, 1870, his father being Ennocente Tanferani, a farmer and dairy man of importance at Monte Crestese. Both parents are still living, Egidio, the oldest of their six children, receiving his education in the public schools, and from a lad making himself useful on the farm, learning dairying as it was done in that part of Italy. In 1901 he left his native land, coming to Eureka, Cal., where he immediately found employment in a dairy near Ferndale, Humboldt county. Five years later he rented a ranch near Ferndale, and one year later removed to the P. Kelly place near Ferndale, where he leased one hundred twenty acres of bottom land and became very successful in the management of a dairy of eighty cows. After seven years spent on the Kelly place he had accumulated some means, and being desirous of owning a ranch he in 1912 purchased his present property from Hill Broth-

ers, an estate which comprises fifty-eight and one-quarter acres of land adjoining Loleta. This ranch being all rich bottom land, Mr. Tanferani here raises hay, beets and carrots, and the product of his dairy herd of forty milch cows he sells to Libby, McNeill & Libby Company. Upon his estate he has erected commodious buildings, including a modern two-story residence, where he has made an attractive home for his wife and three children, Clelia, Ennoccete and Angel. Mrs. Tanferani was before her marriage Felecita Leonardi, born in Monte Crestese, the daughter of Angelo, a dairyman and farmer. She came to Humboldt county in March, 1909, and in April of that year married Mr. Tanferani. In his political interests, Mr. Tanferani is a member of the Republican party.

JESSE N. LENTELL.—Much of the important engineering work which has made Eureka so desirable a place of residence and so favorable a location for manufacturing and other business enterprises is the work of Jesse N. Lentell, a leading civil engineer of this portion of California, who served eleven years in this capacity for the city. In that and other capacities he has made a name for accuracy and reliability so well deserved that he has had the honor of making the large relief map of Humboldt county which formed part of the county's exhibit at the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915, at San Francisco. He did this work under contract with the county supervisors. Mr. Lentell has a state map, and a number of city and county maps to his credit, railway and road surveys, and other work requiring expert knowledge of his profession. In the course of a busy career he has acquired interests of considerable value, particularly in water and water-power projects and timber lands on the Mad river in this region.

Mr. Lentell's father, Rev. Jesse V. Lentell, was a Baptist minister, and was stationed at Worcester, Mass., at the time of the birth of his son Jesse. His mother's maiden name was Louisa R. Burroughs. Jesse N. Lentell was born at Worcester January 31, 1861, and was a child when his father removed with the family to Amherst, growing up at the various places to which his father's work took the family. His high school education was received at Amherst, Mass. His brother Junius V. Lentell having gone out to Nebraska, became engaged in farming at Valley, that state, and he persuaded Jesse to join him. The latter was then twenty years old. He farmed and taught school in Nebraska for a while, until he decided to return east and fit himself for civil engineering, taking a special course in that science at Lebanon, Ohio. After that he came out to California, locating at Oakland in the year 1883. There he became a deputy in the city engineer's office, working for the city one year, after which he took a position with the Contra Costa Water Company, now known as the Oakland Water Company. He remained in their employ for a year and a half, at the end of that period, in 1886, coming up to Humboldt county and settling at Eureka, where he still makes his home. Before long he had been commissioned to resurvey the city, fixing grades and street lines, and he made the first city sewer plan. Having made a reputation by his excellent work he was given the position of city engineer, which he held for eleven years, during which time he also filled the position of county surveyor for two years, combining the duties of both offices very effectively. His next work was for the Eureka and Klamath River Railway Company, surveying and laying out its road from Samoa to Little River, about twenty miles, and he has since been



J. W. Luntz

called upon to make various other railway surveys and locate railroads. For one summer season he had charge of the Crescent City and Grants Pass Railroad. In 1907 he located the Trinity state highway, from Salt creek to Mad river, a stretch of twenty-eight miles. He has made plans for a gravity system of water supply for the city of Eureka, to obtain pure city water from the Mad river as well as electric power, at a cost of one million dollars. In 1898 he published a state map, which he revised in 1904; besides which he published a map of the city of Eureka and several maps of Humboldt county, and also of several counties in California. The many large works to his credit, some of them carried out under difficulties which would have appalled a man of less resource, are sufficient evidence of his ability and thoroughness. Personally he is a citizen whom Eureka is proud to claim.

Mr. Lentell makes his home at No. 3120 D street, Eureka. He was married at Eureka in 1908 to Mrs. Frances Sunol Angus, a talented teacher and writer. She met with an automobile accident at San Jose in 1910, which proved fatal. Fraternally, Mr. Lentell is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and Eureka Lodge No. 636, L. O. O. M., and he also belongs to the Humboldt Club.

EDWARD JACKSON ROGERS.—Ed Rogers, as he is popularly called, is the proprietor of the Rogers Resort, an excellent hotel near Bridgeville, Cal., of which property he is joint owner with his mother. The whole-hearted generosity and kindness of his nature which have endeared him to all his patrons are the outgrowth of Mr. Rogers' Irish ancestry, for both his parents were natives of the Emerald Isle whose people are known for the spontaneity of their temperament; and the ready wit of that nation is well exemplified in Mr. Rogers, whose smiling face and genial manner have made him perhaps the most popular of all the hotel-keepers in southern Humboldt county.

The mother of Mr. Rogers was Jennie Lewis, who removed with her parents from Ireland to Canada at the age of one year; thence she went to San Francisco, at which place she met and was married to Edward Hugh Rogers. Of this marriage three children were born: John H., who is now a dairyman at Lexington, Wash., and is married to Mary Friel of Ferndale, Cal., by whom he has six children (Genevieve, Estella, Norton, Neil, Margaret and John); Genevieve, now the wife of Watts Jeans, a farmer in Idaho; and Edward Jackson, who was born on the Van Dusen, near Carlotta, Humboldt county, June 26, 1876, and grew up in the hotel business at Rogers Resort, of which he is now the proprietor. The father had lived in both New York and San Francisco, and upon coming to Humboldt county started out for himself in the hotel business. He built the old Van Dusen House below Flannigan's mill, which was the first hotel and summer resort on the Van Dusen river and a very popular place. This house was burned, after which Mr. Rogers built the present Rogers Resort four miles north of Bridgeville. The father died twenty-three years ago, at the time of his death being the owner of twenty-two hundred acres of land. The mother is still living and runs the Hotel Grand at American Falls, Idaho. Rogers ranch is located sixteen miles south of Carlotta and now comprises about three hundred acres and is owned by Mr. Rogers and his mother, where he is also engaged in raising cattle, his brand being two 3's facing each other.

Mr. Rogers' popularity is bringing him well deserved advancement in his chosen line of work, and he neglects no means of making his hostelry one that will be frequented by numerous visitors. At present he is spending thousands of dollars in building an addition to the main structure, rebuilding and remodeling, and beautifying the grounds and drives about the hotel; and it is safe to prophesy that the years will bring to Mr. Rogers unprecedented success in his business in return for his efforts to make his hotel an ideal one for his guests.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD.—Few men in any field of work have the satisfaction of experiencing more real success than Mr. Underwood has been rewarded with in his forty years as an educator. Now, filling his fourth term as county superintendent of the public schools in Humboldt county, Cal., he has every reason to feel gratified with the approval his unselfish efforts have met, for the large majority he received at each election is an unmistakable indorsement of his services. The loyalty and support of his associates in the profession, and of former pupils, however, afford him probably his greatest pleasure and have been a spur to continued achievements for many years past. Mr. Underwood is a native of Ohio, born April 29, 1855, at Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton county, son of Benjamin F. and Mary Jane (Bell) Underwood. He was reared in the state of his birth, and after obtaining what education the common schools there afforded took a thorough course at the National normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, an institution of high standing whose influence undoubtedly had much to do with his early proficiency in the profession. He had been brought up as a farmer boy, but he commenced teaching at the age of nineteen years and has followed the calling without interruption since. For five years he was engaged in the district schools of Butler county, Ohio, but he was ambitious to try his fortune in the great west, and in the year 1882 he settled in California. He immediately secured a position as teacher, and did notable work at Rohnerville, Humboldt county, where he was principal of the public school for a period of fifteen years, during which time the grammar school of that place attained a reputation as one of the best of its class in the state. Mr. Underwood's successful methods and conscientious, effective attention to his pupils attracted general notice, and in the fall of 1902 he received the nomination of county superintendent of schools, on the republican ticket, being elected by a majority of two thousand. His fellow teachers and former pupils took an active part in the campaign, giving him personal support and winning over their friends in large numbers, and his constituents had no reason to regret their choice. Since then he has been re-elected to succeed himself in 1906, 1910 and 1914 with large majorities. He first entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1903, and modestly but resolutely set about the task of introducing into all the schools of the county the methods which had proved so superior at Rohnerville. His re-elections are sufficient evidence that he has not disappointed the people in his grasp of his responsibilities or his ability to carry them. They have given him a free hand and encouraged him to do his best, and he has not failed them, the fine record he has made for himself being merely the reflection of the high standard which the schools of Humboldt county have attained under his administration. Before his election as superintendent he refused offers of other positions because of his interest in his work at Rohnerville, which was returned in kind by his fellow citizens there. The basis of

his system is to instruct pupils in the method of acquiring information for themselves rather than teaching them the comparatively few things which may be mastered by pure effort of memory, instructing them to know things because they know the "reason why." It is to his special credit that his pupils at the Rohnerville grammar school were admitted to the third year of the Berkeley and other high schools of the state without the usual preparatory course. Because of his authoritative position among educators he has frequently been solicited for contributions to educational journals and other publications, his articles having a popular circulation.

Mr. Underwood is highly appreciative of the trust which the citizens of Humboldt county have placed in him, and also of the friendly esteem in which he is held by his fellow educators. Throughout his career he has endeavored to increase his fitness for his chosen work by continued study, and as a scholar he is looked up to by all who have had the opportunity of estimating his attainments. His executive ability has been as valuable as his mental training in every position he has been called upon to fill, and he has developed as new responsibilities have come to him, proving capable wherever placed. All his efforts are being directed toward maintaining a state of efficiency in the Humboldt county schools above criticism, and his energy has aroused a similar spirit among all his assistants.

In 1884 Mr. Underwood was married to Miss Annie Davis, daughter of John B. Davis, who came to Rohnerville in pioneer days. Three daughters and one son were born to them, the son dying in infancy. The daughters are: Stella Irene, who served four years as her father's assistant and is now the wife of S. C. Forsey, residing in Oakland; Rilma Anita and Dariel May.

Mr. Underwood is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging to Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., and Eel River Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Rohnerville, and with his wife is a member of Rohnerville Chapter No. 76, O. E. S. Mrs. Underwood is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Underwood has been a prominent member of the Ninth District Agricultural Association, which he served as secretary for a period of seven years. With his family he resides at No. 1016 Ninth street, where their many friends and acquaintances are welcomed with true hospitality and goodwill.

WILLIAM S. CLARK.—There is hardly a phase of the development of Eureka, Humboldt county, with which William S. Clark, the present mayor of the city, has not been associated during the thirty years of his career as a business man here. His father, the late Hon. Jonathan Clark, owning large real estate interests here, opened Clark's addition to the town and had planned and started the second enlargement at the time of his death. Up to that time William S. Clark had followed his early inclinations for agricultural pursuits, but when the care of the valuable estate passed into his hands he had to continue the work begun if he expected to realize on it, and thus his extensive operations had their origin. His transactions have been numerous and important, establishing stable values in different portions of the town, for like his father he has planned with an eye to the future good, a fact which has been sufficiently apparent to enhance his popularity. The townspeople have shown him many honors and at present, besides holding the chief executive office, he is commissioner for Humboldt county to the

Panama-Pacific Exposition. His business and social connections are numerous and creditable.

Mr. Clark is a native of Humboldt county, born February 20, 1858, at Bucksport, son of Jonathan and Maria (Ryan) Clark. His education was acquired in the public schools of Eureka. When he began work he applied himself to farming, and as soon as he became of age his father turned over to him the management of a dairy farm of six hundred acres which he owned, at Table Bluff, this county. This occupied his attention for several years following, and he was gaining steadily in knowledge and experience of the calling he had chosen when his father's death made it necessary for him to handle all the interests of the estate instead of the comparatively small portion which he had looked after prior to that time. He has but one sister, Eliza, and her interests as well as their mother's have been faithfully cared for by Mr. Clark.

As his real estate operations have been his chief responsibility it will be interesting to see how much Mr. Clark has contributed to the growth of his city in that line. Little of the second enlargement of Clark's addition to Eureka had been sold when he assumed his father's interests, and he sold off most of the remainder in town lots. In 1900 he platted a third enlargement to the Clark addition, a tract of about two hundred acres which within a few years he had sold in acre blocks or as residence lots. Now most of the southwestern portion of the residence district of Eureka is comprised in Clark's additions, and Mr. Clark has also been interested in an eastern addition to the town—thirteen acres on Seventeenth and J streets which he laid out in company with Ernest Sevier. Large lots were laid out and the subdivision, sale and improvement of the tract were planned with the greatest care, no pains being spared to convert it into highly desirable residence property. Many handsome homes have been erected thereon. Mr. Clark also built the South Park race track, which he has since cut up into city lots. To encourage home builders the Eureka Land & Home Building Association was formed, and he has been one of the influential factors in shaping its policy, which has provided opportunities for those desiring to acquire homes, without capital or financial backing. He is a director of that concern and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a past president. His personal investments in the city are so large as to be proof positive of his sanguine opinion regarding its continued prosperity.

For a number of years Mr. Clark has supplemented his private activities with public service. After two terms of service in the city council he was elected mayor in 1903, and his administration was so favorably remembered that in June, 1913, he was elected for another term, which he is now filling. It was quite in keeping that the honor of representing Humboldt county at the Panama-Pacific Exposition should fall to him. Politically he has always been a Republican. Socially he is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and of the Sequoia Yachting and Boating Club, being a director of the latter body, which he helped to organize.

On June 2, 1886, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Celia Griffin, who was born in Humboldt county, daughter of John and Mary Griffin. A family of four children has been born to them: Jonathan Earl, Alice E., William S. and Lee D.



Robert Henry

ROBERT HENRY.—The genius of the inventor seems full often to have flowered in the heart of the pioneer, who ever made a virtue of necessity and constructed for himself from the materials at hand such implements and tools as were needed for his work. And it was no unusual thing for these same articles to prove far better than one had ever deemed possible, and from such simple beginnings as these have come great inventions and articles of value to mankind. A California pioneer who possesses the gift for invention in a marked degree is Robert Henry, of Blue Lake, who already has given the world a number of clever devices and who is now at work on several more which he hopes soon to have perfected in all their minor details.

Mr. Henry is a native of York county, New Brunswick, having been born on a farm near Fredericton, October 4, 1844. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Scott) Henry, both of whom died when Robert was a small child. He attended private schools for a few years, this being before the days of public schools in that part of the province. Besides being left an orphan, circumstances were such that he was forced at an early age to start out for himself. He worked in the woods in the spring of each year driving logs on the rivers, and working on the ranches in the neighborhood during summers when the work in the woods was slack. The first year he received \$7 a month for his labor, and the second year was raised to \$10.

Following this line of occupation Mr. Henry lived in New Brunswick until he was twenty-one years of age, when he determined to come to the United States, where the opportunities were better and where he would also escape the rigors of winters in the north. Accordingly he landed at Alpena, Mich., situated on Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, and there found employment in the woods at Milltown. Shortly after accepting this position, however, he was taken ill with typhoid fever and returned to Alpena, and it was not until three months later that he was able to resume work. Upon returning to the woods he was paid \$35 a month, and in the spring of the year he went out on the log drive at \$3.50 a day. During the summer he worked on the state highway between Alpena and Saginaw and in the winter again worked in the woods. The following year he returned to New Brunswick. At that time a railroad from Bangor to St. John was in course of construction and suggested to Mr. Henry the idea of opening a general merchandise store. Accordingly he built a store and hotel on the shore of Maguadavic lake. There he continued successfully for two years, after which he sold the store and hotel and engaged in the butcher business, supplying the railroad company with meat. When the road was completed this store was closed, and although at a later date the same company urged him to open another similar place at a new construction camp, Mr. Henry did not like the conditions and so declined the offer. In 1873 he went into New Hampshire and again worked in the woods, having charge of the blacksmith shop for the lumbering camp. In December, 1873, he removed to Wisconsin, where he was with the Eau Claire Lumber Company, first in the woods and later in charge of the blacksmithing. The wages paid for logging were much higher, however, being often as high as \$4 a day, and he later returned to the better paid labor. At another time he cooked for a crew of eighty men on the drive on the Eau Claire river in Wisconsin.

A brother of Mr. Henry had for several years been located in California and his letters from the coast telling of the climatic advantages and of the

higher wages to be had were the direct cause of his decision to come west. It was November 9, 1875, that he arrived at Eureka and during that winter he cooked for a crew of men on the Washington claim, where they were making shakes. The following summer he worked in the woods, and began at that time his search for land on which he might locate. There were at that time many men who were supposed to be locators but whose chief interest was in getting money from the uninitiated, who was often shown one piece of land and later found that he had filed on another, often many miles away. Mr. Henry had several unpleasant experiences with this type of tricksters, but his native intellect and his attention to detail saved him from serious mistakes. Later he filed on several good locations and after a time began himself to locate others. This occupation he followed for several years, meeting with much success and making many warm friends by his careful attention to details and his absolutely fair dealings with the settlers.

This work was eventually given up for the work of timber expert and contract estimating on timber acreage land, an occupation which he followed successfully until within the last few years.

Many years ago Mr. Henry determined to build a permanent home at Blue Lake and at the earliest possible opportunity the foundation for the future home was laid. This was in the year that President McKinley was assassinated. This home is considered one of the finest in Blue Lake. After the death of his first wife several years ago this property was sold, but Mr. Henry still makes his home in the pretty little city. In October, 1913, in Blue Lake, he married Mrs. Mary J. (Hodgson) Barnum. Born near Toronto, Canada, she removed with her parents to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1860, and in 1866 married Edwin Barnum, a native of Hamilton, Canada, and a soldier in the engineer corps in the Civil war, enlisting from Minnesota. He was engaged in the real estate business, but later removed to North Dakota, where he farmed for eleven years, then became a merchant in Lakota, afterwards retiring to Duluth, Minn., where he died in 1910. In the fall of 1912 the widow came to the vicinity of Redding, Cal., and in 1913 came to Blue Lake.

Mr. Henry is well known throughout Humboldt county and has many friends wherever he is known. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge since 1868, having been made a Mason in Solomon Lodge No. 6, Fred-erickton, and since 1882 has been a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, Eureka.

Although he is retired from active business life, Mr. Henry is always busy. His workshop is the center of his manifold activities and he is planning and working constantly on some one of the several inventions which he hopes soon to be ready to patent and give to the world. Among them is a window fastener, also a cuspidor lifter, both of which are a success. Several other articles have already been put on the market with much success and there are at present several more in the process of passing through the patent office. One of these is an ingenious automatic device to prevent fish from leaving the main canal and going into the small irrigating ditches and getting on the land, which will save millions of fish a year to the government.

DANIEL MATHESON.—The city assessor of Eureka has seen much of life on the western hemisphere and has endured innumerable privations not only in the logging camps of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but also in the undeveloped mining regions of Alaska, where he prospected during a

pioneer period that considerably antedated the famous rush to that country. The experiences that came to him enriched his life with thrilling adventure, but added nothing to his store of savings and for these he has depended largely upon the ordinary occupations of the work-a-day world. The memories of his early life cluster around the little town of St. Stephen in New Brunswick, where he was born December 17, 1860, and where he received such meager advantages as local schools made possible. The family was poor and the need of self-support was thrust upon him while yet a boy on the home farm. Although skilled in all kinds of farm work he did not turn to the tilling of the soil for a livelihood, but instead found employment in the lumber woods of his native province, where his skill as a woodsman and his splendid health enabled him to earn higher wages than many others in the same occupation.

During the years of his employment in New Brunswick forests Mr. Matheson heard much concerning the excellent wages paid in the logging camps of California and these favorable reports induced him to come to Eureka in the fall of 1882. He was then a young man scarcely twenty-two years of age, in the prime of physical strength and able to lead the crew in the logging camps and at the sawmills. To such as he naturally there came ready employment at fair wages. After almost three years in the forests of Humboldt county he went to Siskiyou county in 1885 and there had his first experiences in mining camps. While recognizing the fascination of the mines, he was not satisfied with the location and so in the spring of 1886 sought the unexplored mining regions of Alaska. For a considerable period he mined at Juneau, a camp then scarcely known to the outside world and containing so few of the actual necessities of existence that the record of its pioneers is a story of almost incredible hardships.

It was in the midst of such a primitive environment that Mr. Matheson remained for two and one-half years. Upon his return to Eureka in the fall of 1889 he resumed work in the logging woods, but later took up the insurance business and acted as agent for a number of prominent old-line companies. Meanwhile he acquired local prominence in the Republican party and did much to promote the welfare of that organization in his home town. In 1906 he was a candidate for the office of city assessor of Eureka, to which office he was duly elected and is now serving his fourth term, which he fills with fidelity and painstaking accuracy. With his wife, who was Mary Murray, a native of Eureka, and their son, Earl, he has established a comfortable home in this city and is regarded as one of the public-spirited citizens, whose activity is proving helpful to local progress. With characteristic civic pride he has identified himself with the Eureka Board of Trade and has co-operated with all of its movements for the advancement of the town. In local fraternities he is no less prominent than in local politics, being a member of the Eagles, a leading worker in the blue lodge of Masons and at one time or another the incumbent of all the offices in the local camp, Woodmen of the World.

JAMES MILTON FARLEY.—A native of California, and a resident of Humboldt county for more than twenty years, James Milton Farley is descended from one of the well known pioneer families of early California days. His entire lifetime has been passed within the confines of his native state, and for the greater part of that time he has been engaged in farming and

dairying pursuits. His present home place is on the Eel river, and he is especially interested in dairying and the raising of registered and graded live stock.

Mr. Farley was born in Sonoma county, a short distance from Petaluma, January 15, 1854. He is the son of Francis Hall Farley, a native of Ohio. His mother was Elizabeth (Kraut) Farley, born in Indiana. In 1852 the family crossed the plains with ox teams, to California, locating in Sonoma county. There were six children in the family at that time, and the present honored citizen of Ferndale was not born until two years later. The Farley family is one of the oldest and best known of the early pioneers, having lived in California since the time of their first coming to the state. When the son, James Milton, was a few years of age they moved from Sonoma county to Marin county. Here he attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, after which he remained at home assisting his father with the farm work until he was twenty-one. Later the father returned to Sonoma county, where he engaged in stockraising and farming until the time of his death.

It was in 1875 that young Mr. Farley first left home and engaged in business for himself. His first venture was in the leasing of a ranch at Point Rey, consisting of some two thousand acres, and here he engaged in dairying and stock-raising, maintaining a herd of two hundred milch cows. For seven years he remained on this ranch, following this line of endeavor, and always meeting with the greatest of success. At the end of this period he sold his interests here, and moved to near Petaluma, where he purchased a ranch and again engaged in dairy farming and stock-raising, continuing here for another period of seven years, and making this venture as successful as the previous one.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Farley came to Humboldt county, locating at Hydenville, where he was employed in the creamery. Within a short time he was made manager of this creamery, remaining in charge until 1902. He then returned to Ferndale and went to work for John Neilsen, on his ranch on Eel River island. Mr. Neilsen was engaged in dairying and farming, and for ten years Mr. Farley was his trusted employee and intimate friend. At the end of that time Mr. Neilsen deeded him a tract of forty acres of partially cleared land, which is the present home place of Mr. Farley. Here he is engaged in farming and dairying, and is meeting with much success. He has cleared and improved the land, and brought it under a high state of cultivation. At present he maintains a herd of about twenty-five graded and registered milch cows.

The marriage of Mr. Farley occurred in San Francisco, September 11, 1884, uniting him with Miss Maggie Winters, the daughter of John and Kate (Currey) Winters, and a native of Philadelphia, Pa. After Mr. Winters' death, the mother brought her two children to California, making their home first in Marin county, afterwards living in Petaluma, where she was married to John Neilsen, after which Mr. and Mrs. Neilsen lived in Humboldt county, engaged in farming; both are deceased. Mrs. Farley has borne her husband eight children, six of whom are living: Nellie, Mrs. Ed Ammer, of Ferndale; Mable, Mrs. Antonsen, of Eureka; Ambrose; Katie, wife of Frank Ammer, of Ferndale; Violet, Mrs. Milton Sweet, of Aberdeen, Washington; and Harold.

Mr. Farley is exceptionally well liked in his community. He is a man

of much reserve, quiet and dignified, but also respected and trusted by his friends and acquaintances. He is interested in all local questions, and is progressive in his ideas. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations. In the conduct of his business affairs he is thrifty and industrious, and his success has been won by careful and conscientious effort.

ELIJAH H. FALK.—Lumbering has always been one of the leading industries which have contributed steadily to the wealth of Humboldt county, preeminently the one for which she is most noted; and the men who have been connected therewith are looked upon as chief among the factors in her business development. Her rich timber lands have not only attracted investors and practical lumbermen, but incidentally to their exploitation have come railroads, shipping interests and the various mercantile enterprises which inevitably spring up around prosperous communities of workers, in need of clothing, food and other household supplies and possessing the means to procure comforts. Mr. Falk's connection with the lumber industry is highly important. That he has gained the reputation of being the most skillful millwright in California and that many of his best productions are in Humboldt county, speaks well for the lumber mills of this region and for his mechanical gifts. He has built a greater number of lumber mills than any other man in this part of the state, so it is an established fact that he has done his full share in bringing her manufacturing facilities in that line to the high point of development for which Humboldt county especially is renowned.

The present mayor of the city of Eureka, Elijah H. Falk, is a native of Ohio, born October 4, 1850, near Findlay, Hancock county, son of David and Mary (Christman) Falk. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, moving out to Ohio in the early forties. Mr. Falk took up a government claim and farmed it the rest of his life. By trade he was a carpenter, and he worked at both callings. His death occurred in Ohio when he was sixty-eight years old. Five of his family still survive: Noah H., now a resident of Arcata, Humboldt county; Sylvanus lives in Ohio; Elizabeth is the wife of John Kyser, of Ohio; Elijah H. is mentioned below; Jonas lives at Newberg.

Elijah H. Falk spent his youth and early manhood in Ohio, remaining there until 1878, the year of his removal to Humboldt county, California. During the quarter of a century which followed, his services as a millwright were in constant demand, and among the notable plants of his construction may be mentioned the Falk mill, the Warren Miner saw and shingle mill, the C. K. James sawmill, the Elk River sawmill, the Harpst shingle mill, the Carson shingle mill, the Shipyard sawmill, the original Hammond mill, known then as Vance mill, the immense Hines sawmill in Santa Cruz county and the Bucksport shingle mill, in connection with which latter he built a drying plant—the only shingle dryer of its kind in Humboldt county. By its use all the shingles are dried before shipping, this process reducing the weight two-thirds and the expense of shipping in proportion. Several days are required to dry the shingles with hot air, which is sent through the first department at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour and through the select kiln at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. The capacity of the kiln is one million, four hundred twenty-eight thousand shingles, two hundred four cars, each holding seven thousand, being put in at once. The output is thus one hundred twenty thousand daily, and though the process seems tedious and is expensive it means so great a saving on freight that the drying equipment

has justified itself to the great satisfaction of the mill owners. Mr. Falk was the manager of the Bucksport mill for nearly a year. Some time after his arrival in California he located at Arcata, Humboldt county, moving from there in 1882 to Elk river, where in association with Messrs. Holley, Harpst and Stafford he erected the Falk sawmill and remained for several years, giving his attention principally to the extensive business done at that plant. Since 1886 he has maintained his home at Eureka. Mr. Falk has been the designer of many other mills besides those mentioned, and his name will live with those of the ablest workers in the lumber regions of California. His achievements as a mill builder leave no room for doubt as to his natural endowments as a mechanic, or his ability to grasp the business possibilities in his line. Yet these qualities have been no more important in his useful career than the substantial traits of persistence, untiring effort and unwavering devotion to whatever he has undertaken. Eureka is proud to count him among her citizens, and he is esteemed for his fine personal characteristics as he is respected for his strong mentality. With the vision to see great things in his work and to bring them about by his faith and perseverance, he has realized some of the most sanguine dreams which the early lumber operators in this part of California cherished.

Mr. Falk was married, in Ohio, to Miss Amelia J. Deabler, a native of Pennsylvania, born July 30, 1849. Of the children born to this union five are living, namely: William S., of Eureka; Dr. Charles C., of Eureka, a leading physician and surgeon; Dr. Curtis O., also a physician, of Eureka; Laura B., who was graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1906; and Dr. Vernon Eugene, a physician at Modesto. He was a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., also a member of Scottish Rite. He is an active member of the First M. E. Church of Eureka, and he is president of the Board of Trustees and is chairman of the Finance Committee, and is a member of the Board of Stewards.

Though most of his time has been applied to business, Mr. Falk was for many years a Republican, but since 1906 he has espoused the cause of the Socialist party, being a firm believer in its principles. June 21, 1915, he was induced by his friends to become a candidate for mayor of Eureka and was elected by a plurality of three against three opponents. July 6, 1915, he took oath of office, assuming the duties on July 12th for two years. His aim is to raise Eureka to high standards in business as well as morals and his policy is justice to all mankind.

ALONZO JUDSON MONROE.—The lineage of the Monroe family is traced back to Scotland, the progenitors locating in Connecticut in colonial days. Love of the frontier and fondness for adventure in unknown regions are family characteristics, which find expression in the life of Alonzo Judson Monroe when, with gun and dog, he enjoys a hunting expedition into the woods far from the haunts of civilization. In his father, Alonzo W., a native of Connecticut, the same traits found expression in a voyage to California around the Horn during 1850, when he joined a crowd of gold-seekers allured by the prospects of fortunes in the mines. A short period of mining in Trinity county convinced him that such work held no possibilities for him, so in 1854 he came to Humboldt county and embarked in stock-raising near Hydesville, but later took up butchering at Eureka. When Nevada began to come into the public notice as a mining center he went to that state and was fortunate in locating rich prospects. In honor of his home town of Eureka,

Cal., he named the new settlement Eureka and for years the mining town enjoyed a national distinction denied to its western parent-town. The locator of the Nevada mines returned to his old home, took up mercantile pursuits and continued in Humboldt county throughout his remaining years. In Masonry he was a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M.

The marriage of Alonzo W. Monroe united him with Anna Maria Albee, a native of Michigan and a relative of Israel Putnam of colonial fame. Her father, Joseph Porter Albee, came to California in 1852, via Panama, and settled among the pioneers of Weaverville, and in 1854 settled in Humboldt county, where in 1862 he was killed by Indians on Redwood creek. The children of the Monroe family were named as follows: Joseph P., Alonzo Judson, John W. (deceased), Charles A., Horace P., Mrs. Nettie S. Stover, William H. T. and Mrs. Jennie Worthington. Born on a ranch near Hydesville, Humboldt county, October 19, 1858, Alonzo Judson Monroe attended the public schools at Eureka during boyhood. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law in the office of S. M. Buck, of Eureka, but after three years of assiduous application to books his eyes were weakened to such an extent that he was forced to seek other work. After his eyes failed he worked two winters in sawmills, one summer in the woods, made two trips to Honolulu as a sailor on a lumber vessel, worked a year in the mines in Humboldt county, Nev., and engaged in other manual labor. With the restoration of his eyes to normal condition he resumed the study of law and in 1882 was admitted to practice in the superior courts, while November 13, 1894, he was admitted to the circuit and district courts and to the circuit court of appeals. From the first he has practiced in Eureka, where he is among the leading attorneys. For one term he served as district attorney of Humboldt county and in addition he has been city attorney of Eureka, Arcata and Blue Lake.

Mr. Monroe was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; also a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. He is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California and with his wife is a member of Camelia Chapter, O. E. S. Other organizations having his name enrolled as a member are the Knights of Pythias, Native Sons of the Golden West and the Elks of Eureka. Mr. Monroe and his wife are members of the Congregational Church in which they have taken a prominent part. For many years he has been a leading local worker in the temperance cause. By his marriage to Miss Lucretia Anna Huntington, a native of Illinois, he has three sons, namely: Thomas H., a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, a lieutenant in the Sixth U. S. Infantry, stationed at El Paso, Tex.; Joseph P., and Hammond McDougal, of Eureka.

PATRICK QUINN.—A resident of Humboldt county for almost fifty years, Patrick Quinn has always been classed among the substantial citizens of his section, and he may well be proud of the results he has to show for an industrious career. He owns and operates a large ranch in Table Bluff township, and in improving this property has not only made a competence for himself and provided a living for his family, but has been a unit in the advancement and progress of the whole region. A man of his sturdy qualities, energy and ambition is a desirable acquisition to any community, and

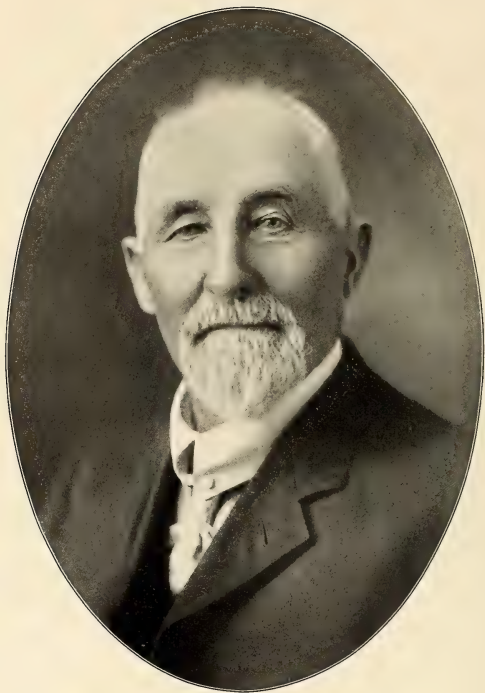
his useful life has brought him respect from all his neighbors and associates everywhere.

Mr. Quinn's parents, John and Catherine (Whalen) Quinn, were natives of Ireland, the father born in County Waterford, and both are now deceased. When a young man John Quinn came to America, bringing one of his brothers with him, and they settled in Ontario, Canada, where they soon found work in a mill. They spent the remainder of their lives in that country.

Patrick Quinn was born in Ontario in 1842 and grew to manhood there, remaining in his home town until he came to California, in the year 1865. The long journey was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and he landed at San Francisco in February, 1866. During the next four months he worked in a sawmill in Marin county. Then he joined fortunes with James Tierney, with whom he purchased a ranch on Salmon creek, in Humboldt county, Cal., paying \$3,500 for the property. For several years they operated it in partnership, until 1872, in which year Mr. Quinn bought the property he has ever since occupied, in Table Bluff township, this county. During the forty years and more of his residence there he has continued the work of improvement steadily, with the result that the property has increased wonderfully in value, both as an agricultural and a real estate proposition. It comprises three hundred and fifteen acres of particularly productive soil, which Mr. Quinn has cultivated wisely, as its present condition shows. From the beginning he has been very successful, and he has combined dairying with general farming very profitably, keeping forty fine milch cows. His chief agricultural products are large quantities of grain. Through his industry and thrift Mr. Quinn has become one of the well-to-do farmers of his section, and he is still looking after his affairs with his customary interest and foresight, enjoying his work with the satisfaction which comes when perseverance has had its rewards. Aside from several years' service as school trustee he has taken no direct part in the administration of the local government, though he has always used his influence for the encouragement of progressive movements and to uphold high standards of citizenship. Politically he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has limited his activities to the casting of his ballot.

On February 5, 1872, Mr. Quinn was united in marriage with Miss Mary McNulty, who was born in Texas, daughter of Owen McNulty, with whom she came to California in 1854. Mr. McNulty, a well known citizen in his day, owned a fine ranch in Humboldt county which he carried on up to the time of his death. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Quinn: Catherine, who is the wife of A. C. Buxton, of Fortuna; John F., an attorney, in successful practice at Eureka; William J., a physician, who took his professional course at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Owen P., residing at the old home; Alice M., a school teacher; Irwin F., an attorney; Frederick A., a graduate of St. Mary's College; Albert E., head time-keeper for the Pacific Lumber Company; Harold J., a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of California; and Evelyn M.

Mrs. Quinn has naturally been interested in the educational advantages of the neighborhood, feeling that the early training of children is vitally important, and she has shown her willingness to co-operate with her neighbors in securing the best privileges obtainable by several years' service as a member of the school board of Clark district.



Jasper Anderson.



Eleanor Anderson

JASPER ANDERSON.—The difference between the former methods of hit-and-miss farming and the latest scientific methods are nowhere better illustrated than in the case of Jasper Anderson, who is one of the most prosperous farmers of Hydesville and vicinity, his ranch being conducted on absolutely scientific principles. He owns some of the most valuable property in the county, including a splendid farm of over four hundred acres near Hydesville, where he makes his home, and a stock ranch of eight hundred acres at Roger's Resort, in Van Dusen township. His home place is a model of care and splendid management, every detail being as carefully looked after as the affairs of the most modern office, and no possibility for waste or friction is allowed. House, barns, fences and land are kept in careful condition and the greatest returns are secured for the least possible outlay of effort.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Iowa, born in Monroe county, near Eddyville, December 28, 1848. His father, Charles Anderson, was a native of Indiana, and there was married to Miss Matilda Frame. Later they became pioneer settlers in Iowa. In 1857 they again moved westward, coming first to San Francisco, and later locating at Lathrop, San Joaquin county, where the father died at the age of forty-five years. There are eight children by this marriage, and later the mother married again, becoming the wife of Isham Davis, by whom she had one son. Six months after his mother's marriage with Mr. Davis, Jasper Anderson went to live with an older brother in Sacramento, where he remained for some five or six years, working on the farms in the valley. In 1871 he came to Humboldt county and homesteaded on Mad river, remaining there for a year. He then engaged in sheep shearing, becoming one of the most rapid sheep shearers in the county, being able to shear one hundred sheep a day. When the shearing season was over he turned his attention to the manufacturing of buckskin gloves, in this enterprise being in partnership with his brother J. W. They bought the raw hides, tanned the buckskin by hand, and so were assured of a superior quality of material. One winter he and a partner killed three hundred deer on Mad river, tanned the hides the next spring and manufactured them into gloves in Hydesville. The product sold in Humboldt county, where it was well received.

Mr. Anderson was married in Hydesville, January 1, 1884, to Miss Eleanor Case, the daughter of Horace S. and Caroline (De Lasaux) Cooper Case, pioneers of Hydesville. Mrs. Case's first husband was William Cooper, a pioneer farmer and miller, who was shot by the Indians in 1861. A history of the Cooper family will be found in the George William Cooper sketch. Mrs. Anderson was born in Canyon City, Ore., but has been a resident of this vicinity since a babe of four months and received her education here. She owned a small piece of land which formed the nucleus of the present splendid farm. Mr. Anderson also rented her father's ranch for several years, and later he and his wife became the possessors of the entire place. There are about two hundred forty acres of tillable land in this property, which is one of the best in the vicinity. He runs about one hundred head of cattle on the Van Dusen ranch, and conducts a dairy of about thirty or forty cows on the home farm. He also has some forty or fifty head of horses, principally mares and colts, and is interested in the breeding of fine Percherons, being the owner of the imported stallion Janvire, of that strain. Mr. Anderson is recognized as one of the most modern and progressive farmers and stock-

men in the county, and takes great pride in the care and management of his places. Among the improvements which he has installed may be mentioned electricity for lighting and an electric dynamo for running the milk separator, while other improvements are also in contemplation.

Mr. Anderson is fifth in a family of eight children, as follows: Susan, John, Eliza, Jane, Jasper, Charles, Meriah (who died when a small child) and Harrison. Mrs. Anderson has borne her husband seven children, all natives of Hydesville, five of whom are living: Horace, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition; Amy, who became the wife of George Robison, of Hydesville, and died leaving one child, Earl W.; Arthur Jasper, who assists his father with the management of the home place, married Miss Sophia Petersen, and has one child; Pearl, the second wife of George Robison, and the mother of two children, Letha and Maxine; Hazel and Wallace, residing at home.

Mr. Anderson espouses the principles of the Republican party politically and is an independent thinker on all questions of local import, giving his support to men and measures, rather than following political lines. He is progressive in his tendencies, and any movement which tends toward the betterment of local conditions, whether educationally, socially, morally, or commercially, is certain to have his hearty support. He is a member of the Hydesville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment, and is especially prominent in Odd Fellow circles, having been through the chairs in both orders. Both he and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Rebekahs and are especially interested in the social gatherings of this organization.

WRIGHT S. CURLESS.—Largely interested in mining ventures in Placer and Trinity counties, Wright S. Curless, now retired from active business pursuits, is one of the prominent citizens of Blocksburg and keeps in close touch with local affairs of interest and importance and is keenly alive to all that is for the general welfare of his home town. He is a member of the well-known Curless family of Humboldt county and has made this county his home since 1877. He is well known throughout the county and the family is especially well represented, there being four generations of Curlesses within its confines, numbering nearly a hundred in all. Prominent among them may be mentioned George Curless, Talburt Curless and Mrs. Flora Perry, of Blocksburg; Albert Curless, of Fruitland; George Curless, of Eureka; Mrs. Rose Langlin, of Fortuna; Paul Curless, of Mendocino City; Henry Curless, of San Bernardino county; and John Curless, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Curless is a native of Indiana, born in Frankfort, Clinton county, July 29, 1842. His father, Wright S. Curless, Sr., was a native of New Jersey, while his mother, Rosanna Ashton, was born in Ohio, where she was reared and educated and where she met and married Mr. Curless. They removed to Iowa in 1851, locating near Cedar Rapids, and there Wright S., who was nine years old at the time of the change, grew to maturity, attending the public schools and assisting with the farm work. There were eleven children, of which Wright S. was the ninth born. They are: William, Samuel, Sarah, Henry, John, Biar, Arthur, Charles, Wright S., George W., Mahaley Ann. The mother died in Iowa in July, 1870, and the father, who was born in 1802, died in Wisconsin when sixty-nine years old.

It was in 1859 that Mr. Curless first came to California and has been

a resident of the state since that time. He crossed the plains with ox teams and located for a time in Butte county, where he was engaged in taking care of stock. In 1861 he went to Texas, crossing the plains by the southern route, and returned the same year to California, by the northern route, each time with horses and wagons, locating this time in El Dorado county, and engaging in placer mining. He joined the state militia in that county and for several years during the Civil war saw active service. In 1877 Mr. Curless came to Humboldt county and has since that time continued to reside here. He engaged for a time in ranching, being in the sheep business for two years and having as high as two thousand head at one time. He then became road overseer from Burr creek to Alderpoint, continuing in this capacity for two and a half years and then engaging in teaming, following this occupation until in 1888. At that time he engaged in the liquor business in Blocksburg, until the town was voted dry in July, 1914, since which time he has been retired from active business pursuits. Mr. Curless is a man of strict business principles, and during the years that he conducted his liquor business he always abided by the laws of the state and his place was orderly and law-abiding. He is well liked in his community, and stands high in the esteem of the business men.

The marriage of Mr. Curless occurred in Cloverdale, Cal., in 1879, uniting him with Miss Mary Carpenter, of that place. They have become the parents of two children, both sons, who are well known in this county. Of these the elder, Joseph, now resides in San Francisco, while the younger, George S., is employed in the mines in Trinity county. In his political preferences Mr. Curless is a stanch Republican and is well informed on all governmental subjects, county, state and national. He is an independent thinker and forms his judgment and opinions quite independently of party lines or restrictions. He has taken a prominent part in fraternal affairs throughout his life and is identified with several beneficial organizations, being especially interested in the affairs of the Odd Fellows, his membership in this order being claimed by the lodge at Truckee, Nev., where he joined many years ago.

THOMAS BAIR—Without doubt one of the most notably successful residents of his section of Humboldt county is Thomas Bair, president of the Bank of Arcata and one of the most extensive land owners in northern California. His achievements are the more remarkable in view of the fact that he commenced the struggle of life unaided, and he deserves all the good fortune that has crowned his efforts. A resident of the state since 1855, his early experiences here brought him into contact with some of the most typical phases of its pioneer days, the arduous labor of transportation before railroad and shipping facilities were developed, picturesque customs and dangerous callings, most of which are now but memories and live only in the history of olden times. Mr. Bair's holdings of timber and agricultural lands comprise thousands of acres and these and the bank constitute his principal interests.

Mr. Bair's father, Hugh F. Bair, was born in Ohio and for a number of years was engaged in farming in Arkansas, where he died when forty years old. His wife survived but a few months longer and Thomas Bair was thus fully orphaned when but nine years of age. Born September 26, 1844, in Madison county, Ark., he was a boy of eleven years when he crossed the plains with his uncle, who settled in Shasta county, Cal. Only a month later he commenced to make his own living, hiring out to a merchant who was

engaged in freighting on the Trinity river. His youth might have seemed a drawback to his usefulness, but he rode the bell horse of a mule train which packed through the mining districts in the mountains of northern California. Liking the work, he continued at it, and was economical with his earnings, so that by 1863 he had saved enough to buy a small mule train and for the next three years he did freighting on his own account in Montana and Idaho. Selling out, he came to Arcata, Humboldt county, in 1867, and became superintendent of the packing train owned by a merchant of the town, who carried on several branch stores at various points in the mining districts. He was thus engaged for five years, at the end of which time he had accumulated enough to buy the train and soon afterward he also became interested in general merchandising, having purchased the stock of goods kept in the general store at Fort Gaston, on the Hoopa Indian reservation. It was about this time that he was appointed a government post trader, and for the next sixteen years acted in that capacity and carried on a general mercantile business at Fort Gaston. He also owned about two hundred mules, which he used in transporting his merchandise from Arcata to the fort, forty miles distant, in packing government supplies and in freighting all over the northern part of the state. Mr. Bair discontinued his interests at Fort Gaston when the fort was abandoned.

During the time he was in business at the Indian post Mr. Bair established his home at Arcata, of which town he is still a resident. He had been interested in founding the Bank of Arcata, which was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and he has been president from the beginning, directing its affairs to the entire satisfaction of all the stockholders and in such manner as to win the confidence of the townspeople interested in its conduct. Mr. Bair's financial ability and judgment have been tested in many transactions. Though progressive, keeping thoroughly abreast of the spirit of the times, he is conservative of the bank's resources and most of the loans are made on first mortgages, with the depositors' money protected to the utmost. His success in the management of this institution has gained him an honorable position among the best financiers of the county and his influence in preserving high standards and encouraging safe methods of banking has been a recognized factor in the adoption of such measures as safeguard the interests of depositors and inspire their trust.

In common with most investors in Humboldt county lands Mr. Bair has acquired interests in the redwood timber region. He took a leading part in the organization of the Redwood Land & Investment Company of Eureka, was elected its first president, and continued to hold the position for a number of years, the company under his supervision making extensive investments in redwood lands in Humboldt county. His agricultural property includes two valuable ranches on the Arcata bottoms, near the town. Mr. Bair has always devoted himself closely to the care of his business affairs, and though he has always worked hard he has retained his mental and physical vigor unimpaired. He has never aspired to public honors or taken any active part in public life, or in politics beyond the casting of his vote, with which he supports the Democratic party. Of domestic habits and unassuming disposition, he finds his greatest pleasure, outside of work, in his home. Mr. Bair was a charter member of North Star Lodge No. 39, Knights of Pythias, in which he still retains his membership.

Mr. Bair married Miss Alice Boyce, who was born in Michigan and died, leaving two sons, Thomas H. and Frederick. His second marriage was to Miss Mary F. Stone, a native of Illinois. The sons have the management of their father's immense stock ranch in Humboldt county, about thirty thousand acres of valuable land.

SILAS V. MORRISON.—Determining at an early age to master the creamery business, Silas V. Morrison, when twenty-one, apprenticed himself to the old Humboldt Creamery Company, and for six months worked without wages to learn the rudiments of the business, the while he milked cows nights and mornings at a neighboring farm for his room and board. As would be but natural with one who was so determined to learn, he progressed rapidly and when a short time later the Pacific Lumber Company of Scotia desired to build a creamery and conduct the same, young Morrison was recommended to them as the very man they were searching for, and accordingly he was put in charge of this work, building, equipping and for three years conducting this plant with great success. This was his introduction into his chosen work, and since that time he has prospered greatly. He is now the manager of the Ferndale Branch of the Northern Division of the California Central Creameries and for a period of years has been associated with this mammoth organization, first as salesman, introducing their products into new territories. He stands high in the esteem of the company and in his management of the Ferndale branch of the industry is meeting with his accustomed success. The local plant is an extensive one and consists of the two-story frame structure which is the creamery building, one hundred forty-six by forty-eight feet; a three-story dry milk plant of corrugated iron, one hundred twenty feet by forty-eight feet; a store-house seventy feet by eighty feet of corrugated iron and containing two stories; and a cooper shop containing a carpenter shop, tin shop, plumber's shop, these latter employing two coopers, two tin-smiths and two carpenters, constantly employed. There is a can manufacturing plant in the second story of the creamery building, where the latest improved machinery for making and sealing cans is installed, all dry milk cans being scientifically sealed under vacuum.

Mr. Morrison is a native of California and of Humboldt county, having been born in Pacific township, September 6, 1870, on the Bear river, in a log cabin. His father, Silas W. Morrison, was a '49er, and a native of Zanesville, Ohio. He crossed the plains in 1849 with ox-teams, first locating in Placerville, and later going to Weaverville, Trinity county. From there he came into Humboldt county and located on the Bear river in 1856, where he took up government land and engaged in the stock business, being a pioneer in this line in the county. He brought in some of the first herds of cattle that came into the county, and the first thoroughbred bull in this part of the state was his. He died October 23, 1911, at the age of eighty-three years. He remained a stockman until the end of his life, although he retired from active business a few years before his death. He is well remembered throughout the county, and wherever his name is known it is respected as that of a man of sterling worth and proven ability. He served as supervisor for his district about 1874, but thereafter declined all public honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to his personal affairs. He was married to Miss Delia Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., in Humboldt county, she having crossed the plains with her parents in 1858, coming to Humboldt county when she was

a mere child. She is still living in Ferndale at the age of sixty-three years. There were three children in the family, all sons, and all residents of Humboldt county. Of these, Sanford B. is connected with the Kausen-Williams Hardware Company of Ferndale; Silas V. is the subject of this sketch; and George William is engaged in stockraising and ranching on the old Morrison homestead on Bear river.

The childhood of the present manager of the Ferndale Branch of the California Central Creameries was passed on his father's ranch, where he early learned to bear his share of the farm duties. He attended school in Pacific township and later entered the Eureka Academy and Business College, graduating in 1889. His first business experience was as a farmer and dairyman and he early conceived a desire to become associated with the creamery business. He sought employment at the old Humboldt creamery, and, on being told that there was no need for more men, he asked to be taken on as an apprentice, as stated above, and the result was he became manager for the creamery plant of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia. After three years he had accumulated some money, and, purchasing a herd of forty cows, rented a ranch and engaged in dairying for himself. During this time he met with a bad accident, a horse falling with him, and as a result was crippled for five years, this necessitating a grave change in his plans. Later he rented the Bunker Hill Creamery with three hundred cows, and for a time conducted it with great success, at the same time being engaged in buying and selling cattle. He continued thus for four years, then sold his cattle and with the proceeds bought a thirteen hundred-acre ranch in the Mattole district, which he still owns. He then engaged in business in Ferndale for seven years, being a stockholder in the Aggeler-Morrison-Hansen Company, General Merchandise, of Ferndale, and an active member of the firm. At the end of this period he disposed of these interests to his partners and became associated with the California Central Creameries as salesman, introducing their products first at Portland, Ore. His territory included Washington and Oregon, and he met with much success in his efforts to introduce the C. C. C. products throughout those states. Later he was transferred to the San Joaquin valley, to Lemoore, Kings county, where he established a plant for the California Central Creameries. He then came back to Ferndale and took charge of the local plant in August, 1913, and now makes his home here.

The scope and extent of the business of the California Central Creameries are very great, and the Ferndale plant is one of their most important. Their products are butter, sweet cream, cheese, dry whole milk in powdered form, and dry skim milk in powdered form. This branch (Ferndale) has just filled a contract for two hundred thousand pounds of butter for the United States navy, in five-pound cans, and also an order for one hundred fifty thousand pounds of the same for use in Alaska, in two-pound cans. The milk drying plant was installed in 1911 and during the second year of its operation, 1912, the farmers who are its patrons as milk producers were paid \$18,000 more for their skimmed milk than they received for the same when it was used for the production of casein instead of dry milk. This means a clear profit of that amount (\$18,000) to the farmers and dairymen of Ferndale and vicinity, the creamery drawing its patronage from a radius of five miles. The increase for 1914 will be very great over the preceding years, as the cost of

production has been decreased with the increase of the amount of goods handled. The creamery has its own ice plant and refrigerating system. The power plant consists of three boilers consuming fuel oil and generating four hundred horsepower steam, which is drawn off and used for sterilizing, evaporating, etc. So far as the mechanical power is concerned and the power for the electric steam plant, the company buys its electricity from the Western States Gas & Electric Company. The creamery is in operation every day of the week and uses an average of one hundred twenty-five thousand pounds of milk per day.

The products of this creamery have come into competition with the products of the best creameries of the world and have always won recognition. In Chicago at the National Dairy Show, 1913, the company exhibited dry milk products and was awarded the first premium. Every precaution is taken to have the products scientifically clean and pure. There is a wardrobe where the employes change into fresh white linen before entering the work rooms, and throughout the plant all modern means are employed to insure the desired sanitary end. The products are all pasteurized and the cans in which the milk is delivered are all washed and sterilized by steam and dried by hot air, thus ensuring their perfect cleanliness and also saving the housewife from the arduous task of washing the heavy milk cans.

The Ferndale Branch is one of eleven creameries, the distribution of the major portion of the products being made through the shipping office at 425 Battery street, San Francisco. The Northern Division includes Ferndale and Eureka, in Humboldt county, and Crescent City, in Del Norte county, with C. E. Gray of Eureka as the manager. He is also assistant manager of the entire system of the California Central Creameries, of which A. Jensen, 425 Battery street, San Francisco, is president and general manager. The creamery department is under the management of Chevelier Turner; George Smith is foreman of the dry milk department; Fred Johnson is master mechanic and has charge of all construction, repairs and extension work; Joseph Mabry is head bookkeeper; G. O. Doff is foreman of the cheese factory; Henry Marvel is foreman of the laboratory.

The marriage of Mr. Morrison was solemnized in Oakland in 1896, uniting him with Miss Nellie J. Moore, the daughter of Charles Moore, of Monticello, Napa county, Cal., and of their union have been born two children: Marcus Fae and Allen Ross, both attending the local schools. Mr. Morrison has many friends throughout the county and is well liked wherever he is known. He is a prominent member of several fraternal orders. He was made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., also a member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M. He is a Republican in political principles, but has never taken an especially active part in politics, for with him business comes decidedly first, and he has led a very busy life. He is a public spirited and progressive man, however, and whatever is for the general welfare of the community is certain to receive his support. He is always in favor of any movement which tends to the betterment of social, moral and educational conditions, and such questions as advancement in educational lines and good roads movements receive his hearty endorsement and unqualified support.

HENRY STANLY SEELY.—A native son of whom Arcata and Humboldt county are very justifiably proud is Henry Stanley Seely, prominent merchant of Arcata, and at present mayor of that thriving little city, and at all times one of her most progressive and influential citizens.

Mr. Seely was born in Arcata, January 15, 1875. His father was John S. Seely, one of the early Humboldt county pioneers, and his mother was Virginia (Deuel) Seely. Both are well known in this county, where they passed many years of their lifetime, and where they are held in the highest esteem by all who knew them. The son, Henry Stanly, spent his boyhood days in Arcata, attending the public and later the high school, graduating from the latter in 1895. For a few years after completing his education he remained at home with his parents, working at various occupations in his native city, and in December, 1895, he accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper for the Vance Redwood Lumber Company, remaining in their employ for fourteen months. At the end of that time he went to work for the J. C. Bull, Jr., Co., but in a short time gave up this position to accept an opening as bookkeeper for the Humboldt Manufacturing Company, of Arcata. He remained with this company until December, 1902, when he purchased an interest in a general merchandise store in Arcata, and was appointed manager and secretary of the same. The reorganized firm was known as the Seely & Titlow Company, and is at present one of the most flourishing business houses in the city. The scope of their enterprise has been increased since Mr. Seely took charge of the business and many improvements have been made in every department under his careful and skillful direction.

Mr. Seely has always been interested in political affairs and has been actively associated with the public interests of his community for many years. He is a Republican in his affiliations, but is an independent thinker, well informed, and by no means bound by party lines in his handling of vital public questions and conditions. He is open-minded and progressive and has been an important factor in the upbuilding and development of Arcata. His election to the office of mayor is only one of the many evidences of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. For many years he has been vitally interested in the educational conditions in the city, and for six years has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees for the grammar school, and has given freely of his time and ability for the benefit of the public school system.

Socially and fraternally Mr. Seely is also very popular. He is a prominent member of several of the best known local lodges and is closely associated with the general management of their affairs. He is a member of the Native Sons, and secretary of the local parlor; also a member of the Eagles, and secretary of the local lodge; he is a Mason, and a member of the Blue Lodge. Mr. Seely was also one of the men who organized the Arcata Club, and since its organization has been its secretary.

The marriage of Mr. Seely took place in Arcata, December 25, 1896, uniting him with Miss Helen Alameda Howell, a native of Colorado, born in Denver, November 13, 1874. She is the daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth (Nugent) Howell, and came to California with her parents in 1893, locating in Humboldt county, where they are well and favorably known. Mrs. Seely has borne her husband four children. They are John, Grace, Charles and Mildred.

CLAUDE S. WOTEN.—As cashier of the First National Bank of Scotia since 1910, Claude S. Woten is well known throughout Scotia and the surrounding country as a man of ability and integrity of character, kindly, accommodating, and the truest type of a Christian gentleman.



CS Motors

The bank has grown almost phenomenally under his capable ministration of its affairs, the deposits increasing by leaps and bounds, from \$45,949 on June 30, 1910, to \$274,249.60 on June 30, 1914, an increase of something over six hundred per cent. in four years. Mr. Woten is also deeply interested in religious work and is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian church of Scotia, where he is doing much for the young people of the city. This really seems to be his greatest aim in life, the helping of others to live better, fuller and happier lives, appreciating and understanding the value of right living and right thinking in every detail of daily living. He is also vitally interested in educational affairs and has rendered valuable service to Scotia as a member of the school board, of which he is at present the clerk. His desire to acquire a more general knowledge of administration of business has induced him to take a course in business administration and higher accountancy with the La Salle Extension, University of Chicago.

Mr. Woten is a native of Nebraska, born in Gage county, September 9, 1882. His father, William Woten, is a farmer and owns a farm at Adams, Gage county, Neb., where he and his wife are living at present. He is a native of Indiana, where he was reared and where he met and married Susan Swanner. Their union was blessed with eight children, four sons and four daughters, five of whom are still living, Claude S. being the only one residing in California. The boyhood days of the present respected citizen of Scotia were passed on his father's farm in Nebraska, and his early education was received in the common schools of his district. Later he attended the Cotner University for two years, taking a commercial course, and also studying the modern sciences. Completing his commercial course he was apprenticed to learn the drug business, but this he found was not to his liking, and after six months he secured a position in the State Bank of Adams, at Adams, Neb., where he remained for a year, and then engaged with the First National Bank at St. Joseph, Mo. Following this he was with the Burlington Railway in their accounting department at Omaha, Neb., remaining until he received an offer of a position with the Columbia National Bank, at Lincoln, Neb. This position he filled until this bank was consolidated with the First National Bank of Lincoln, when he reentered the employ of this latter institution, remaining until 1907, when he became possessed with a desire to come to California, and so resigned his position and departed for the west. He came at once to Eureka where he accepted a position with the Bank of Eureka, where he remained for three years, making many friends and meeting with the greatest success in his business life. At that time he came to Scotia to accept the position of cashier with the First National Bank of Scotia, which he has since filled. This bank is one of the soundest in the state, and much of its splendid growth may be rightly attributed to the personal popularity of Mr. Woten. The officers are all men of splendid standing and strong personal character, being well known local business and professional men. They are: Donald McDonald, president; P. E. Carland, vice-president; C. S. Woten, cashier; while the additional directors are E. L. Cottrell and H. E. Crawford.

The marriage of Mr. Woten occurred in Adams, Neb., in 1907, when he was united with Miss Dorothy Bryson, of that city. Of their union have been born three children, Marian, William and Carlton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woten are popular with a wide circle of friends in Scotia, where they are members of the best social set. Mr. Woten is also prominent in fraternal circles, being an influential member of the Masons at Fortuna, and a member of Weeott Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 147, at Scotia. He is broad minded and progressive and the best interests of city, county and state are ever his chief concern, and any movement for the social, educational or commercial interest of his community is certain to receive his instant and hearty support.

CHARLES E. HELWIG.—The city of Eureka with its various lines of activity has drawn within its hospitable and ambitious limits many men whose business capacity and fine traits of citizenship would be a credit to any community in the country. Foremost among these is Charles E. Helwig, president of the Union Labor Hospital and proprietor of the Metropole Shaving Parlor. A native of Ohio, he was born in Montgomery county, June 15, 1860. Dr. Adam Helwig, the father of Charles E., was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and on coming to America with his parents, resided in Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the public schools and later entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, from which he was graduated with honors. His brother, John Helwig, afterward became president of the college, holding the position for fifteen years. Having decided to adopt the profession of medicine, Adam Helwig became a student in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which in due time he was graduated. He began the practice of his profession in Dayton, afterward going to Troy and later to Brookville, Ohio, in all of which cities he received the patronage and appreciation due his ability and fine personal characteristics. He was residing at Brookville at the time of his demise. The mother of Charles E. Helwig was Leah Stauffer, born at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and came of good old German stock. She is now in her eighty-fourth year and still makes her home in the residence in Dayton built by her husband in 1870. Of the seven children born of this union five are living.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Dayton, Charles E. Helwig entered Wittenberg College with the intention of taking up the profession of his father. After two years spent in the study of medicine, he left college to enlist in the army as a musician, and was with the regiment which finally captured the Sioux Indians that had perpetrated the Custer massacre. August 11, 1878, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh United States Infantry, taking part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians and capturing their chief, Sitting Bull, and, in the spring of 1879, took them to Standing Rock Agency. After five years with the Eleventh Infantry, he served in the Seventh Cavalry for the same length of time, in the capacity of Trumpeter, and for another five years as Chief Trumpeter of the Tenth United States Infantry. After seventeen years of honorable service he received his discharge in 1895, and retired to private life, taking up his residence at San Diego, Cal. Although seeing fifteen years of active service, Mr. Helwig was only wounded once. This was during the campaign with the

Sioux, at the battle of Wounded Knee, in December, 1890, when he was struck in the left leg by a Winchester ball, which he still carries. While in the army he was stationed at Forts Custer, Assiniboin, Beauford, Yates, Berthold, Meade, Abraham Lincoln, Reno, Sill and San Diego Barracks. It was while located at the latter place that he was married to Miss Grace Favorite, a native of the State of Washington.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Mr. Helwig enlisted, in 1898, in the Tenth United States Infantry, his old regiment, serving in the Cuban campaign. On being mustered out, in 1899, he returned to his home in San Diego, but very soon thereafter removed to Arroyo Grande and opened a barber shop. The year 1901 found him the proprietor of a barber shop in the Grand Hotel at Eureka, where he continued for three years. Now, however, his place of business is at No. 306 Second street and is known as the Metropole Shaving Parlor. It is strictly up-to-date, having every line of equipment necessary to make a complete barber shop, and Mr. Helwig has come to be regarded as one of the reliable and successful business men of the town. In 1906 he was made Vice-President of the Board of Directors on the organization of the Union Labor Hospital at Eureka. This structure, which is located at the corner of Harris and H streets, has been enlarged until the improvements and furnishings represent an expenditure of \$40,000. It is one of the most modern structures of its kind in design and equipment, especial attention being given to sanitation, ventilation and light. It was built primarily for woods and sawmill men, but later the corporation decided to include those of other unions. The fee is only \$10, which sum entitles them to all the benefits of the hospital, including nursing, medical attention, board and care. In 1910 Mr. Helwig was made President of the Board of Directors. He is likewise President of the Bonneville Gold Mining Company, and bids fair to be as successful in this as in his other numerous ventures. Fraternally he is a member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., of which he is Treasurer; is Past Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Loyal Order of Moose. He belongs to Major Frank S. Rice Camp No. 54 of the Spanish-American War Veterans, of which he is Quartermaster. For three years he was president of the Barbers' Union. Mr. Helwig is a Republican, but has never sought or accepted official position.

RICHARD ANDREW GREEN.—One of the energetic and public spirited business men of the thriving little city of Alliance is Richard Andrew Green, well known as a prosperous merchant and generally admired and respected for his sterling qualities as a man and a citizen and highly regarded as a business man of judgment, foresight and high standards. Mr. Green is a native of California, and has lived in various parts of the state, but has always returned to Humboldt county as the most desirable place to establish and maintain a permanent home.

Mr. Green was born in San Francisco, July 13, 1870, and in 1871 his parents removed to Humboldt county, locating in Arcata. They remained there for one year and then moved to Alliance, where they have since resided. The son attended the public schools of the village, and later entered the Eureka Business College, where he was graduated in December, 1891. Returning to his home in Alliance, Richard Green secured employment on one of the neighboring ranches, and for four years worked for the farmers of that district,

learning the details of farm life and management. In 1895, on the organization of the Union Mercantile Company of Alliance, he became a stockholder and entered the employ of the company as secretary of the board of directors and clerk for the company. The building was completed and the store opened July 1, 1895. He continued with this company for four years, then accepting a position with the Great American Importing Tea Company and going to San Francisco, where he remained but a short time before he was transferred to Hanford, Cal., where he was placed in charge of that company's store there, October 1, 1899. He remained in this connection in Hanford for eighteen months, when he resigned his position and returned to Alliance, where he was employed at ranching for about a year.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Green engaged in the merchandising business in Alliance, and in this occupation he has since remained. At that time, in partnership with W. J. Hill, he purchased the interests of the Union Mercantile Company of Alliance, and they carried on the business in the same building. Later in the same year Mr. Hill sold his half interest in the business to F. M. Janes, the firm being known as Janes & Green, engaged in general merchandising. In 1911 another change was made in the partnership, Mr. Janes selling his interest to John Green, a brother of Richard Green, and the brothers have since conducted the business under the firm name of Green & Green. From a comparatively small beginning they have built up a large and flourishing trade, and have met with great success in their undertaking. They are well known throughout the valley, and their merchandise is of a high standard of excellence.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Green is prominently associated with many of the affairs of the town and is regarded as one of the most influential citizens. He is a member of the Arcata Tribe No. 156, I. O. R. M., of which he is a trustee. He is also prominent in the circles of the Woodmen of the World and is one of the managers of Arcata Camp No. 472. In politics Mr. Green is a Democrat and has been actively interested in political questions during his residence in Alliance. He is wide awake to all matters which pertain to the public welfare, and is well posted on questions of public interest. For the past twelve years he has been post-master of Alliance, and has given the greatest satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

The marriage of Mr. Green took place in Blue Lake, June 4, 1899, uniting him with Sarah Ann Hogan. Mrs. Green is a native of Humboldt county, born in McKinleyville, October 9, 1880. She is the mother of six children, all well known in Humboldt county, where they have many friends. They are Margaret Ellen, John Andrew, Richard James, William Francis, Cecil Irving and Harold Joseph.

Mr. Green comes of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. His father was John Green, a native of Ireland, born in County Clare, in 1837. He followed farming in Ireland and while he was yet a young man went to Australia, where he remained for a short time before coming to California. He located in Humboldt county and for a time worked in the woods and the lumber camps, later purchasing a ranch near Arcata, which is now the home-place, and on which he engaged in farming until his death in 1901. His wife, the mother of the present honored citizen of Alliance, was Margaret Haugh, also a native of County Clare, who still makes her home in Arcata. She was the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, Richard A. being the second in order of birth.



Prof. M. Burns

THOMAS MILES BURNS.—Known throughout Humboldt county as the owner of Burns ranch at Bridgeville, Thomas Miles Burns is also known as one of the largest sheep and cattle growers of the district, as well as one of the leaders in the affairs of the Republican party and an acknowledged power for good in his community. He takes an active interest in all the governmental affairs of his home county and also of the state, and while never seeking official preferment, yet is one of those who directs the policies of the Republican party in Humboldt county, which naturally is strongly Republican. He is a man of great executive ability and a natural leader of men and affairs and his splendid grasp of large situations, his foresight and judgment are valuable assets to any cause with which he may see fit to ally himself. He has for many years been engaged extensively in breeding Merino sheep and has made an unusual success of this undertaking. He is making a specialty of raising thoroughbred Rambouillet, Delane and American or Spanish Merino sheep, keeping them in separate flocks; he finds a ready sale for his splendid proportioned rams in different parts of California. Recently he has been running strongly to cattle, owing to the serious inroads made on the sheep by coyotes, mountain lions and other beasts of prey in the mountain ranges, where heretofore he has grazed large numbers of his flocks. He is raising a cross of the Red Polled, Durham and Hereford cattle. He owns and operates a ranch of some fifty-seven hundred eighty acres on the Van Dusen river at Bridgeville, but his residence and headquarters are located three quarters of a mile south of Bridgeville. It runs back to Burr creek on the south and Larabee creek on the north, and is also well watered by numerous other streams and springs.

Mr. Burns came to California in 1849, starting from Henry county, Tenn., with his parents when he was a lad of nine. His father, William Henry Burns, was a native of Mississippi, while his mother was Caroline Griffith of Tennessee, where his parents were married. There were born to them four children, three of whom grew to maturity and are now living in this state. They are: Laura, now the wife of Henry Furry, retired, and living in Sacramento; Thomas M., the subject of this sketch; and Daniel M., who was secretary of state at the time George C. Perkins was governor of California; he resides in San Francisco, and is extensively interested in mining, being the owner of two silver mines in Durango, Mexico.

Thomas M. Burns was born in Henry county, Tenn., December 15, 1839. When he was nine years old the family, consisting of the parents and four children, started for California with ox teams in the spring of 1849. The father was taken ill while crossing the plains and at Ft. Hall he died. The mother and children made their way onward and settled in Sacramento, which at that time was practically a city of tents, there being very few houses of any description. One of the children soon sickened and died, and within the year the mother also fell a victim to cholera and died. The children were then put out in different families, Thomas and Daniel being together in the family of a man named Sullivan. Later Daniel was with a family named Selkirk and Thomas M. went with the firm of Frink & Alsip, stockmen and dairymen, with a large ranch eight miles north of Sacramento, on the Nevada road. There he worked in a dairy, farmed and cared for stock, meantime learning all the fundamentals of the business in which he has

since been engaged so successfully. This firm also had a very large dairy ranch two miles south of Sacramento from which they supplied the city with milk. Later this firm purchased a property on the west side of the Sacramento river, below Rio Vista, Solano county, in the Montezuma hills, comprising about two thousand acres, and upon this they removed their stock and dairy enterprise. They milked about one hundred cows, making butter and cheese, which they shipped to San Francisco by boat. Besides dairying they also carried on farming and stock-raising. Mr. Burns' sister Laura lived with a family named Travers near Woodland, where they owned a ranch of two hundred acres. She was married to Henry Furry there, and later Thomas M. went to Woodland and engaged in farming with his brother-in-law, renting the Travers ranch and another place of three hundred acres near Cashville belonging to a man named Low. After two years he gave up the management of these ranches, and in 1870 came into Humboldt county and bought a range-right from Sam Hogan. As soon as the surveys were made he also took up and used his own rights, purchasing from the government and neighbors, until he became the owner of his present splendid tract of fifty-seven hundred and eighty acres. He has raised as many as three thousand sheep, together with some cattle and horses, but is now working more heavily into cattle, owing to the increasing annoyance from coyotes and other wild animals that prey upon the sheep. He plans in the future to keep about eight hundred head of thoroughbred sheep and to run them on the home ranch, while the outer ranges will be given over to cattle and horses. In his sheep industry, as stated before, he is breeding the three strains of Merino sheep, i. e., Rambouillet, Delane and American Merinos, bringing in new blood from choicest flocks of different states, thus securing the finest bred rams and ewes.

The marriage of Mr. Burns occurred in January, 1883, uniting him with Miss Minnie E. Brown, of Humboldt county, a granddaughter of the celebrated John Brown, the great abolitionist and martyr of slavery, one of the most historic characters in American history. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Burns have three children, two sons and a daughter, all well known in Humboldt county: Edwin M. is married to Miss May Hufford, and they have two children, Mildred Anna and Thomas Monroe; this son is associated with his father in the management of the ranch; Nellie G. is the wife of George Sturm, also associated with the elder Mr. Burns in the ranching business; and Charles L., who resides in San Francisco. The mother died in 1902, at the age of thirty-eight years.

Mr. Burns takes an active part in all local questions of importance, and is always allied with any movement for progress and general upbuilding. He is keenly alive to the advantages of good schools, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the local school board. He has received many evidences of the confidence of his political constituents, and many opportunities have been given him for nominations for high offices in the county, but these he has always declined, preferring rather to serve as a private citizen. He has, however, been a member of the county Republican central committee, and stands high in the confidence of his party throughout the state. In his business life Mr. Burns has always been especially successful. He is preeminently a self-made man, making his way as he was obliged to do from earliest childhood. He has forged steadily ahead, always along

broad constructive lines, and his present success is builded on a firm foundation of honesty, integrity, and thorough application to business.

JOHN O'NEILL.—The Eureka Marble & Granite Works, established thirty years ago by John O'Neill, have been conducted the greater part of that time by Mr. O'Neill, who is the manager of the company. A man of substantial qualities and sterling integrity, he has been looked up to by the large circle of his acquaintance, and has been one of the respected and influential business men of Humboldt county for years. Side by side with his personal ambitions and endeavors, he has kept the good of his city and county at heart and is known as one of the enterprising citizens of his adopted home, where he settled in October, 1884.

Mr. O'Neill was born in St. George, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, July 6, 1852, son of Arthur and Hannah (Barry) O'Neill, both natives of Ireland. John O'Neill can barely remember his father, as he was but a child when the latter died. He was a tailor by occupation. The family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom John was the fourth in order of birth. His brother, William E. O'Neill, is also a resident of Eureka. The mother died in New Brunswick twenty years ago.

John O'Neill received a common-school education and remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he went to Clearfield county, Pa., and was employed at lumbering for two years. At the end of this time he returned to St. George and for two years was employed in surveying logs for the River de Lue Railroad Company on the Merimichi river. He then apprenticed himself at the granite business in St. George, and afterward, in the fall after the fire of 1876, cut stone in St. John. After his return to St. George he engaged in the granite business for himself and while thus engaged became a stockholder and director in a company organized to build the Grand Southern Railroad from St. John to St. Stephen. He acted as secretary of the company most of the time until the road was completed and turned over to its bondholders. He then sold out his business and came to Eureka, and since October of that year has made his home in this favored region, for to him "Humboldt county is the greatest county on earth." Organizing the Eureka Marble & Granite Works the year of his arrival, associated with his brother-in-law, T. L. Coffey, who remained only a short time, Mr. O'Neill continued his connection with the business for the next twenty-two years. After running it alone for fifteen years, he took L. M. Klepper into partnership. When Mr. O'Neill decided to make a change, in 1906, he sold his entire interest to Mr. Klepper. After being retired for about three years he became president of the McKay Steamship Company, with offices at Eureka. In this association he was successful, managing their affairs satisfactorily until the company went out of business. Afterwards he was induced to re-enter the marble business as manager of the Eureka Marble & Granite Works, which position he is filling at the present time. The works occupy a spacious structure of modern construction located at Nos. 1501-1509 Fifth street and very completely equipped with the latest stone-cutting and polishing machinery. The size and appointments of the establishment speak well for the spirit of progress which characterizes the business men of Eureka, for few towns of the same class can boast such pretentious works in a similar line of business. However, the constantly growing interests of the city and county will appreciate the existence of so modern a plant within reach. The firm deals in all

kinds of marble and granite and does cemetery and building work, making a specialty of mausoleums, vaults, monuments and tablets. Mr. O'Neill has been the guiding spirit in the conduct of the works and justly, for he is a man whose opinion is sought and valued, his judgment on business matters being considered sound by those who should know. His foresight has reaped the reward of his policy of conservative progress. His unswerving honesty and integrity have inspired the respect and confidence of all who have had dealings with him in any association. His love and admiration for Eureka and Humboldt county are well known by his friends, who know he may be counted upon to give his aid and influence to every well-intended project for the development of the city and county. His ambition, energy and high moral character have combined to make him one of their most desirable citizens as was shown by his election in December, 1913, as president of Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, a position his years of experience and abiding faith in the wonderful resources of the county so well qualify him to fill.

Mr. O'Neill identified himself with the Republican party in 1896, having been a Democrat previous to that time, but is now an Independent in politics. He was married to Miss Julia Coffey, also a native of St. George, and they have two children living: John, who is engaged in fruit growing and resides at home, and Arthur Edward, an accountant with the San Joaquin Light & Power Company, in charge of their Corcoran office. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have a most comfortable residence at No. 3501 California street. They are Catholics in religious faith, belonging to St. Bernard's church at Eureka, and he is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Institute, and served as the first Grand Knight of the former.

WHITING G. PRESS.—The California climate, while not valued in dollars and cents in the list of the resources of the state, has never been considered a negligible factor in her wealth. The variety of opportunities offered for capital and labor on the Pacific coast is almost infinite, and those who come to this favored region seeking ideal conditions for wholesome living are seldom disappointed. One of the best known figures in the business and manufacturing life of Eureka, Humboldt county, today, was attracted hither by the equable, temperate atmosphere, and with the quick comprehension of the trained judge of commercial possibilities soon became impressed with the abundance of good things with which nature endowed this section. His interest took the concrete form of investment, and there are now two large plants in this part of the state as the result of his activities: the shingle mill of the Whiting G. Press Company at Eureka, and the packing house of W. G. Press & Co., salmon packers, at Requa, some fifty miles or so up the coast, at the mouth of the Klamath river. Whiting G. Press is at the head of both concerns. He is a Chicago man, who resides in Eureka during the summer season.

Mr. Press has had an energetic career. Born September 29, 1847, near Coldwater, in Branch county, Mich., he is a son of William H. Press, a native of Rochester, N. Y., who married in that state and moved out to Branch county in 1828. He was a farmer by occupation and lived under pioneer conditions in his new home. Whiting G. Press was born in a log house, without stove or other modern comforts, his mother cooking by the fireplace. He left home when a youth of sixteen, and when eighteen went out to Jesup,

Iowa, where he worked on a farm for two months. Returning to Michigan he taught school for a short time, in a log building, and also attended Hillsdale (Mich.) College, at which institution he was a fellow student of the late Will Carleton, poet and editor. In his nineteenth year he went back to Iowa, where he became engaged as an insurance solicitor, working under William Trembor, of Freeport, Ill., manager of the Winneshiek Fire Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., traveling a year and a half for this concern. In this short period he had managed to save several thousand dollars, and, being ambitious to do something for himself, went to Yankton, in what was then Dakota territory (now South Dakota), taking up a preemption claim and homestead in Yankton county, about six miles north of the city. He farmed, conducted a number of real estate operations, and founded the Dakota Advertiser at Yankton during the few years of his residence there, devoting his paper to immigration items, general news and information concerning the development and upbuilding of the region. In this connection especially he became acquainted with the leading spirits of the times there, including such famous old-time characters as General Beadle; who was one of Mr. Press's intimate friends and the principal contributor to the Advertiser; Governor Burbank; Judge Brookings; ex-Senator Frank Pettigrew of South Dakota; the notorious Alexander McKenzie of North Dakota; and Gen. Edwin S. McCook, who was shot by Wintermuth. Mr. Press was standing beside General McCook at the time of the shooting. After two successive dry seasons, during which the clouds of grasshoppers were so thick they "obscured the sun," he found the few thousand dollars capital with which he had entered Dakota in 1871 swept away, and thoroughly discouraged he left the territory in the fall of 1874 with thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents in his pocket. He was practically "broke" when he arrived at his destination, Chicago, Ill., but he has reason to consider the incident one of the most fortunate in his career. His pluck and everlasting enterprise had not deserted him and he hardly had time to realize his misfortune before he was on his feet again. At the corner of Van Buren and State streets he stopped to read a sign, "Agents Wanted." Upon inquiry he found men were wanted to sell woven wire mattresses and was at once engaged. On his very first trip, which took him over Illinois and Iowa, he met with record-breaking success, his sales amounting to more than those of any other three salesmen combined. When the Woven Wire Mattress Company was organized he became a heavy stockholder and manager of the concern, having the direction of its affairs for three and a half years, during which it prospered so well that his profits amounted to sixty-six thousand dollars. The mattresses were introduced all over the United States.

Mr. Press's subsequent experiences have been varied and almost uniformly successful. Having acquired sufficient capital to embark upon more extensive operations, he formed a partnership with S. R. Boardman, then a Chicago lumberman and banker, and under the name of Boardman & Press they did a successful business as grain and stock brokers in Chicago for two years, having their offices at No. 154 LaSalle street. They dealt in stocks and bonds. About this time Mr. Boardman had to take over the management of the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Railroad, the company having defaulted to him, and Mr. Press took the presidency of the company, which he succeeded in putting on its feet again after three years of skillful, systematic

direction. He had acquired a considerable interest in the road, which he was able to sell at good advantage. In 1877 he organized the firm of W. G. Press & Co., Stock Exchange brokers, of Chicago, which has had a continuous existence since, being now the oldest house of the kind doing business on the Chicago Board of Trade, noted for paying one hundred per cent on the dollar on demand. Its reputation is typical of the kind of business Mr. Press has always been instrumental in promoting. He is progressive to a degree, but conservative in his operations, placing his capital to the best advantage, even when results have to be awaited patiently, rather than risking his own money or that intrusted to him in enterprises with hazy or uncertain prospects. He still remains at the head of the house of W. G. Press & Co., which has offices downtown and at the Union Stock Yards.

Real estate has always appealed to Mr. Press for permanent investment, as his immense holdings in Chicago indicate. All told he built and owns seven hundred and fourteen feet of four-story stone buildings in that city, on the south side, including the Press apartments at the corner of Sixty-second street and University avenue. All human interests have their attractions for him, and thus he has diversified his own life and work and taken advantage of his own strong position to assist and encourage others. It is said he has furnished and published more market reports than any other man living. It was he who furnished the data for the plot of "The Speculator," written by George Broadhurst and played by Roland Reed, and Mr. Press blocked out the play and financed its production to show his faith in the playwright, who had once been a clerk in his Chicago office. Mr. Broadhurst has since successfully produced "What Happened to Jones," "Why Smith Left Home," "The Last Chapter," "The Man of the Hour," and other notable dramas of modern life.

The causes for Mr. Press's interest in the climate of Humboldt county had their beginning in 1876, when he was prostrated with the heat while at the Centennial in Philadelphia. In 1896, when out west inspecting his gold mining property near Prescott, Ariz., on the Hassayampa river twelve miles from that city, he became overheated and suffered from sunstroke a little later, at Colorado Springs, Colo., when the temperature reached one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. For several months his life was despaired of. In 1898 he had another attack, at the Board of Trade in Chicago, and another in 1899. Since then he has been unable to endure the summers east of the mountains, and he spends the months of June, July and August in Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., whose climate can hardly be rivaled for equability, the mean temperature being fifty-five degrees. For twenty-five years there were only two days when the temperature rose above seventy-five, and the lowest record in winter has been thirty degrees. The first summer Mr. Press spent there he was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time, but he is now able to enjoy the delightful days which prevail throughout the season. His active mind soon sought the interesting features of the place, and in 1902 he became interested in the lumber industry. He now owns about one hundred million feet of standing timber, and other property acquired in connection with the development of his timber holdings, a shingle mill and six hundred feet of water front and wharf at Eureka. Naturally the development of the same has created considerable activity in industrial conditions in the vicinity. Mr. Press investigated thoroughly the claims

made for the durability and other desirable qualities of redwood shingles and then decided to go into their manufacture. The shingle mill of the Whiting G. Press Company has a capacity of three hundred thousand shingles per day, and the product has a wide reputation, based on the tests of time which redwood shingles have endured. Probably the most notable example cited is the building once one of the group belonging to the old military post at Eureka, established about 1852 for protection from the Indians. The building, passed into private ownership but still standing on its original site, is probably typical of the dozen or so which constituted the old station. It has been neglected and mutilated, but the redwood shingles with which it was covered over sixty years ago are still there and in excellent condition. General Grant, then a lieutenant, was stationed here in 1853. Instances of redwood shingles in first-class shape after forty years of service are common enough in this region, and on the strength of these facts the Whiting G. Press Company has sold its shingles with a guarantee for the buyer's lifetime in perfect safety. Mr. Press is president of the company; Gillman C. Knapp, secretary; M. E. Wrigley, manager. The very interesting little article which accompanies their product to the consumer presents some facts of general interest and statistics which cannot but appeal to anyone who has ever heard of the famous redwood forest.

This growth is contained in an area of perhaps two thousand square miles, lying close along the shores of the Pacific between the Oregon line and the bay of San Francisco, about three hundred miles, with a varying breadth of from six to twenty miles. It is over two thousand years old, and its exploitation presented problems in the way of lumbering, as well as commercial operations, unknown because unnecessary in any other region. Unlike any other timber on the earth, it is adaptable to almost every requirement or use to which wood is put. As a forest tree, it is practically indestructible by fire. Almost every home and barn and fence on the western slope of California has been constructed of this valuable material, and when the uninitiated visitor shows wonder as he begins to realize the size attained by these botanical giants he will likely hear of the pioneer who built his house and barns and fenced his claim with lumber from one tree. In the outlying groves, on the edge of the strip, the trees are comparatively small, and fortunately the early demand for timber was easily met by mere trimmings from the edge, leaving the heart of the forest for the present generation, which has profited by the wasteful methods practiced some years ago by lumbermen in other woods and is conserving with foresight and cutting discriminately. The sight of a fallen tree trunk which a man cannot climb, of the felling of one immense tree, is enough to set the stranger thinking. In the midst of a number of large specimens he is likely to underestimate their size, until convinced by the indisputable facts of actual measurement. Again, the symmetry of the trees, beautiful from the nature lover's standpoint, is equally welcomed by the lumberman, for there is little waste when the growth is so perfect. Here is another stupendous fact. In the timber regions of the southern and western states, according to authorities, five thousand feet, board measure, is the average yield per acre; when it reaches as high as ten thousand feet to the acre the land is called heavily timbered. The same authorities estimated the average on a tract of redwood (one hundred and thirty-seven thousand acres) at forty-four thousand feet, and on one portion

of ninety-six thousand acres in Humboldt county claimed eighty-four thousand feet as a fair average! Many an acre contains ten or twelve trees ranging from six to twelve feet or more in diameter and from two hundred to three hundred feet in height, good timber to the very top. The region around Humboldt bay, being most convenient, was lumbered over first, but over sixty years ago operations were begun in Humboldt county. The first shipment of redwood from Humboldt bay was made in 1854 by William Carson. Of late years all the redwood timber has come from this section.

Fortunately the earliest operators had no adequate idea of the value of redwood, or of the vast supply, or they might have cut as recklessly as the first comers in other lumber regions have done, and with as mischievous results. It is only within comparatively recent years that the manufacture of shingles from redwood has become an established industry, and a comparatively few men have devoted their mills exclusively to this product, with the most gratifying results. The Press Company prides itself on owning the largest and most complete redwood shingle mill in existence, and its methods of manufacture have reached a degree of perfection which should assure an unrivaled product. The bolts from which the shingles are made are taken from newly cut timber, fresh and sound. The shingles are dried before shipping, for the saving in freight expenses as well as the evenness attained in the scientific process, so that there is no danger of warping. The durability of redwood is no doubt attributable in large measure to the slow growth; and it is a question whether the long life of the trees may be due to the lack of variation in temperature which prevails in the redwood belt—only forty-five degrees, the thermometer having ranged between thirty and seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit for twenty-five years during which records have been kept, with only two days which were above seventy-five and two or three when it was below thirty.

The business of the Press Company has had a steady growth. Its acquired timber lands have sufficient lumber for a generation of manufacturing.

Mr. Press belongs to the generation which has done big things for the country, and in his transactions he has had the privilege of coming into direct contact with many of the figures foremost in these operations, financiers, captains of industry, capitalists and politicians, particularly in Chicago, where his business headquarters have been maintained.

CHARLES A. JOHNSTON.—The exploitation of the oil fields in the vicinity of Petrolia, Humboldt county, was begun as far back as 1865, and although not much progress has been made it would seem that the situation is due more to the difficulty of finding a satisfactory method of obtaining the oil rather than to the scarcity of the product. Charles A. Johnston has lived in that section since 1869, owns quite an extensive tract of oil-bearing land, and is probably the best informed man on local conditions of the kind that has ever lived at Petrolia. He has faith in the ultimate value of the fields as adequate processes of extracting the oil are devised, but meantime he is working all the lines of practical profit which have already been proved feasible in this region, and his success with commercial apple and walnut orchards has done much to encourage the culture of those two crops in the lower Mattole valley. All his work as an agriculturist has been carried on in the most progressive manner, but it is as a horticulturist, particularly as



C. A. Johnston

Eveline Johnston

an orchardist, that he has done most for his locality and probably for himself. To some extent he is also engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Johnston was born in Jones county, Iowa, not far from the present site of Des Moines, April 16, 1849. His parents, Charles B. and Catharine (Smith) Johnston, were natives of Ohio, in which state they married. The father was a frontiersman all his life. Moving with his family from Ohio to the vicinity of Galena, Ill., they went farther west from there, into Iowa and Missouri, back again to Iowa, and thence over the plains to California in 1852. Charles B. Johnston was personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln as well as other notable characters of the middle west. Fortunately, in the pioneer days of Iowa, he had befriended Black Hawk, the Indian chief, on several occasions and they were friends. But when the Black Hawk war broke out he enlisted, and, knowing the country, served as a scout and spy. During the war he was captured and owed his life to Black Hawk, who aided him to escape by furnishing him a horse. His experiences qualified him thoroughly to lead his party across the plains, and he was chosen captain of the ox team train. Happily they had only one small skirmish with the Indians en route, on the Platte river, and drew up safely at LaPorte, near Gibsonville, in Sierra county. There the Johnston family first settled, Mr. Johnston engaging in mining at that location for six years, and for one year he was at the Cabbage Patch, in Yuba county, where he mined and kept hotel. Thence they moved to the Prairie diggings near Brown's Valley, Yuba county, remaining there until 1863, after which for several years they were on a nearby ranch, which he operated. In 1868 Charles B. Johnston came to the Mattole, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land at Upper Mattole, where most of his remaining days were passed. His death occurred at Petrolia in 1885, when he was seventy-five years old. His widow died there in 1902, at the age of eighty-five years. Nine children were born to them, only three of whom now survive, William, the eldest son, having been accidentally killed in July, 1914; he was an employe at the Anaconda mine. Cava Ann is the widow of Jacob Miner, and lives at Petrolia. Samuel S., of National City, San Diego county, Cal., was formerly postmaster there.

Charles A. Johnston was but three years old when the family crossed the plains to this state. As the localities in which his youth was spent were sparsely settled, and pioneers were still too busy with the immediate business of gaining a living to establish community affairs on a proper basis, he had very meager school advantages, but he has educated himself by reading and self-study and thus has become a well informed man, besides having plenty of experience of a practical kind. He rode after stock on the ranges, did teaming between Petrolia and Centerville for two years, and eventually became interested in agricultural pursuits, to which he devotes most of his time at present. His land holdings comprise three ranches, his home place known as Walnut Drive Farm of three hundred acres, the Seaside Ranch of eighty acres at the mouth of Mattole river, and the Buckeye Ranch of seventeen hundred twenty acres five miles east of his home place. As previously mentioned, he has gone quite extensively into the culture of walnuts and has also raised some prime apples. Mr. Johnston is a Progressive Republican, but has never been an aspirant to public office.

In 1872 Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Sarah Clark, daughter of Charles Clark, a Petrolia pioneer, and she died leaving two children: William, now in Alaska, who married Carrie Giacomini, of Petrolia, and has two children; and Addie L., wife of Rev. Ernest Grigg, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Arcata, and mother of three children. On June 29, 1879, Mr. Johnston married the second time by the Rev. Parkhurst at Upper Mattole, being united with Miss Evaline Langdon, daughter of Joseph Avery and Phoebe Jane (Andrews) Langdon, the former a native of New York state, the latter of Iowa; they were married in Michigan. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Langdon before they crossed the plains to California in 1853. The father had come out before, in 1851, returned for his family, and established the home at Table Bluff, Humboldt county, for a time, in 1857 removing down to the Mattole valley, where he owned the Buckeye stock range. He died at Wadsworth, Nev., in 1876, the mother in Petrolia in 1880. Mrs. Johnston is a native daughter of Mattole, born near the present site of Petrolia, and was the third white child born in the valley, where she was reared and educated in the public schools. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston: Sarah Ellen is the wife of Fred McKee, a shipper, of Needle Rock, Mendocino county, and they have one child, Doris E.; Phoebe L. is married to James Lawson, a carpenter of Petrolia, and has two children, Leland L. and Clyde N.; Minnie L. is the wife of Horace H. Stewart, who lives at Petrolia and is associated with Thomas A. Johnston in running the father's stock ranch, and they have one child, Charles Calvin; Thomas Avery is running the stock ranch in partnership with Mr. Stewart; Katie E. has been teaching for seven years in the Honey Dew district school at Upper Mattole; Charles F. is woods superintendent at Needle Rock; Ethel E. is living at home.

Mr. Johnston is a member of Mattole Lodge No. 92, K. P., at Petrolia, of which he is past chancellor. He and his wife are attendants at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petrolia, he being a member of the board of trustees. They are enterprising and liberal and carry out the old California spirit of hospitality. They seem ever ready to aid those who have been less fortunate than themselves and give freely of their time and means to aid movements of benefit to the community and its people. Mr. Johnston is a lover of fine horses and has raised some fine specimens of standard horses. Of late years, however, he has discontinued breeding them and is giving his time to horticulture.

Mr. Johnston has kept in close touch with the oil prospects at Petrolia. There are seepages on the Buckeye ranch. All the oil wells bored have contained gas. Wells were first dug in this field in 1865. Many were sunk to a depth of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, but only three yielded oil in any quantity. The Doe well, about one mile west of Petrolia, was followed down two thousand feet, but yielded nothing, not even gas or water. J. W. Henderson sunk the first well on Joel Flat, called the Henderson well, went down five hundred feet, and thought he had a ten-barrel well. Between fifty and seventy-five barrels were packed out, and on the assumption that the well would continue flowing he went to the city to get a tank to store the oil in. By the time he returned the well had caved in, and nothing more was ever done with it. The second well, on the Edmonstone ranch, about six miles up the north fork of the Mattole, was

also five hundred feet deep and yielded the same quantity of oil, most of it being obtained at ninety feet; it is a gasser. The third well was in the McNutt gulch, and oil was struck at three hundred feet; it gushed water, oil and gas, flowed one day and was capped, but soon caved in, and as it was owned by local men no further effort was made to develop it. A fourth well, the Buckeye, showed considerable oil. A fifth, the Brown & Knowles, was sunk in 1865 and yielded oil at one hundred and fifty feet, and oil stands in that well to this day.

Operations ceased thereafter until 1891, in which year the Far West Oil Company dug a well on the Buckeye. They went down eight hundred feet, at five hundred feet finding a lot of oil, but when the tools were lost they abandoned that well and moved over to Davis creek. Again they sunk an eight-hundred-foot well and obtained a considerable quantity of oil, but the hard times of 1893 caused a cessation of interest for the time. In 1901 other companies came into the field, a Mr. McIntosh sinking the first well attempted that year, on the Zanona land. He went down fifteen hundred feet and claimed to have a fifteen-barrel well. The next was the Wild Goose well, sunk in 1901-02, ten hundred three feet deep. Oil was struck first at two hundred twenty-one feet, and the stratum was sixty feet wide. At five hundred and fifty-five feet there was a flow of gas strong enough to throw the tools out of the well; two hundred feet below quite a big flow of oil was found, and at ten hundred three feet they lost the tools, which were fished for a month without success. This was without doubt about a fifteen-barrel well, and is still flowing gas. The next work was done by a Mr. Craig, who put down two wells up the north fork, the first, seven hundred feet in depth, yielding some gas but no oil; the second, eight hundred feet deep, had a considerable flow. The Weed well on the north fork, four hundred feet deep, flowed gas but no oil, and the Humboldt well, on Buckeye creek, went nineteen hundred feet deep with no oil to speak of. Then a well was tried at Upper Mattole, the Hoagland well on E. J. Etter's ranch, sunk to a depth of seventeen hundred feet; it produced fairly well. Mr. Johnston has a large acquaintance among the prominent oil men of the east, as well as in California, many of whom have investigated this territory and have been enthusiastic. Unfortunately, long time leases have been held by inactive people so the live men could get no foothold. Mr. Johnston is optimistic for the future of the Mattole country, his faith being unshaken that some day it will be a profitable and active oil field.

PETER RATTI was born in 1880, near Lucca, Italy, where he was reared and received his education in the public schools. He followed farm work in his native land until 1903, when he came to the United States and located in Eureka, Cal. Here he was employed in the woods for the Scotia Lumber Company, Vance Lumber Company and others until he quit to enter the employ of the Diamond Fruit Company as a clerk, and afterwards was with the Italian-French restaurant until he saw an opportunity to engage in business for himself. In 1913 he bought from Mr. Massei the grocery and fruit store on the corner of Fifth and F streets, and here he has continued in business. Under the name of the Humboldt Fruit Company he has built up a large trade in groceries, fruits and vegetables, using an auto delivery in his business.

Fraternally Mr. Ratti is a member of the Druids and Moose, and politically is a Republican.

FRANCIS R. HOREL, M. D.—Skill in therapeutics and exceptional ability as a diagnostician have gained for Dr. Horel the confidence of his patients in all classes. Nor is his professional usefulness limited to Arcata, his home town, for he is called into service in other parts of Humboldt county and now acts as a director on the medical staff of the Sequoia hospital at Eureka. While he is a man of splendid business qualifications, keen in judgment and capable of placing a correct valuation upon property of all kinds, and while he has been connected with large enterprises, notably the Thomas Devlin Tanning Company of Arcata (in which he is vice-president and a director), it is nevertheless as a physician and surgeon that his best qualities are exemplified and that his highest usefulness has been manifested. Endowed with tenderness and sympathy hidden beneath the customary reserve of the professional man, his presence brings cheer to the discouraged and hope to the suffering, and his kindly, helpful and skilled ministrations have made his presence a blessing in many a home.

The Horel family, of English ancestry, was founded in America by Samuel Horel, who left England at twenty-one years of age and settled on a tract of raw land in Wisconsin. At the time of his death he was forty-six years of age. Among the children of his union with Sarah J. Roberts was a son, Francis R., born on the Wisconsin farm at Waukesha, February 28, 1851, and reared to a life of the most arduous labor in the midst of surroundings that still indicated the frontier. Through his own determined and ambitious efforts he secured an education, working his way through the university at Galesville, Wis., and later earning the money with which to defray his expenses in medical college. He is a graduate of the renowned Rush Medical College, Chicago, one of the greatest schools of its kind in the world, and is a member of the class of 1885. For six years he practiced in St. Paul, Neb., after which he spent a short time as house physician of the Nebraska state insane asylum at Hastings.

Since he embarked in practice at Arcata in 1901 Dr. Horel has become widely known throughout this section of country, where his professional abilities receive the recognition that is their just due. Meantime he has aided movements for the commercial upbuilding of the locality. Not the least important of his efforts is that, in connection with others, of reclaiming the tide marsh lands near Arcata which will be suitable for manufacturing sites. Among his investments are redwood tracts in this part of the state as well as a comfortable home in Arcata. Through his marriage in 1878 to Lois E. O'Brien he became the father of three children, J. Earl, Ruth F. and Lois A. His fraternities and societies are numerous and include Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M.; Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; and Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., both in Eureka; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and Oakland Consistory No. 2. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and with his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the line of his profession he is a member of the American, State and County Medical Associations, as well as the Pacific Coast Association of Railway Surgeons. He is local surgeon for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.



Thrs. A. Spozzini

MRS. ANTONIETTA MOZZINI.—It was in the year 1896 that Mrs. Antonietta Mozzini, now a prominent resident and well known business woman of Loleta, Humboldt county, Cal., first came to this county, her husband having died two years previously at Santa Cruz, Cal., where he had been the owner of the Swiss Hotel. When Mrs. Mozzini came to Loleta, it was a place of but one store, a blacksmith's shop and a few shacks, but it has since become a prosperous business place of considerable importance, and Mrs. Mozzini has invested in property here, being now the owner of two residences in the town. Previous to her coming to Loleta Mrs. Mozzini's two brothers, Stephen and Antonio, had been located in the vicinity for several years, engaged in the dairy business, wherein they were meeting with much success. Mrs. Mozzini became their housekeeper for four years, at which time they sold their lease, Antonio returning to Ticino, his native home in Switzerland, Stephen remaining in Loleta, where he leased the Ellery place and continued the dairy business. Two years later the sister bought a one-half interest with him, the two since then having continued dairying on this estate, which comprises over two hundred acres of rich bottom land near Loleta. Here they have a herd of one hundred twenty milch cows, the milk being sold to Libby, McNeill & Libby. In 1909 they leased the Buhne ranch near Elk River Corners, a dairy ranch consisting of one thousand forty acres, and purchased the stock, at present milking two hundred cows on this property, the milk being retailed in Eureka, where it is known for its high standard and excellency. This is the largest dairy in the county, so that with the two dairies they are by far the most extensive dairymen in the county. Mrs. Mozzini and her brother, who are known among the most successful dairymen in the county, having done much to bring the business to a high sanitary condition, are also members of the Ferndale Cow Testing Association.

Mrs. Mozzini, a business woman of marked ability and attainments, and an educated and well informed woman, was born in Camorino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, one of a family of nine children, of whom six lived to grow up, namely: Frank, at present a farmer in his native canton; Stephen, the partner of Mrs. Mozzini in Loleta, Cal.; Antonio, who spent many years in Humboldt county, Cal., where he became well and favorably known and left numerous friends when he returned to Switzerland, where he now follows the occupation of farmer; Peter, also a farmer in Ticino; Theresa, now Mrs. Yermen, engaged in dairying on the Elk river, Cal.; and Antonietta, the youngest, the Mrs. Mozzini who now makes her home in Loleta, Cal., where she is a well known business woman and is engaged in dairying in partnership with her brother. The maiden name of Mrs. Antonietta Mozzini was also Mozzini, as was her mother's maiden name, her parents, Martin and Martina (Mozzini) Mozzini, being farmers in Camorino until the time of their death. They were well-to-do people and the daughter received an excellent education in the local schools of her native place. Besides her mother language she also took up the study of French. She was married in her home town in 1886 to Paul Mozzini, a native of the place, who had spent some years in California, where he was the proprietor of the Swiss Hotel in Santa Cruz, Cal. He made his home, however, in Switzerland, until the burning of his hotel in Santa Cruz, when he returned to this state and rebuilt the hotel, his wife joining him in California April 1, 1891. He continued to

operate the hotel until 1894, when he sold it, his death occurring a few months later. Two years later Mrs. Mozzini joined her brothers, who were engaged in the dairy business near Loleta, in Humboldt county, where she has since made such a success as the partner of one of her brothers in the business, and is prominent as a member of the Rebekahs.

Four children have been born to Mrs. Mozzini, namely: Nancy, who resides with her mother; Martina, now Mrs. Moskete, of Elk River; Martin, who is engaged in the dairy business at Elk River Corners; and Gemmaleta, who is bookkeeper for Mozzini & Co.

It is interesting to note that the business of dairying on a large scale is carried on with eminent success by a woman in her new home, a native of a foreign land which is noted for its herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats among the mountains and valleys of the Alps region.

HENRY WAY.—A love of the sea was perhaps the most prominent characteristic of Mr. Way in his boyhood years and this was undoubtedly due to the fact that he lived in one of the seaport towns of England, where the sight of the ocean steamers awakened visions of the distant countries whence they had come or the interesting regions to which they were sailing. His native town was Bridport, a small village in Dorsetshire, where he was born December 10, 1848, and where he had such schooling as local institutions of learning afforded. Scant as were his early advantages, he has become a man of broad information and musical as well as literary culture, familiar with the best literature of the current era and the most famous music of past centuries, this being the result of his own ambitious efforts to promote mental attainments.

To apprentice a youth whose deepest love was in the direction of a sailor's life and attempt to turn his activities into the channel of things mechanical was such a serious mistake that the youthful apprentice himself rebelled at undertaking the work of a moulder and machinist. Barely three weeks passed before he ran away to enter the British navy and gratify his desire to go to sea. For two years he was a student in the naval school. Shortly after New Year's of 1865, when only sixteen years of age, he was attached to the receiving ship, *Victory*, and thence transferred to the dispatch boat, *Sparrow Hawk*, bound for California via the Horn. While sailing in the South Atlantic waters he was cast away with others of the crew on the Falkland Islands following the wrecking of the ship in a severe storm. Rescued from the islands, he then sailed through the Straits of Magellan and up the coast to Valparaiso, Chile, and Callao, Peru. Instead of proceeding to San Francisco, he was sent to Honolulu and after three weeks ordered to Victoria, British Columbia. A brief period of time was spent on Queen Charlotte Island in the quelling of an Indian uprising. Ordered back to Victoria, he next sailed to San Francisco and anchored in the harbor of the Golden Gate December 5, 1865. Giving up his connection with the vessel, he shipped as a sailor on a merchant marine to England. During 1866 he visited Australia and China and from the latter country crossed to Victoria, British Columbia.

After having been employed for eighteen months at Port Gamble, Kitsap county, Wash., Mr. Way came to California, landing in Humboldt county August 1, 1868. At Eureka he entered the Ryan & Duff mill, later known as the Occidental mill, and when a new building was erected he took a leading

part in securing a plant adequate, modern and convenient. For thirty-eight years he remained in the same position. Meanwhile he had witnessed many changes in the county. The lumber business had enjoyed its era of remarkable prosperity, but had begun to be partially supplanted by other features of modern industrial life. The few pioneers had been encouraged by the arrival of new settlers, eager to have a part in modern development. Agriculture and horticulture had begun to be appreciated as important factors in the highest prosperity. The work of development called for constant activity on the part of pioneers and he was not dilatory in doing his part in the general up-building. After leaving the mill he had charge of the detention home for three and one-half years, but is now retired from active affairs.

Fond of music and the possessor of an excellent bass voice, Mr. Way has been a distinct acquisition to the musical circles of the community and he and his wife have ranked for years among the most popular singers in Eureka. Church work also has enlisted his sympathy and service. Immediately upon his arrival in 1868 he united with the First Congregational Church of Eureka, in which he was one of the eight charter members. For a quarter of a century he had charge of the Sunday school and the choir and for five years his wife served as organist. For some years they have been actively associated with the Episcopal Church, where Mr. Way had charge of the music for a period of successful service and his wife was soloist for five years. Mr. Way toured the county with Professor and Madam Roswald as bass soloist. Locally he took the leading part in Pinafore, Mikado, Papita, Little Tycoon, Chimes of Normandy and other popular operas. Prior to their marriage, which was solemnized April 3, 1877, Mrs. Way bore the name of Emma Pengilly. Born on the famous little island of Jersey, an English possession, she is a normal graduate and had a successful experience in the English schools, besides teaching a private school in Eureka for twenty-five years. Nor is her ability limited to instruction in the common branches of study, for in addition she is recognized as a remarkably efficient teacher of the Bible, and the Sunday school classes under her supervision have been fortunate in enjoying the services of one so familiar with the Scriptures and so capable in expounding them to the spiritual benefit of all. As a speaker she is original, talented and always at ease. Frequently she has been called into service in private theatricals and when the Ingomar theater was opened at Eureka she had the honor of speaking the first lines at the first production given in the new house. Of her children the only daughter, Alice, a graduate of Guild Hall School of Music, London, is now the wife of J. W. Bell, of Burnley, England. The sons are Arthur W., of Eureka, and Ernest H., of Oakland. Fraternally Mr. Way is a charter member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Ancient Order of Foresters and is a member also of Fortuna Lodge of Odd Fellows, besides being allied with the Veterans' Association of Odd Fellows.

HENRY A. KENDAL, librarian of the Eureka Free Library, was born in Tipton county, Ind., September 25, 1858. He remained on the farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, receiving such education as the district schools of the time afforded. He then worked his way through a three-year course at the Normal College, Danville, Ind., by intervals of teaching and in the service of the college library. He taught after graduation for three years in the Alabama State Normal School for colored teachers at

Marion and for one year in the same institution at Montgomery after its removal to the latter place. He also studied law at intervals and was admitted to the bar, but found the law office less inspiring than the school room.

Mr. Kendal was married to Miss Candace Burroughs, of Rensselaer, Indiana, in 1886. They are the parents of one child born in Alabama but which died in infancy.

Mr. Kendal entered the Indian school service at Hoopa reservation in 1893. Since that time he has resided continuously in Humboldt county, and has taught in the public schools the greater part of the time since the termination of his work at Hoopa. During his active teaching service in this county he served four years on the County Board of Education. Mr. Kendal became city librarian in December, 1911, and has since given his time and attention unremittingly to this important position.

LOUIS PIERRE DORAIS, M. D.—The genealogy of the Dorais family extends back to a long line of French ancestors in the old Province of Normandy, but the Doctor himself was born in the county of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, not far from the New York state line, on the Canadian side of the boundary. In boyhood he became familiar with the French language and the traditions associated with the land of his forefathers, but at the same time his early education was in the English language. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the Montreal public schools for a year. Next he spent four years as a student in the Jacques Cartier Normal School of Montreal, after which he continued the classical studies for two years in L'Assomption College, an institution affiliated with the Laval University of Quebec. On the completion of the regular course he was graduated in 1886 with high honors. Having been qualified by his studies for the work of an educator, he turned his attention to teaching school and was thus engaged in Essex county, Ontario, Canada, for four years. Meanwhile he had heard much concerning the Pacific coast section. Favorable reports caused him to relinquish the interests that held him in Canada and remove to the western coast. On the 6th of January, 1891, he arrived at Spokane, Wash., from which point he proceeded to Oregon. For three years he remained in that state, alternating school teaching with work on a farm.

A decision to enter the medical profession led the young French-Canadian to California in 1894, and later he worked his way through the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco and was graduated with the degrees of M. D. and Ph. G. In 1902 and 1903 he held the important position of oculist and aurist at the French hospital in San Francisco, but his health having been impaired by too close attention to his specialties, he resigned in the summer of 1903 and removed to Humboldt county. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Eureka, where he is also associated with the Union Labor Hospital and has built up an enviable reputation for remarkable skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1912 the Doctor made an extensive tour of the United States and Canada, and on his return he decided to take a more active interest in the civic affairs of his home town. He was one of the organizers of the Eureka Development Association, a body which has for its purposes the general welfare of the city of Eureka. He drafted the by-laws of this organization, served on its first board of directors, and on several important committees. But it

was by his thorough and efficient research work of the true sanitary conditions of the Eureka Water Company's water supply that he rendered his most valuable assistance to Eureka when this municipality acquired its own water system in 1914.

Along the line of his profession, Dr. Dorais is identified with the Humboldt County and California State Medical Associations, while in the fraternities he is a Mason of the Royal Arch Chapter, past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Humboldt Club. On March 6, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Hanna, and three sons, Sydney Pierre, Wilfred Leon and James Jasper, have blessed their union. Mrs. Dorais was born in Arcata and has been a lifelong resident of Humboldt county, where her ancestors were early settlers. Her paternal grandfather, the late Judge Hanna, was an honored and influential pioneer of Eureka, and her maternal grandfather, Sheriff Lothian, was elected in 1853 to serve as the first sheriff of the newly organized county of Humboldt, filling the office with fearlessness and tact at a time when its responsibilities were heavy and its duties the most arduous.

NATHAN HAUCK.—Mr. Hauck's standing among his fellow agriculturists in his section of Humboldt county has been clearly shown in his election as the first president of the Eel River Valley Farmers' Association, now known as Rohnerville Center since the establishment of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau. His achievements in his chosen calling, thoroughly progressive policy in carrying on his own work, and his hearty co-operation in the various movements among farmers for securing more favorable conditions of working and living, entitle him to the recognition he has won. He has the industrious disposition and capacity for labor necessary for success on the farm, supplemented with a keen intellect which has enabled him to systematize his operations to the best advantage, and he has been quick to adopt many of the modern devices for eliminating old laborious processes. The farmer of today, with their assistance and a moderate amount of competent hired help, is able to accomplish more than double the work under the old system, and to give thought to good management rather than expend all his energies on daily duties, which consume time, without allowing him to get ahead. None has been more prompt to see the benefits which follow up-to-date methods than Mr. Hauck, and his influence has gone far towards introducing many such into his neighborhood.

Mr. Hauck's father, Peter Hauck, was a successful farmer in Rohnerville township, Humboldt county, and his grandparents, Adam and Julia Hauck, were farming people in Germany during most of their lives. The grandfather was accidentally killed while serving as a watchman in a little German town, at the age of fifty-three years. Peter Hauck was born December 3, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany, where he was reared. When but fifteen years old he set out for America, alone, making the voyage to this country in a sailing vessel, in 1846. He landed at New Orleans, where he found work in a wagon factory, though he had no training for such employment. His only capital consisted of his strength and a willing disposition to make himself useful. He completed an apprenticeship to the trade, and helped to build wagons which were used in the Mexican war. Having decided to try his fortune on the Pacific coast he bought a ticket for California, via Panama, February 10, 1852, and arrived at San Francisco after a comparatively pleas-

ant and interesting voyage. Thence he proceeded to Trinity county, locating at Weaverville, where he followed mining until the fall of 1853. From that time to the close of his life he was a resident of Humboldt county, where for a time he found employment in the mills and was engaged in logging on the Eel river. In 1855 he commenced to operate a pack train between Arcata and the Salmon river, and he was thus engaged for a period of ten years, though not all this time over the route mentioned. Ordinarily it was a very profitable business, though often dangerous. During the Indian war Mr. Hauck packed for the government for eighteen months, during which he had many narrow escapes owing to the unsettled conditions. Having been thrifty and saving he accumulated some means, and by 1867 was ready to settle down to agricultural pursuits. In February of that year he bought the farm in Rohnerville township which was ever afterward his home, a ranch of sixty-five acres which he cultivated very successfully and improved greatly, equipping the property with all the conveniences which go to make up a comfortable home place. He erected a modern house, well appointed and comfortably furnished, had a vegetable garden for his family and an orchard of four acres which produced well, and for many years carried on dairying, in addition to general farming. He also made a specialty of raising Berkshire hogs, keeping on an average forty head, and in his active years was an all-around enterprising agriculturist. Towards the close of his life he gave up some of his activities, but retained the supervision of his property. Besides his home ranch he owned one hundred acres near Fortuna, also devoted to general farming. His death occurred May 18, 1906. He was not only a man of substantial qualities, but personally one of the best liked men in his locality. He was a Mason, belonging to Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., and for several years had the distinction of being its oldest living member. He was a past master of that body, and his family prizes a copy of the resolutions passed in acknowledgment of his gift of a sword to the lodge, the first known instance of the kind in the United States. We quote the resolutions herewith:

"The committee having in charge the matter of shaping in suitable form for record, on the minutes, the gift of a sword, by Brother Peter Hauck, do respectfully submit the following: From the inscription we learn that this sword was carried by a brother in active service, was presented as early as 1863, during that period of strife when the Great Brotherhood of Masonry shone with such luster, and that the donor, the oldest living member of this lodge, cast his lot with the fraternity in 1861. For more than the average term of human life, a period of forty years, our worthy brother has been permitted, by Providence, to be instrumental in the upbuilding of Masonry in this jurisdiction, adhering to the lodge in its adversity as well as in its prosperity and through all these years, as a citizen, his career has been marked by unswerving integrity and honor, as a Mason his charity and zealous adherence to the principles of the fraternity have been an inspiration to all. We take advantage of this occasion to record our high appreciation of so valuable and unique a present.

"This is the first instance on record (for this lodge at least) where the candidate has complied with the request of the 'worshipful master' 'to deposit in the archives of the lodge some mineral or metallic substance as evidence that he was then and there made a Mason.' May this gift be a constant re-

minder to us of the thoughtfulness and solicitude, on the part of our beloved brother, for the welfare and prosperity of this lodge, of the many noble and generous deeds that he has left as a heritage to us, and

"Resolved, that we hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt wish that he may enjoy many happy years and that this sword may be carried by those 'worthy and well qualified' and who will do honor to the Great Brotherhood of Masonry.

"J. W. RYAN,
"E. B. LORING,
"B. H. McNEIL,
"Committee."

Mr. Hauck always enjoyed his Masonic association and took pleasure in the lodge meetings. In political principles he was a Republican, but in voting supported the best man, without reference to the party. He married, May 1, 1866, Nancy Lamb, a native of the state of Indiana, who came to California with her father, Alexander Lamb, in 1864. She died in 1899, leaving three children: Alice M.; Nathan, and Fred C., the latter residing in Eureka. The daughter married Robert Malloy, a blacksmith at Alton; he was a blacksmith on Dewey's flagship May 1, 1898, at the battle of Manila bay.

Nathan Hauck was born March 20, 1876, on the home place in Rohnerville township, Humboldt county, attending school and graduating in the Alton district. He also attended the business college at Eureka, and then for several years assisted with the work on his father's farm. Being ambitious to get in touch with modern thought and methods in agriculture, he went east and took a course at the University of Wisconsin (at Madison), which has a high reputation as an agricultural training school, and graduated therefrom in 1909. On his return he took charge of the old home place of forty acres, which had come into his possession, where he still lives and has his principal interests. Eight acres are planted in apples and cherries. He also gives particular attention to the raising of Poland-China hogs, having all registered stock brought from the east, and he sells fine hogs to various markets along the coast and in the east. Mr. Hauck has shown such intelligent judgment in his various operations, and made such a success in all the lines to which he has given special attention, that his work is noted with interest in his locality, and he is helping to raise its standards in every branch of farming. He is a member of the Dairymen's Association of Ferndale.

Fraternally Mr. Hauck is a Mason, belonging to Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., at Fortuna; Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., and to Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and Rohnerville Chapter, O. E. S. He also belongs to the Alton Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Politically he is a Republican and active in the work of the party.

Mr. Hauck married January 4, 1911, Christina Marguerite Hansen, who was born in Alton, the daughter of Mr. P. Hansen, who is also represented in this work, and they have one child, Winifred.

MARTIN LARSEN.—There is no country of Europe that has sent to the United States a higher grade of citizens, nor a class that more quickly absorbs the principles of American life and thought, than has Denmark. The Dane who comes here as an adult adapts himself with splendid ability to the ways of the new country, and in the next generation the children are true Americans of the highest type. In the schools they rank ahead of prac-

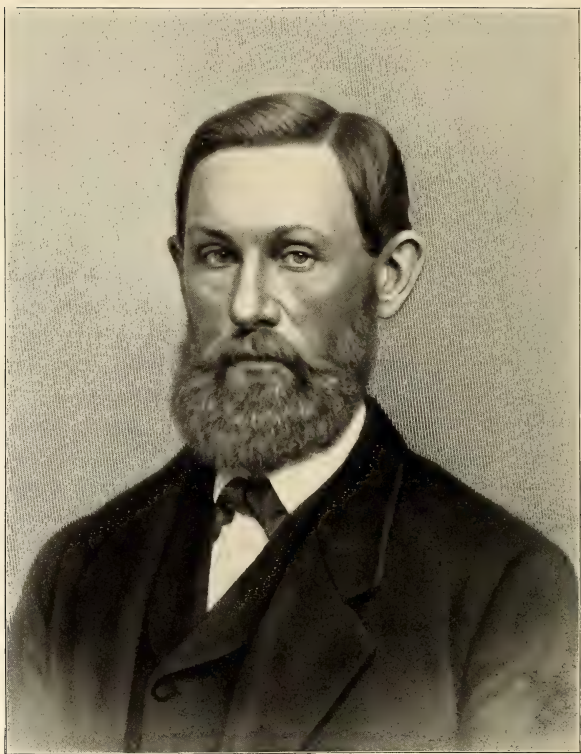
tically every other nation in scholarship and in the business and professional world they quite hold their own. One of the citizens from the little kingdom who is well and favorably known in Humboldt county is Martin Larsen, of Arcata, whose home is situated some two miles north of the town. He has resided in this county for many years and has won many sincere friends by his sterling qualities of mind and heart and he is ranked as a citizen of which the community may well be proud.

Mr. Larsen was born in Kedeby, on the Island of Langeland, in Denmark, March 12, 1878. He attended the public schools of his district for a short time, but the circumstances in the home were such that at fourteen years of age he was forced to start out for himself. He worked for a year or more on the neighboring ranches and then determined to come to America, where he hoped to find better conditions and greater opportunities for advancement. He landed at New York and came directly to California, locating in Marin county, December 10, 1893. Here he found employment on a farm, remaining in Marin county for four years. In 1897 Mr. Larsen removed to Humboldt county, locating at Blue Lake, where he again found employment on the dairy and stock farms of that vicinity. From Blue Lake he later removed to Ferndale, where he was in the employ of J. M. Hanson on his dairy ranch for some time. For two years he also worked for his brother John Larsen, on Salmon creek, where he was engaged in dairying and general farming. From Salmon creek Mr. Larsen moved to Arcata Bottom and leased the ranch opposite the United Creamery No. 1, and engaged in dairying for himself. Here he remained for seven years and met with much success. He increased his herd of milch cows from time to time, until he owned about twenty head. Later he leased sixty acres of improved land from the old Clark estate and again engaged in dairying and general farming. He moved to this place in the fall of 1912 and has resided there since. He has increased his stock to thirty head of milch cows and is being very successful in his undertaking. He is a stockholder in the United Creameries, Inc., and was a director for some years.

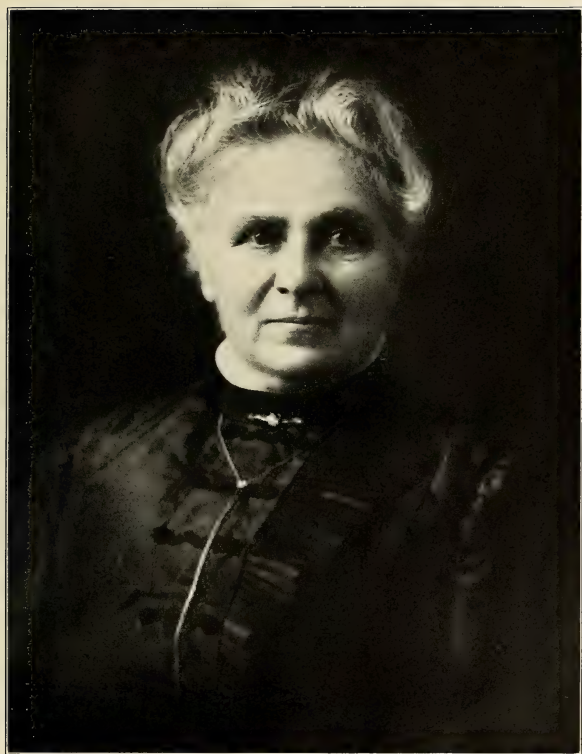
Aside from his business enterprises, Mr. Larsen is a man of much public spirit and takes a keen interest in all matters of general welfare. He is a Democrat in politics and is well informed on all current issues. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is affiliated with the lodge at Ferndale. He is also a prominent member of the Danish Lutheran church in Arcata and secretary of the board of trustees, taking an active part in all the affairs of the denomination and in all their church work.

The marriage of Mr. Larsen took place at Salmon Creek, Humboldt county, October 14, 1905, uniting him with Miss Matilda Christine Olsen, also a native of Denmark, born July 8, 1879. She came to Humboldt county in 1903. She is the mother of three sturdy children, two sons and one daughter. These are Curtis Merwin, Martin Randolph, and Laura Matilda. Both Mr. and Mrs. Larsen have a wide circle of friends in their community where they are respected and admired.

Mr. Larsen is the son of Lars and Karen Petersen, both natives of Denmark; the father was born July 12, 1822, and followed dairying the greater part of his life and always resided in his native country. The parents are both demised.



Geo H Gray



Mrs Martha C Gray

GEORGE H. GRAY.—As one of the most practical and successful of the pioneer farmers and stockmen of Humboldt county, George H. Gray is entitled to mention, being a man of splendid attainments, forceful, enterprising and intelligent above the average. He is a native of Indiana, born in Rush county, November 22, 1832, and is descended from a long line of English ancestry. His father, Isaac Gray, was born, reared and educated on the Isle of Wight, England, and there he married Sarah Hawkins, also a native of the island. Seven children were born of this union before they migrated to the United States, locating in Rush county, Ind., where George H., the youngest child, was born. In 1838 they removed to Illinois, settling near what is now Coatsburg, in Adams county, where they took up a prairie farm, improving and cultivating it for many years. Here the youngest son grew to young manhood, receiving his education in the public school of the district, this being held in a log cabin of the most primitive type, without window glass, heated by a huge fireplace, and furnished with log-hewn furniture, and tables made from splits. Up to the time he was twenty-one he worked on the farm with his father and at that time he determined to come to California. He made the trip across the plains in 1854, paying his way by driving an ox-team. Arriving in California he stopped at Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, for a year and did well in the mines, but spent his savings in unprofitable prospecting the following year in Amador county. He then went to Santa Rosa valley and worked on a ranch for wages, saving his earnings, until he was able to buy a herd of young cattle. These he drove into Humboldt county, in 1859, herding them on the hills at Fort Baker and on the Van Duzen river. The same year he took a claim in the Bald hills district and drove his cattle there, and commenced the erection of a house. He went into Hydesville for supplies and when he returned it was to find that the Indians had raided him, killing most of his cattle and scattering the rest. He gathered together what few were left and in 1860 drove them to the Bear river, where he leased them on shares until 1861. He rented a farm at Hydesville for a year and in 1861 returned to Larabee creek, and that winter, through severe weather and Indian raids, he lost the rest of his cattle, and spring found him \$200 in debt. He again commenced to work for wages, paid off his indebtedness, and made a new start. Later he bought a claim at Iaqua, in 1864, where he engaged in stock-raising. He took in a partner, and they purchased more land, owning quite a large range, with large numbers of stock. Leaving his partner in charge of the stock range, Mr. Gray, in 1868, purchased one hundred sixty acres in the Eel river valley, near where Alton now stands, and engaged in agriculture for three years, this being his first attempt in this line.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Gray purchased his present home place near Hydesville from Dr. Theodore D. Felt, paying \$10,000 for the two hundred seventy acres that made up the estate, which is one of the finest in the county. In 1878 Mr. Gray sold his interest in the Iaqua stock ranch to his partner and has since given his time and attention to the care of his home farm. He has made many valuable improvements and has been engaged in diversified farming and dairying. He also owns much other valuable property in the valley, including a dairy ranch at Van Duzen, containing four hundred acres, which he leases; a part of the old Quick ranch near Carlotta; some time ago he purchased the old Porter place in Hydesville, where he

makes his home, this containing six acres, and having one of the best residences in town, which Mr. Gray renovated and improved before taking possession.

The marriage of Mr. Gray took place in Eureka, September 1, 1868, uniting him with Miss Martha C. Creighton, the daughter of Thomas H. Creighton, one of the well known pioneers of Humboldt county. She is a native of Santa Clara county, but had lived in Eureka for some time before her marriage. She has borne her husband two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom have been reared and educated in Humboldt county and well known and highly respected. Of these, Mary is now the wife of Rasmus Beck, a farmer of Hydesville, and is herself the mother of two children, Luella and Everett; and George, who died after his marriage to Miss May Cuddeback, leaving his widow and one child, Laura Merl, now fifteen years of age and residing in San Jose with her mother.

The record of Mr. Gray throughout his long residence in Humboldt county has been one of enterprise, integrity and industry. His many reverses have not embittered him, but rather have only developed the magnificent strength of his character, and made him what he is today. Although well along in years he is strong and active, both in mind and body. He is recognized as a citizen of unimpeachable honor and integrity and his word is as good as his bond, and better than the bond of most men. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the community, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, although he has never sought official preferment. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Odd Fellows, Hydesville Lodge, No. 250, and also of the Encampment, and has passed through all the chairs of these orders. Both he and Mrs. Gray are members of the Rebekahs and Mrs. Gray is also a member of the Christian Church.

FRED A. LEACH.—The Leach family has been settled in this region from pioneer days, Fred Leach, the father of Fred A. Leach, now a leading business man of Fortuna, having located in Trinity county, of which Humboldt county once formed a part, in 1853, and moved from there to Rohnerville in 1864. He opened the first blacksmith shop in that part of the Eel River valley, and was successfully engaged at his trade until his death. Fred A. Leach was also in business at Rohnerville for a time, but for over twenty years he has been established at Fortuna, where he has acquired a variety of interests which indicate a progressive and energetic spirit. He has encouraged and supported a number of local enterprises which have proved of distinct benefit to the town, bringing better business facilities and improved conditions of living.

Fred Leach, the father of Fred A. Leach, was born on a farm in Michigan, October 10, 1828, and was very young when he accompanied his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, where they died. His father was a blacksmith, and he learned the same trade, which he continued to follow throughout his life. In 1849 Mr. Leach was married in Cleveland to Miss Alameda Cordelia Foster, who was born in that city June 7, 1829, and they lived there a few years longer, until Mr. Leach caught the gold fever. In 1853 he brought his family across the plains, making the journey by ox team, and that year located at Weaver-ville, Trinity county, where he soon found work at his trade in the mines. Employment was plentiful and well paid, and he was successful during his residence at that place, whence he removed to Rohnerville, Humboldt county,

in the year 1864. Here he started a blacksmith shop of his own, the first in that part of the Eel River valley, and he became one of the substantial, highly respected citizens of the town, where he remained the rest of his life, dying there August 20, 1893. He long survived his wife, who passed away in 1880. Of the nine children born to this couple only three survive at this writing (1914). Mr. Leach was one of the early settlers in Trinity county, and as a man of high character and real worth deserves a place among the founders of civilization in this part of California.

Fred A. Leach was born July 5, 1870, at Rohnerville, Humboldt county, where he grew to manhood, living with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen years. Meantime he attended the local public schools, also assisting his father in the blacksmith shop, thus early acquiring a familiarity with mechanical work which has aided him greatly since he took up his chosen line. When he left his father's employ he commenced to learn tinning and plumbing, and after giving two years to the trade went to San Francisco and followed it there for one year. Returning to his home town he bought out a store and commenced business on his own account, in 1890, and he did business there for the next three years, though in the meantime, in 1892, he had acquired similar interests at Fortuna. At the latter place he began very modestly, continuing to run his establishment at Rohnerville also for a year, until he concluded the one at Fortuna had sufficient promise to justify him in giving all his attention thereto. With the growth of the town his patronage increased, until he now has a large number of customers, and he has also put in a fine stock of hardware. He entered the latter line in 1904, in which year he built the commodious place of business which he still owns and occupies, and he has taken in a partner, the firm name being Leach & Smith. Other enterprises have been added as conditions seemed favorable. For a short time Mr. Leach conducted a garage, and he now has the agency in the Eel River valley for the Studebaker cars. For a number of years he was active in the management of the Bank of Fortuna as a member of its board of directors, serving from 1905 to 1912, and he has also been a director of the Fortuna Water Company. Successful in the management of his own affairs, his participation in those controlled by others is sufficient to gain for them the confidence of the citizens of the town, who feel that his approval is sincere and his opinion of real value.

Mr. Leach was united in marriage, on July 22, 1900, with Miss Clara E. Kehoe, who was born December 10, 1870, at Clinton, Pa., and came with her parents to Humboldt county in the year 1883. No children have been born to this union. Fraternally Mr. Leach is a member of the Freemasons. Originally a Republican in politics, he has of late been in sympathy with the Progressive wing of the party.

G. HOSKINS, M. D.—One of the most important personages in any community is always the physician and surgeon, the man to whom people must turn in their hour of greatest need, and whose judgment and wisdom and honesty they must trust unquestioningly in matters of the greatest import. Is it small wonder, then, that such an one is subject to the most rigid scrutiny and that he is always more or less under the microscope of the public eye, and that his good points and also his faults are somewhat magnified, according as the observer finds there the qualities that he trusts or distrusts? It is a pleasing condition, therefore, when a young physician enters into a new

community and finds there a welcome and makes for himself a place in the hearts of the people. This is the case with Dr. G. Hoskins, physician and surgeon, who came to Ferndale in April, 1914, and who already has established himself in the confidence of the people. He is a man of skill and learning, and this is coupled with a natural adaptability to the practice of medicine, and is aided and abetted by a keen studious mind and a great love for his calling.

Dr. Hoskins is a native of Iowa, having been born at Buena Vista, October 8, 1886, the son of Fred and Mary L. Hoskins, who at present reside at Santa Rosa, Cal. The family left their home in Iowa when the son was six years of age and went to Grand Junction, Colorado, where the father engaged in the hardware business. It was here that young Hoskins grew to manhood, completing the common and high school course, and for two years attending the University of Denver. It was in 1905, when he was nineteen years of age, that the family migrated to California, and he at once matriculated at the University of California, at Berkeley, where he completed his college course. In 1906 he entered the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, graduating with honors in 1910. He then served as interne at the City and County Hospital for one year, following this with another year of similar service at the St. Mary's Hospital. He then opened offices for himself in San Francisco, and for a time enjoyed a lucrative practice in the city. He felt, however, that greater opportunities, both from a point of service and from general advancement in his profession, were to be found in a smaller community, where he might establish himself and "grow up" with the town, and accordingly he came to Ferndale and established himself here, with the avowed intention of making this place his home. His offices are in the Williams block, and already he is enjoying a lucrative practice.

The marriage of Dr. Hoskins took place in San Francisco, May 19, 1912, uniting him with Miss Ruth Lesser, the daughter of J. Lesser, a San Francisco merchant. Mrs. Hoskins is a woman of rare charm and, quite independently of her husband's professional standing, is making a warm place for herself in the social life of Ferndale, where she is an acknowledged addition to any circle.

It is well worth noting that Dr. Hoskins is descended from one of the best known surgeons of the Civil war, his paternal grandfather, Dr. Henry Hoskins, having been a very successful physician and having seen much service during that troubled period. One of the strongest points in the professional equipment of this young physician at Ferndale is his splendid ability to diagnose a case correctly, almost from the beginning. This seems to be a natural talent, and realizing its wonderful value, Dr. Hoskins has cultivated and developed it for the good of suffering humanity.

JORGEN C. CHRISTIANSEN.—The dairy interests of the celebrated Ferndale district in Humboldt county have always received a splendid impetus and support from Jorgen C. Christiansen, who since 1882 has been a resident of this county, having come here directly from his home in Schleswig, Germany. He is a pioneer in the creamery business in Ferndale, and is also the father of A. H. Christiansen, the farm adviser of the county, Humboldt being the first county in the state to take advantage of this provision of the state law. The sketch of the younger Mr. Christiansen appears elsewhere in this volume, but it is worthy of note that he received his first impulse toward a scientific study of farm and dairy conditions from his splendid, capable father,

and the admirable record that he has made throughout the county in his official capacity is a living tribute to the faith of the older man.

Mr. Christiansen is a native of Tonder, Schleswig, Germany, and was born January 16, 1852, when that part of the present empire was a part of Denmark, the transfer not taking place until 1864. His father, Andreas Christiansen, was a small farmer, and owned his own little home and plat of ground. He died in Schleswig at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother, Annie Marie Christiansen, lived to be ninety-five years of age, also passing away in Schleswig. There were four children in the family, Jorgen C. being the only son. Of the three daughters, Anna Christine is now the wife of Jacob Trulsen, a farmer and dairyman in Schleswig; Annie Marie died in the old country, unmarried; and Katrine D. is now the wife of Jens Jensen, a dairyman, of Grizzly Bluff. The son of this family was brought up to work and at an early age he learned the practical lesson of industry and application. He attended the public schools of his native village and was reared and confirmed in the Lutheran church. When he was still a lad he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and mastered that trade, serving in all three years. Following this he opened a shoemaker's shop of his own, where he continued in business for many years. When he was twenty-six years of age (1878) he was married to Miss Marie Christine Nissen, the daughter of Hans M. Nissen, who lives in Ferndale and is now past the age of eighty-seven. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Schmidt, is also living, and, like her husband, is almost ninety years of age. They were both born in Schleswig, as was their daughter, her marriage to Mr. Christiansen being solemnized at the Nissen home place, June 29, 1878.

It was not until 1882 that Mr. Christiansen was seized with the American fever and determined to come to California. Up to that time he had continued to conduct his modest shoe shop. He disposed of his interests and, leaving his wife and son in Schleswig, sailed from Hamburg for New York, crossed the continent by rail to San Francisco, and from there went by the steamship Humboldt to Eureka, arriving June 16, 1882. The following day he went to Ferndale, to work on a dairy farm, where a position was awaiting him. He soon sent for his wife and child. Mrs. Christiansen, with her small son, then only eighteen months old, made the long journey alone, joining her husband October 21, 1882. For some time Mr. Christiansen continued to work as a farm hand, but the fourth year of his residence in Humboldt county he rented land and commenced farming and dairying for himself. For many years he continued to rent, but fourteen years ago, in 1900, he purchased his present home place of twenty-five acres, where he has since resided. He has been a prime factor in the organization of several creamery companies and in the general development of this great industry. He helped to organize the Excelsior Creamery Company, which was one of the first in the Eel River valley, being a prime mover in this enterprise, and also later on in the organization of the Capital Creamery Company, the Excelsior having been sold to the Central Creameries Company. He is now president of the Capital Creamery Company, which is located on the Grizzly Bluff road, about a mile and a half east of Ferndale and which uses the milk from about one thousand cows daily. They manufacture extra fine creamery butter, which is mostly sold in the San Francisco markets, their selling agents being Witzel & Baker, commission merchants, of that city. They also manufacture a high grade of

casein. The Capital Creamery Company was organized February 26, 1902, the officers at the present time being: Jorgen C. Christiansen, president, having served since the organization of the company; Christian Terkelsen, vice-president; F. A. Nasher, secretary; H. G. Sweet, treasurer, and Bernard Crowley, manager.

In addition to his prominence in the commercial world, Mr. Christiansen has also acquired a place of power and influence in social, fraternal and educational circles. He was active in the organization of the Danish Brotherhood in Ferndale, and was the first president of that order here, and is now trustee and librarian of the Gimle Lodge No. 95 in Ferndale. He is also a member of the Dania Society, and of the Danish Sisterhood, Mrs. Christiansen also being a member of this latter organization. Both Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen still adhere to the Lutheran faith in which they were reared and take an active part in the affairs of the church in Ferndale. Besides their eldest son, who was born in Schleswig, and who takes such a prominent part at this time in the affairs of Humboldt county, there are two other children, both born in Humboldt county. Of these Annie is now the wife of John Rossen, a dairyman of Point Kenyon, and Jorgen M., who makes his home with his parents, is associated with his father in the management of the farm.

FRANK B. JACOBS.—Another of the early pioneers of Humboldt county, and a man who has been a vital factor in the development of the county, is Frank B. Jacobs, manager of the Arcata lumber yards of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company. He has been with this company for a period of years and has been steadily advanced in positions of responsibility and trust. For some time he has been talking of resigning his position here and retiring from active business pursuits. Whenever he does resign there is no question but that his loss will be keenly felt by the company.

Mr. Jacobs is a native of Maine, having been born in Kennebec county, May 19, 1847. He is the son of Bailey and Lucy (Chandler) Jacobs. His father was a native of Winthrop, Kennebec county, Me., and for the greater part of his life followed the trade of a shoemaker. For a short time he was engaged in farming, but soon returned to his shoe shop as the more profitable occupation. He died in Maine in July, 1877. The boyhood days of the son, Frank B., were spent in close association with his father and much of his time was passed in the shop, where he learned at an early age the shoemaker's trade. He attended the public schools in his district, graduating from the grammar school. When fifteen years of age he went to Massachusetts and for a few months was employed in a factory making shoes for the army. The conditions in his native New England did not suit him, however, and he determined to seek his fortune in the larger field of opportunity offered by the west. Accordingly he left Maine in 1868, coming directly to California and locating at first in San Mateo county. Later he removed to Santa Cruz where he found employment with the Chandler & Harrington Lumber Company, working in the woods.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Jacobs first came to Humboldt county, where he has since made his home. He secured employment with Chandler & Jackson (a logging firm), and for some time worked in the woods at Jolly Giants. The following season he was transferred to the mills of Falk, Chand-

ler Co. On leaving Falk & Co. he became foreman of lumber yards for the Riverside Lumber Company in Arcata and continued with their successors, the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, and Mr. Jacobs has been one of their trusted employes ever since. When he at first took charge of the yards in Arcata, the work had only been started for a short time and the enterprise was not very large. It increased rapidly, however, and is now one of the large lumber yards in the county. The management of Mr. Jacobs has been in no small measure responsible for the growth of the business and his work has been unusually efficient and capable.

Aside from his splendid qualities as a business man, Mr. Jacobs has many warm personal friends. He is a Republican in politics, and is well informed on topics of general interest and wide awake to all that pertains to the welfare of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs took place in Arcata, December 5, 1891, uniting him with Mrs. Inez Jane (Brown) Armstrong, a native of Ohio, born in Perrysburg, Hancock county, July 16, 1848. Her father was Benjamin Brown, born in Canada, April 24, 1804. He married Julia Ann Blaisdel, in Albion, New York, in 1833. Mrs. Brown was a native of New York state, born August 24, 1817. Mr. Brown was a millwright by trade and lived in Ohio for many years, following his trade there until 1852, when he came with his family to Oregon, locating in Washington county, on the Tualitan river. He remained for some time, but eventually removed with his family to Humboldt county, Cal., making the trip from Oregon on horseback and locating at Arcata. Here he engaged in the carpenter's trade and also contracting and building. He died in Arcata, March 5, 1875. His wife passed away at the family home in Arcata, January 11, 1889.

The daughter, Inez Jane Brown, now Mrs. Jacobs, crossed the plains with her parents in 1852, when she was a child of some four years. The family located in Oregon and there she spent her girlhood. Later they removed to Humboldt county. She remained at home with her parents, attending school most of the time until her marriage with William Armstrong, September 15, 1867. Mr. Armstrong was a native of Kentucky, born January 18, 1838. He crossed the plains with his parents in 1851, coming directly to California and locating in Humboldt county. Here he followed the occupation of farming until the time of his death, July 9, 1880. There were three children born of this union, all of whom are well and favorably known in Arcata and Humboldt county. They are: Emily S. Armstrong, married in 1885 to James B. Sherborn; Jessie Armstrong, married in 1890 to George Hinckley; and Calvin Armstrong, married in 1898 to Miss Mabel Dickerson. The second marriage of Mrs. Armstrong, uniting her with Mr. Jacobs, was solemnized December 5, 1891.

In the intermarriage of the Jacobs-Brown-Armstrong families, three of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of the county have been united. They have all been residents of Humboldt county for many years and have been actively associated with the development of the best interests of the county and of the state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are well known throughout the county and are popular with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Their home in Arcata is full of comfort and good cheer and is a popular gathering place with their many friends.

HOGAN J. RING, M. D.—To comparatively few physicians is it given to remain in one location for more than a quarter of a century, winning the confidence of an increasing list of patients and caring for, in sickness, the little ones of those whom years before they had successfully brought through the usual ailments and contagious diseases of childhood. Such has been the happy experience of Dr. Ring, who since 1887 has continuously engaged in practice at Ferndale and is now the owner of one-half interest in the Ferndale general hospital, finding in his private and hospital practice, in membership in the Humboldt County and California State Medical Associations, and in service as medical examiner for various life insurance companies, the diversified professional activities essential to modern medical progress. There is always interest in tracing the steps which lead our foreign-born citizens out of obscurity into professional or commercial prominence, and in the case of Dr. Ring we find that his first step toward independence occurred in his migration to the new world from Norway, where he was born near Christiania, February 17, 1851, and where he had passed an uneventful youth on a farm about ten miles from the capital of Norway. During 1866 he sailed across the ocean on the Emerald, an old-fashioned sailing vessel, that even then was losing its prestige in the growing popularity of the more expensive liners. Via the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes he traveled to Minnesota, where he settled in Fillmore county. Being an excellent violinist, he used that talent to defray the expenses of two years of study in the Preston schools. After leaving school he was employed for four and one-half years as an apprentice and clerk in a Preston drug store. During 1872 he and his former employer opened a drug store at Whalan, Minn., and he managed the business for two years, then hired a manager, but still retained his interest in the concern.

It had been the ambition of Dr. Ring from boyhood to enter the medical profession, but the way did not open until he had accumulated a little fund through the savings of his work as a druggist. Thereupon he began the study of therapeutics and in 1877 he was graduated from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago. After some months at Whalan he removed to Hastings, Neb., in the fall of 1878 and in 1881 located at Grand Island, Neb., and while there served as coroner of Hall county for two years. From there he came to California in 1887 and settled at Ferndale, the scene of all his subsequent professional labors. August 1, 1876, he married Ida O. Lowe, who died at Ferndale, June 7, 1901, leaving five children, namely: John Glenellyn, of Fruitland; Verna Helen, Mrs. P. W. Hunter, of Fortuna; Mildred, Mrs. W. S. Moore, of Ferndale; Ronald Lowe, attending the University of California; and Arden G., attending Ferndale high school. The second marriage of Dr. Ring was solemnized October 7, 1903, and united him with Mrs. Eleanor (Black) Andreasen, a native of Ireland, and the widow of Olaf Andreasen, of Ferndale. Of this union there are two children, Harlyn J. and Ingwald M. Dr. Ring's fraternities, in most of which he has served as medical examiner, include membership in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., Ferndale Chapter, R. A. M.; Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., in which he is a past grand; Aurora Lodge No. 51, K. of P.; Woodmen of the World; District Court No. 976, Court of Honor; and Grand Island (Neb.) Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., of which he served as the first medical examiner. A number of valuable property holdings in Humboldt county indicate his desire to accumulate a com-



H. J. Quig

petency for later years when active professional interests will no longer be possible, while his love of the artistic and beautiful is indicated by his attractive residence in Ferndale, a place made attractive by his personal supervision of the grounds and at the same time delightful through the gracious hospitality extended by the Doctor and his wife to their guests.

JOHN TRIGG.—The life story of the man who began at the bottom of the ladder and worked his way up round by round, planting his feet always firmly on the rungs of honesty, reliability and industry and in the end reaching the top, with many years of strength and usefulness yet to enjoy, is certain to contain, not only much of interest, but, as well, much that may be of great profit to the young man who is himself starting out on his journey of life with his own fortune to carve from the untried future. In such biographies may be mentioned John Trigg, of Ferndale, who came to Humboldt county from his native province in Canada, when he was yet a young man and commenced to work by the month on the various farms in the county. The service that he rendered was always to the best of his ability and that was no small thing. He was ever willing, industrious and eager to learn, and so always found ready employment. As the years went by he accumulated a comfortable bank account, and later engaged in farming and dairying for himself. Today he conducts one of the most profitable and attractive dairy farms in the county, modern and up-to-date in all its appointments and highly sanitary. His milk check for the month averages throughout the summer months the goodly sum of \$500, and in addition he has the various by-products of the dairy and the increase from fifty head of graded milch cows. Mr. Trigg is a progressive man in the broadest and best sense of that word. He is giving his children the best educational advantages that the country affords, and they are exhibiting a marked aptitude in both music and scholarship. In all the interests of the community he is wide-awake to the welfare of the public and stands for progress and general improvement along sane and substantial lines.

Mr. Trigg was born near Whitby, about thirty-two miles east of Toronto, Canada, January 7, 1859, the son of William Trigg, Sr., and Mary Ann (Edwards) Trigg. His grandparents, both paternally and maternally, were natives of England, born in Kent, close to the Aldershot Barracks. In his own family there were ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and eight of whom are living at present. They are: Mariah, died at the age of twenty-five years; John, the subject of this article; William, dairyman at Ferndale; Sarah H., the wife of C. A. Pettigill, residing at Coquille, Ore.; Robert, farmer at Whitby, Canada, where he owns the old Trigg farm; George, residing at Ferndale, Whatcomb county, Wash., where he is engaged in the dairy business; Lucy E., the wife of George S. Davis, dairyman at Coquille, Ore.; Charlotte E., wife of W. L. Kessner, dairyman at Coquille, Ore.; Mary J., the wife of George W. Kistner, bicycle repair shop, Ferndale; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-one.

The boyhood days of Mr. Trigg were passed on the home farm near Whitby, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. The educational advantages were meager and he being the eldest boy many responsibilities fell upon his shoulders when he was yet a lad. He early assumed a full share of the farm work and worked with his father until at the age of twenty-four years he determined to make an independent start

in life. For the following three years he worked for various farmers in his community and, at the end of that time, when he was twenty-seven, together with his brother William, came to Humboldt county, Cal., where he has since made his home. The brothers arrived in Ferndale on the night of January 20, 1885, and at noon of the 23d they went to work, by the month, on a dairy ranch in the vicinity. For eight years Mr. Trigg continued this work, giving the best of service, making many friends and accumulating a substantial bank account. About this time he met and married Mrs. Esther LaMar, the widow of John LaMar, and the only daughter of James Smith, who will be remembered as one of the few pioneers of the Ferndale district. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America when he was twenty-nine years of age. He settled in Delaware and lived in the East for three years. During that time he was married in Delaware, and with his bride started for San Francisco, coming by way of the Horn on a sailing vessel taking nine months for the trip. He remained in San Francisco for six years and then came to Humboldt county, locating on the ranch that was his home until the time of his death, at the age of ninety-two years. He was president of the grange and an important factor in the development of the Ferndale district.

The year before his marriage Mr. Trigg rented the Smith ranch and has continued to conduct this property ever since. He owns, in addition, twenty-five acres, and also rents an additional seventy-five acres adjoining, besides owning a one hundred-acre dairy ranch at Coquille, Ore., and forty acres at Ferndale, Wash. On his local property Mr. Trigg has recently installed the Sharpless system of milking machine, which he finds a success and great convenience in milking his fifty cows. He has been interested in the creamery business of this district and was a director of the old Pioneer Creamery Company, which sold out to the Libbey McNeill Company. He is an important factor in the dairy interests of the county and is recognized as a man of knowledge and authority on such subjects. He is also well informed on all subjects of general farming and agriculture and takes a prominent part in all that pertains to these industries in Humboldt county, and especially in the vicinity of Ferndale.

In addition to his prominence in commercial circles, Mr. Trigg also occupies an equally prominent place in church, educational and fraternal circles. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church seven years ago and is now a trustee and a prominent worker in that denomination. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias in Ferndale for more than twenty-six years and a member of the Odd Fellows in Ferndale for more than twenty-five years and during all that time has given of his best for the good of both orders. He has been a member of the Rebekahs for twenty-five years and of the Myrtle Encampment for three years, and was a charter member of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and of the Women of Woodcraft Circle. In his political affiliation Mr. Trigg is a Republican. His support has always been given for the advancement of the best interests of the community and for the upbuilding of the community and of the state.

At the time of her marriage with Mr. Trigg Mrs. LaMar was the mother of four children by her previous marriage, and these children have been reared and educated by Mr. Trigg as his own. They are: Grace and Edith, both residing at home; George K., residing in Trinity county; Ernest J., residing

at Battle Ground, Wash., and married to Miss Sarah Wooldridge, of Fortuna. Mr. and Mrs. Trigg also became the parents of four children, as follows: Leslie P., a graduate of the Ferndale High School, class of 1914; John W., Jennie E., and Robert S., all students in the Ferndale schools and residing at home with their father. Mrs. Trigg, who for so many years was a prominent figure in the social, church and fraternal circles of Ferndale, having been closely associated with her husband in all such activities, died July 10, 1906, at the age of forty-seven years. Since her death Mr. Trigg has devoted his time exclusively to his children and to his commercial interests.

JOHN CHRISTENSEN.—As a leader among the Danes at Ferndale, and a prominent factor in commercial, social, fraternal and educational affairs of his home community and of Ferndale district, John Christensen takes his rightful place as a man of splendid qualities of heart and mind, wonderfully energetic and progressive and especially successful in his many business undertakings. He is president and general manager of the Valley Flower Creamery Company, and was one of the prime movers in its organization and establishment, besides conducting two of the most profitable dairy farms in the district. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and also a member of the Danish Singing Society at Ferndale and other Danish benevolent associations in which he is a leading spirit. His home life is altogether delightful, his wife being a woman of much charm of manner and pleasant hospitality, who takes a great interest in the success of her capable husband. There are five children in the family and all are more or less musical, and several musical instruments grace the home. While Mr. Christensen is intensely interested in his business affairs he also finds plenty of time for the enjoyment of the companionship of his family and for the social life of the community where he makes his home.

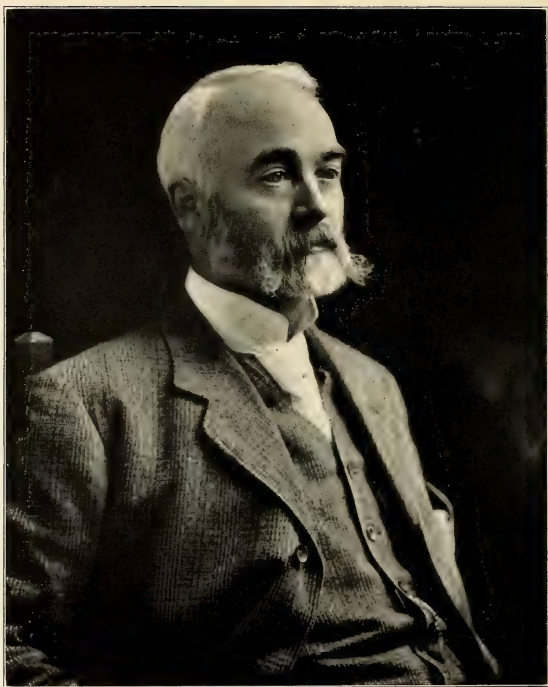
Mr. Christensen is a native of Denmark, born at Sig in Jutland, September 24, 1878. His father, Wilhelm Christensen, was a dairy farmer and owned a splendid ranch of eighty acres. He is now deceased. The mother was Metta P. Larsen in her girlhood days, and is now living in Denmark at the age of fifty-eight years. She was the second wife of her husband, and bore him four children, of whom John, the subject of this article, is the eldest son. There were also four children born of the first marriage, Bodil, Mrs. C. P. Frey, the wife of a dairy farmer at Modesto, being a half sister of Mr. Christensen, they being the only members of their family in America. Mr. Christensen was reared on his father's farm in Denmark, where he early learned to do his share of the farm labor, working hard when he was yet a mere boy. He attended the public schools and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. When he was but little past fourteen years of age he went to Schleswig, Germany, and learned the creamery business, serving an apprenticeship of eighteen months. In 1894 he came to America, landing in New York in May, and coming at once to Humboldt county, the journey being made with his half sister, Mrs. Frey, who now resides at Modesto. They came to Port Kenyon on the Salt river, on the steamer Weeott, which was then making the run from San Francisco to this point, which is Mr. Christensen's present home. He went to work on the Francis place at Ferndale for one N. P. Hansen, as a dairy hand, and continued to work for wages on various dairy ranches of the district until some two years after his marriage, which occurred in 1900, uniting him with Miss Elise Jacobsen, a daughter of

J. T. Jacobsen, a farmer of Metropolitan, who has a family of nine children, of whom Mrs. Christensen is the eldest. In November, 1902, Mr. Christensen rented a ranch and engaged in the dairy business for himself. His first place was the Grinsell place, which he still conducts, and three years later he also rented the Zanone place, and now runs them together, milking in all about eighty cows.

Mr. Christensen was also the manager of the old Pioneer creamery for five years, and then, in order to benefit himself and his neighbors by the establishment of a creamery nearer home, he helped to organize and establish the Valley Flower Creamery, of which he is president, as well as general manager. This is one of the most sanitary and up-to-date plants in the county, all the latest scientific devices and methods being in use. It is capitalized for \$20,000, divided into four thousand shares at \$5 per share. Mr. Christensen does the testing and also the buying of all supplies, and the marketing of the product. Other officers are: Eugene Larsen, vice-president; Robert H. Flowers, secretary and bookkeeper, and the Russ-Williams Banking Company, treasurer. On the board of directors are John Rossen, A. Zana, John Brazil, Anton Enos, Robert H. Flowers and John Christensen. This creamery is a great financial success and is meeting the needs of the community in a splendid manner.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Christensen have many warm friends in their home neighborhood, in addition to the many business associates of Mr. Christensen, who is well liked by those who come in contact with him. Mr. Christensen is a member of the Ferndale Lodge No. 379, I. O. O. F., and has taken an active part in the affairs of the order for many years, passing through all the chairs. He is a member of Myrtle Encampment, of which he is Past C. P., and was representative at the Grand Encampment at Santa Cruz, in 1911, and was there appointed Deputy Grand Patriarch by the Grand Master. He is especially prominent in the Danish societies, and is an influential member of the Dania Society and also of the Danish Brotherhood, being an ex-president of both; he is also active in the local Danish Singing Society.

One of the strongest interests of Mr. Christensen's life has been in educational affairs. His own early advantages were seriously curtailed, but after coming to Ferndale he attended night school for many months, taking advantage of every opportunity to improve his knowledge of the English language and to acquire general information, and in both these ambitions he was exceptionally successful. His interest in the school system of the county has taken a practical turn and he has given his hearty support to the up-building of the public school in the Port Kenyon district, where he makes his home. This district stands throughout the county as being an exceptionally good one. It employs two teachers and has a term of nine months each year. The average daily attendance is fifty-four pupils and the records of scholarship are very high. The building is commodious and well cared for and the salaries paid are good. The board of trustees consists of Mr. Christensen, Charles Sweet and Archie Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen have themselves five children who have profited by the splendid conditions of the local schools, where they have attended. They are: Therese Marie, Walford John, Bernard Lester, Verna Petrea and Curtiss Clarence. The interest of Mr. Christensen in educational progress is, however, far from selfish, being along broad lines of culture and progress.



Edw. L. Tuck

CHARLES PARSONS SOULÉ.—Mr. Soulé's association with the business life of Humboldt county has been and is primarily as a banker, but his influence as an authority on financial matters has extended into various fields of enterprise. His strong personality, liberal ideas and courage in taking a progressive stand on questions affecting vitally the welfare of town, county or wider territory have made him one of the live factors in the promotion of all movements whose object has been the betterment of local conditions, whether of a business nature or purely in the interest of social improvement. Possessed of ability which needed an adequate outlet, and high principled in his dealings with all men, he has been found competent and trustworthy in every test. He is an honorable descendant of honored American ancestry. The name he bears has been a respected one in New England from Colonial days. His father, Philander Soulé, born in Maine in 1812, emigrated to California in the early '50s, locating at San Francisco, where he joined his brother, Samuel Soulé, who became a prominent business man. After a stay of a year or more in San Francisco he returned to Maine, where he remained until 1867, that year returning to California with his family and settling at San Francisco, in which city he made a permanent home. He died there in 1896, at the great age of eighty-four years. Mr. Soulé was a farmer, and at various times in his life also engaged in merchandising. He married Abigail Burnham, who died in 1853. The Soulés trace their lineage back to George Soulé and Miles Standish, both passengers on the Mayflower in 1620.

Charles Parsons Soulé was born September 18, 1851, at Winslow, Me., and was named for a cousin of his mother, a prominent business man of New York. His education was obtained principally in his native state, in the public schools and at Colburn Classical Institute, Waterville. After coming to San Francisco, in November, 1867, he took a course at the Pacific business college to receive special preparation for business. His career as a banker began in July, 1868, when he became messenger in the employ of the Bank of California, in San Francisco, and at the instance of that institution he was sent the following year to Virginia City, Nev., where he acted as bookkeeper in the office of the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad Company. Returning to the Bank of California in the spring of 1870, he was employed as clerk there until the summer of 1871, when he went back to Nevada to take the position of bookkeeper for the agency of the Bank of California at Hamilton, White Pine county. In January, 1873, he was offered the position of cashier in the bank of Paxton & Curtis, at Austin, Nev., and accepted, holding it until he was elected to represent his district in the Nevada legislature, for 1879-80. At this time he moved to Reno and was admitted to membership in the banking firm of Paxton, Curtis & Co., the association lasting until the firm discontinued banking operations in that state in the spring of 1889. Mr. Soulé then returned to California, in the fall of the year settling at Eureka, where he has since resided.

It was not long before Mr. Soulé was in the thick of business activities here. Largely as the result of his efforts the Bank of Eureka and the Savings Bank of Humboldt County, in both of which he holds positions of high responsibility, were established, and their success has been attributed measurably to his farsighted policy and conservative management. He was director and cashier of both banks until 1902, when he was elected president of the Bank of Eureka and vice-president of the Savings Bank, in which capacities

he is still connected with their operation. Mr. Soulé has always used his influence in financial circles to place local business on a sound footing, and whenever possible has aided the merchants and other business men of the town by accommodations when in his judgment conditions could be worked out to the best advantage by so doing. He is conservative to a proper degree, but experience has taught him that generosity and unselfishness are not incompatible with good business methods, and this policy has been instrumental in making many progressive movements successful. In this respect, as much as in the discharge of public duties directly intrusted to him, he has shown an exemplary degree of public spirit.

In 1891, when the Humboldt chamber of commerce was organized, Mr. Soulé was one of the organizers, and served as trustee and treasurer continuously until the present time, except the year 1904, when he served as president. He belonged to this organization at the time it secured an appropriation from the Federal government for the improvement of Humboldt Bar, and as such assisted in securing the enactment of legislation giving the sum of \$1,750,000 for the construction of the jetty and the deepening of the channel. This was subsequently augmented by \$1,037,000 and recently by a further sum of \$500,000. He was one of the movers in the formation of the Humboldt County Development Committee, which is doing effective work. Other enterprises in which he has been interested are the Eureka Water Company and the Skinner-Duprey Drug Company, in both of which he has been a director. He was one of the committee of citizens chosen to solicit a donation for a free public library building for Eureka, and the handsome library obtained is a credit to the city and to those who gave their services to secure it. Mr. Soulé has been a prominent member of the Humboldt Club, took an active part in founding it, was made a trustee at the time of its organization, and has since served a term as president. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Masons, in the latter connection belonging to the Knights Templar and the Shrine; he has attained the thirty-second degree. On political questions Mr. Soulé is a Republican.

On August 6, 1872, Mr. Soulé was married, at Hamilton, in White Pine county, Nev., to Mrs. Mary A. (Herriott) Kennedy, daughter of Ephraim and Frances (Waugh) Herriott. She is a native of Pennsylvania. The only child of this union, Amy D. Soulé, is the wife of H. W. Lownsberry, of San Jose, Cal., who has two daughters, Eleth Agnes, born in 1898, and Carmine Soulé, born in 1906.

BYRON DEMING.—The pioneer of '50 is the recipient of special honors and the subject of particular distinction in California. Few of that brave band are living today and those that survive have witnessed the wonderful growth of our fair state. They have seen the going of the old ox team and the coming of the steam train and have seen changes that seem more wonderful than a tale from the Arabian Nights. After more than half a century of life in California, Mr. Deming may well be called the pioneer of Humboldt county. Born in Salisbury, Addison county, Vermont, October 15, 1826, he attended the subscription schools in the county for several years. After completing his schooling, he was employed in the woolen mills in the vicinity, following the trade of machinist, afterwards rising to the position of superintendent of the mills. It was while engaged in the mills that he sustained a serious injury that has caused him considerable trouble in life. It seems that in

working about the machinery one day, his arm became entangled in the shaft and he was injured in such a way as to break his arm and tear the ligaments, leaving him in a delicate state of health for the greater part of his life. In 1850, hearing of the discovery of gold in California, he decided to leave the East and join the seekers for gold. In June, 1850, taking passage on a steamer by way of Panama for San Francisco and crossing the Isthmus, he took passage on the steamer Oregon, arriving in San Francisco July 22, 1850. Only remaining there a short time, he next went to Sacramento and, entering the mines on the Tuolumne river, engaged in mining for himself and became very successful in his search for gold. While living in Sacramento an epidemic of cholera raged in the year 1851, but he was fortunate enough to escape the dread disease. Hearing of the gold strike in Humboldt county in 1851, he decided to go there and see the field for himself. Coming over the mountains by way of the Trinity River to Trinidad, he encountered great obstacles for there was no wagon road and every foot of the way was marked by terrible hardships. He had taken passage on a ship to sail to San Francisco but it was wrecked in the harbor of Trinidad so he had to remain there. Here he engaged in lightering, carrying the cargo from the large boats ashore in a flat-bottomed boat. For this work he received sixteen dollars a ton, and there being a great deal of trade at Trinidad at the time, he became financially benefited. All the supplies for the mines in the interior were shipped first to Trinidad and from there on pack-mules to the mines. He also built a saw-mill and engaged in lumbering, but in 1854 he gave up his lightering business and moved to Uniontown, which is now the city of Arcata. When he first located in Uniontown there was no town at the site of the present city of Eureka, all the ships landing at Uniontown. His first enterprise was to build a wharf two miles long extending out into the bay, and on this wharf was built the first railroad, in California, built for the purpose of handling the large quantities of freight that the ships brought to the port. Two other men were associated with Mr. Deming in this work, Henry Walker and Stillman Daby, it taking them four months to complete the work. The mails only reached the port once a month after the ships started to make Uniontown a port of call. About the time of the completing of the wharf the Indian wars of Humboldt county broke out but he did not take an active part in them. As there was no undertaking establishment in Uniontown, he decided to engage in that business, and did so for a number of years. Aside from this, he took up the making of pack-saddles, and, though not an adept at the trade, he worked up a large business. Men came from far and near to obtain one of the Deming pack-saddles. The first one he made was from a box and later his reputation as a saddle-maker extended from Oregon to Arizona. Giving up his undertaking business in 1885, he opened a general repair shop, conducting this several years with much success. He was a natural mechanic and the people of the surrounding country would come for miles to have him mend their broken implements. The saying was, "Something broken? Take it to B. Deming." He acquired considerable land in Arcata which he still possesses. He is a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., at Arcata, having joined the lodge in Vermont in 1850. He was the founder of the lodge in Arcata and is the only surviving charter member. He also did a great deal toward founding the Presbyterian Church in Arcata and was instrumental in securing the services of clergymen from San Francisco, the

Reverend Mr. Scott being the first pastor of the church in Arcata. Mr. Deming was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. He served as justice of the peace for fifteen years, has held office as a deputy sheriff, deputy county clerk and notary public for years and was also county coroner. He has always taken an active part in all temperance work and has entered whole-heartedly into all movements pertaining to the good of the community. Being a staunch Republican he has also entered extensively into all political affairs. He married, in Arcata, May 26, 1856, Jane A. Pratt, a native of Middlebury, Vermont. When but three years of age Mrs. Deming moved with her parents to Ontario, Canada, locating at Chatham, a town situated between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. At the age of twenty-three she came to California with a cousin, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, engaging passage on the steamer Columbia with Captain Dahl in charge of the ship, to San Francisco. They are blessed with three children: Eugene Albert, deceased; Byron B., who is married and living at Auburn, Placer county, and Charlotte Louise, deceased. Mr. Deming is truly a pioneer of the county and many monuments attest his good works. He is a man who has always been actively associated with all public affairs tending to upbuild the community, one whose word is as good as his bond and one who holds the highest regard of his fellow men. He is known from one end of the county to the other as a reliable citizen and one for whom everyone has only the highest praise.

WALTER ELGEN CLARK.—A native son of Humboldt county, and the son of one of the oldest of the California pioneer families, Walter Elgen Clark has all his life resided in this county, and has been engaged in farming since he completed his education. He has made a success of farming, first for himself, making his initial independent venture when he was little more than a lad; and later as manager for his father's extensive farming and stock-raising interests, he has won for himself a reputation for careful attention to detail and for good judgment and business sagacity that is in itself a valuable possession.

Mr. Clark was born in Arcata, Humboldt county, Cal., April 20, 1877. He is the son of Schuyler and Mary Jane (Johnson) Clark, natives of Canada; the father was born January 4, 1848; he came to San Francisco, California, November 25, 1868, and came direct to Humboldt county, and for eight years was employed in the lumber woods and in rafting logs across Humboldt bay, between Arcata and Eureka. In 1872 he invested his savings in land on Arcata bottoms. This he cleared and improved, and engaged in farming. He was successful and added to his holdings other properties hereinafter mentioned.

He was married in Arcata, March 31, 1876, and of this marriage were eight children, five of whom are living. Walter Elgen was second oldest in order of birth, and is giving his best efforts to the care of the large property entrusted to him by his father, who makes his home with him. The son attended the public schools of the Alliance district until he was seventeen, helping his father on the farm, mornings and evenings, and during vacation times. In 1894 he gave up attending school and became associated with his father in the active management of the farm, and for a few years they conducted the home place together, engaging in diversified farming and dairying. His first independent venture was in 1896 when he rented a farm

from his father, stocked it with cattle, and commenced farming for himself, making a specialty of dairying. For six years he continued this enterprise with the greatest success, and at the end of that time rented another of his father's farms and continued his undertaking on a larger scale.

It was in August, 1911, that Mr. Clark gave up farming for himself and took over the management of his father's business, the elder Mr. Clark retiring from active business life at that time. Since then he has devoted himself exclusively to these extensive affairs, and has proven a most efficient manager and a profitable farmer. His father owns several large farms, including cattle ranches and ranges and timber claims, all of which are under his supervision. The estate includes one hundred eighty-three acres of bottom land, all improved; one hundred six acres of pasture land at McKinleyville; one hundred twenty acres on Fickle Hill, which Mr. Clark is at present improving and putting in shape for pasture land and stock range; and one hundred sixty acres of timber claim. On the pasture land at McKinleyville they have extensive herds of cattle. They also have an interest in the United Creamery at Arcata, Mr. Clark himself being largely interested in the enterprise.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Clark possesses a wide circle of life-long friends and acquaintances, and is well known throughout the valley and is deservedly popular. He is a prominent member of St. John's Episcopal Church at Arcata, and in politics is a Progressive Republican. He is progressive in every sense of the word and is always interested in matters of public interest when the issue is one that involves the general welfare of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Clark and Miss Ana Margaret Myers took place in Eureka, September 25, 1901, Mrs. Clark, like her husband, being a native of California and of Humboldt county, born in McKinleyville. She is the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Buchta) Myers, natives of Germany and pioneers of McKinleyville, Humboldt county, where they reside on their old homestead.

CHARLES ALBERT MURDOCK.—Though he has lived in San Francisco for the last fifty years, Charles Albert Murdock has grateful memories of the period of his youth spent in Humboldt county, and the county recalls with pride that this man who has been permitted to lead a life of uncommon usefulness is the son of one of her earliest representatives in the California legislature, the late Albert Hamilton Murdock.

Albert Hamilton Murdock and his wife, Charlotte Dorothy Hills, were both natives of Leominster, Mass., and descended from early settled families of that commonwealth. His earliest ancestor in America was Robert Murdock, of Roxbury, Mass., a Scotch emigrant of the Plymouth colony, whose descendants were mostly manufacturers and traders of New England. Joseph Hills, from whom Mrs. Murdock traced her descent, was an early English emigrant of 1638, who did the state good service. Some of his posterity settled in Leominster and began the manufacture of combs, for many years the principal industry of that town. John Buss, another of Mrs. Murdock's ancestors, served in the Continental army during the Revolution.

Albert Hamilton Murdock was born in 1815, and came to California in 1849. After experiencing three fires in San Francisco he joined others in March, 1850, in an expedition on the schooner *Paragon* to Humboldt bay, into which the Trinity river was supposed to flow. The little craft was wrecked at Point Saint George, but many of the company, persisting in their purpose, reached the bay, and were among the early settlers of Uniontown, now known as Arcata, Humboldt county. Major Murdock, as he was generally called, was one of these, and he engaged in merchandising until 1854, when he relinquished that business to take up his duties as assemblyman, having been elected to represent the district in the state legislature. In 1860 he became interested in mining in Grass Valley. In 1864 he sold out his interests in Humboldt and became a stock broker in San Francisco, remaining there until his death, in 1877. His wife, who had joined him in California in 1855, bringing their three children, died in San Francisco in 1894.

Charles Albert Murdock, the eldest child of his parents, was born January 26, 1841, in Leominster, Mass., where he attended the common schools up to the age of fourteen years, at which time he was in the high school. Arriving in Uniontown in 1855, as there were no public school advantages he taught his younger brother and sister and a few other small children for a short time, and when Robert Desty established a school he and his pupils joined it. In less than six months his school days ended. For the next six years he did whatever he could to help his father, who was postmaster and general trader, and owned some land. He worked in the garden and on the farm, and had charge of Murdock Hall, where all entertainments and dances were held. At one time he conducted a tin shop and was the only tinsmith in Humboldt county. He was the first librarian of Uniontown, and often acted as secretary at public meetings. In 1863 Mr. Murdock was appointed, by Abraham Lincoln, as register of the land office at Humboldt, and removed to Eureka. He sold many acres of the best timber land on Mad river for a dollar and a quarter an acre in greenbacks, which cost seventy-five cents in gold. Miller Preston was about the only man who appreciated the opportunity. The position, though responsible, was not remunerative, and in the following year he resigned and became clerk to the quartermaster at Fort Humboldt.

In June, 1864, Mr. Murdock accepted an appointment as clerk to the superintendent of Indian affairs, Mr. Austin Wiley, and removed to San Francisco, where he has since continuously resided. At the conclusion of Mr. Wiley's term he was for a time bookkeeper, doing some work as a newspaper reporter in the evenings. Then he was for a year or so in business as a money broker. In 1867 he entered the employ of M. D. Carr & Co., book and job printers, and soon afterward acquired a small interest. Subsequently the firm became C. A. Murdock & Co., so continuing until 1909, when it became the Blair-Murdock Company.

In 1883 Mr. Murdock served a term as assemblyman from San Francisco. He was a member of the board of education from 1894 to 1897, and filled an unexpired term as civil service commissioner in 1902-03. These positions were all unsought, most of them coming to him by appointment. In 1907, when Edward Robeson Taylor was intrusted with the selection of a board of supervisors to succeed the notorious Schmitz-Ruef board, Mr. Mur-

dock was one of the eighteen, and has held the position ever since, his present term expiring in January, 1916.

With all his business and official duties Mr. Murdock has led a life of broad, unselfish service to his fellow men, accepting his opportunities as a privilege and discharging the responsibilities they have brought as a solemn trust. In 1875 he was an organizer of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of San Francisco, and is now vice-president. He is a member of the board of directors of the California School of Mechanical Arts, of the Associated Charities, of the Babies' Aid, and representative of the Protestant Charities on the Central Council of the Native Sons and Native Daughters for the Care of Homeless Children. He is secretary of three endowment funds, aggregating over eighty thousand dollars, for beneficence and charity in connection with the First Unitarian Church. For fifty years he has been an attendant of the Unitarian Church, superintendent of the Sunday school for about forty years, and vice-president of the National Conference. For twenty-two years he has edited the *Pacific Unitarian*.

Since 1877 Mr. Murdock has been a member of the Chit-Chat club, devoted to discussion of literary and economic questions. He also holds membership in the Unitarian, Commonwealth and Sierra clubs. He has never joined any secret societies.

By his first marriage, to Miss Alice J. Meeker, daughter of David Meeker, which took place in San Francisco in April, 1871, Mr. Murdock had no children. She died in 1884, and in February, 1891, he married for his second wife Winifred W. White, daughter of Ammi White. Her death occurred in 1903. Three children were born of this union: Osgood, now a junior in the University of California; Margaret Elliot, a graduate of the San Francisco normal school, engaged in teaching; and Edith King, a high school pupil in San Francisco.

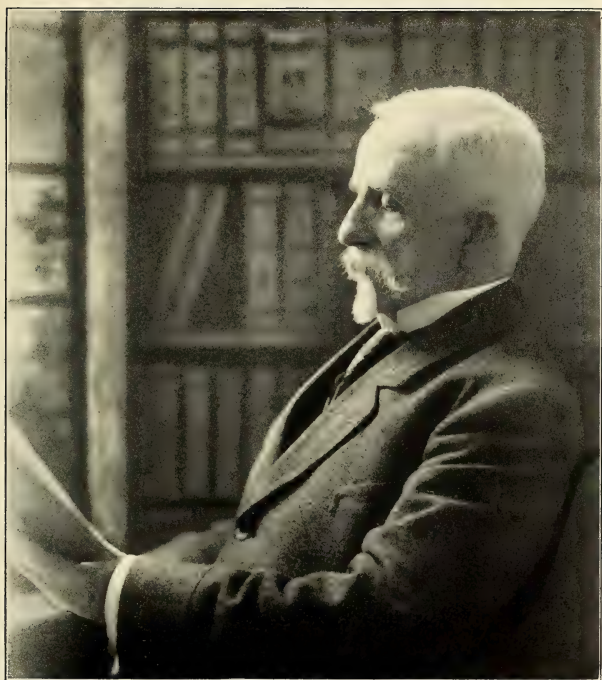
Mr. Murdock is thankful for good health, good friends and abundant opportunity for service and general helpfulness. He feels that he was favored in spending nine years in his formative period in Humboldt county, with its bounty and beauty, and settled by so fine a group of enterprising and high-minded citizens.

FRED REINHARD—Was born in the village of Kerns, Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, December 13, 1882, being the youngest child born to Maria and Christiana (Scholle) Reinhard, farmers of that locality, where the father died; the mother is still making her home there.

Fred Reinhard was brought up on the farm and received his education in the public schools, after which he learned cheese making and followed this occupation until 1912. Having heard good reports from California, he determined to come hither, and, March 22, 1912, he arrived in San Francisco, making his way immediately to Eureka, Humboldt county. He soon entered the employ of a lumber company at Korb, continuing with it and other companies in that vicinity until January 1, 1914, when he came to Eureka and entered the employ of the Myrtle Grove Cemetery as sexton, to which position he has since given his time and ability, and his services are appreciated. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is a member of St. Bernard's Catholic Church. Politically he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

PROF. P. S. INSKIP.—A veteran educator in California, having been engaged in teaching in the public and high schools of Humboldt county from 1868 until resigning from the principalship of the Fortuna high school in the fall of 1914, Prof. P. S. Inskip is one of the best known and most highly respected educators of the state. His work as a teacher is of an especially high class, his students being known at the University of California at Berkeley and at Leland Stanford University as among the best prepared high school students that enter either college, their standing at these higher institutions showing that in addition to the acquisition of knowledge they have also been taught that even more valuable accomplishment, namely, how to study and acquire. The welfare of the student has always been the first consideration with Professor Inskip, and during his fourteen years as principal of the Fortuna high school he has done much for the general standard of the community, interesting parents and friends in the work of the students, and also in literary and scientific knowledge for its own sake. He is himself a man of superior attainments and a deep scholar. Coupled with this are the many years of practical application of his knowledge and the constant study which have kept him so well abreast of the times, all of which conspire to make him a man of great learning, and a friend and counsellor of rare ability. He is a man of fine presence and engaging personality, and his retirement has deprived California schools of a man of more than ordinary ability. He has been granted the state teacher's pension under the recently passed law, and is now making his home with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Smith, of Fortuna, his wife having passed on some ten years ago.

Professor Inskip is a native of England, born in Hertford, January 23, 1845. His father, Harry Inskip, was a manufacturer of linseed oil, cotton seed oil, and the cakes and meals from these same seeds and oils, and was one of the largest manufacturers in that line in England. He died in England at the age of fifty-one years. The mother was Jane Albin in girlhood; her father was for many years at the head of the custom house at Spalding, England. She bore her husband ten children, of whom Professor Inskip was the fifth born. He was educated in private schools until he was about sixteen years of age, when he entered Haileybury College, a military school, from which he graduated in 1867. In that year he left England for America, coming by way of the Horn, in company with one Thomas Howell, who had a brother living at Hydesville, Cal. The two young men landed at San Francisco, later making their way into Humboldt county, and in 1868 Mr. Inskip was granted a certificate and commenced his long and splendid career as a teacher in the public and high schools of the state. His first school was at Grizzly Bluff, where he made a decided success of his undertaking. Later he served as principal of the Ferndale school for five years, taught for fourteen years at Port Kenyon, in the Eureka high school for two years, and then, in 1900, became principal of the Fortuna high school, serving in this capacity continuously until his resignation. He was married to Miss Ida Chapin, the daughter of Orrin Chapin, at Ferndale, in 1875. Of their union were born three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom were born and educated in Humboldt county, and they still make their homes here. They are: Philip, who resides at Ferndale; Augusta, now Mrs. I. T. Smith, of Fortuna, with whom Professor Inskip now makes his home; and Herbert,



O. S. Inskip

station agent at Fields Landing, who married Miss Maude Knight, and they are the parents of three sons, Donald, Philip and Herbert, Jr.

Professor Inskip is very popular throughout Humboldt county, especially with his former students, who are legion. He is a Democrat in his political preferences, and for this reason has never been officially elevated in educational affairs, Humboldt county being strongly Republican.

SETH A. FRANK.—The genial and popular manager of the Helmke Mercantile Company is not indebted for his success in life to an indulgent early fortune or the backing of influential friends. His youth contained more of discouragement than inspiration. He was born at Rohnerville, Humboldt county, March 11, 1875, the son of Atys and Belle (Drake) Frank. His father, when a little lad, came across the plains with ox teams and wagons. The father was a horseman. The mother was born near Alton, Humboldt county. The subject of this sketch was left motherless at the age of eleven years and, going to Bridgeville, made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Alzina Barnum. His attendance at the public schools was interrupted at the age of fifteen and although very young he became familiar with the responsible side of existence, working on ranches for others until twenty-one. Mr. Frank then assumed charge of his aunt's business affairs in Bridgeville, with whom he continued to live for seven years, only severing this connection to enter the employ of the Helmke Mercantile Company of Blocksburg, which he served in the capacity of clerk for five years and was then made manager of their large general store. He has filled this important position in such a manner as to win the appreciation, not only of his employers but the entire community. He is one of the very prominent and capable young men of the town and all things point to a continuation of his success and a widening of his usefulness and responsibility. Although a Republican, he is an independent voter, preferring to vote for the man rather than the party. He is associated with the Odd Fellows, holding membership with Hydesville Lodge No. 250. Mr. Frank was married in Fortuna November 5, 1908, to Miss Edna Swortzel, a native daughter of Fortuna, and whose parents were W. J. and Emma L. (Gushaw) Swortzel, natives of Virginia and California respectively. The father came from Missouri to California when about twenty-one, in 1874, and became a lumber manufacturer, who, with George Williams, built what is now the Humboldt Milling Company's plant at Fortuna. He was supervisor at the time of his death. The mother makes her home in Fortuna. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have three children: Paul, Keith and Atys.

CURTIS OLIVER FALK, M. D.—Back to the time of his earliest recollections Dr. Falk has been identified with Humboldt county, for he was less than one year of age when brought hither by his parents and here he received such advantages as local schools made possible. The family of which he is a member comes of old eastern stock. His father, Elijah Falk, was a mechanic of exceptional ability and earned a livelihood at the trades of machinist and millwright at Mount Cory, Ohio, where the Doctor was born January 18, 1876. It was later in the same year that a home was established in Humboldt county, where the father followed his trade and educated the children. Many would have been satisfied with the educational opportunities of Eureka, but after the young man had completed the business course in the academy and had received his diploma in 1893 he placed before himself the task of earning the expenses of a medical education. At the age

of eighteen years he matriculated in the Cooper Medical College and there took the complete course of lectures, graduating with the degree of M. D., in December, 1897. Efficiency had been his aim in the class room. Every opportunity to extend his professional knowledge was grasped with enthusiasm and energy. With an excellent theoretical education, needing for its completeness only the inestimable advantage of experience, he began to practice at Loleta, Humboldt county, in January, 1898, but three years later he returned to Eureka to form a partnership with his brother, Charles C. Falk, M. D., and from that time until 1911 the brothers were associated in professional practice.

As a founder of the Sequoia hospital and associated with his brother in the founding and building of the Northern California hospital at Eureka (the latter the most modern and sanitary hospital between San Francisco and Portland), Dr. C. O. Falk has contributed to the hospital service of the city. For six years he filled the office of county physician, in which capacity he endeavored to promote the public health and arouse a general interest in good sanitation. The Humboldt County, California State and American Medical Associations have been organizations enlisting his intelligent co-operation and earnest alliance, while in the fraternities he has been associated actively with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Foresters of America. By his marriage to Annie C. Hall of New York he has three children, Audrey, Steadman and Curtis Lane. Desirous of securing the best possible local educational advantages, he gave five years of efficient, careful and wise labor to the schools of Eureka and is rated as one of the most capable men the board of education has had among its members. Indeed every worthy movement is sure of his assistance and tactful co-operation. Any work done in behalf of the city of his lifelong association and the county of his permanent home is clearly a labor of love, affording expression for his loyal devotion to the local interests.

WILLIAM JEWETT McNAMARA.—The lives of the pioneers are the heritage of the present generation. Without their endurance of privations, without their heroic patience in danger and hardship, the opportunities of today and the possibilities of tomorrow could not come within the angle of vision. Due honors are given to the life and labors of William Jewett McNamara, a pioneer of 1858 in Humboldt county, a native of the state of Maine and in youth a resident of Aurora, Ill., but best known through his association with the material upbuilding of the Pacific coast. In the early period of his connection with Humboldt county he worked in the butcher business for R. M. Williams, making his headquarters on a ranch near Eureka. While engaging in the driving of a pack-train from Hydesville over the mountains to Trinity he endured not only hardships, but also the most constant and grave dangers. The Indians were numerous and hostile in that day and frequently he had narrow escapes from them.

After a period of mercantile activity in Canyon City, Ore., where he made a specialty of supplying the miners with outfits for the mines, in 1868 Mr. McNamara returned to Eureka and on Front street opened the first men's clothing store in the town. Later he moved to Second and E streets and admitted L. T. Kinsey into partnership, continuing with that gentleman for some years, but eventually buying out his interest and taking into the firm a

son, W. A. McNamara, as a partner, under the title of McNamara & Son. When the father and son went out of business the former removed to Washington and for three years engaged in the hotel business at Hoquiam. On returning to Eureka he acted as manager of the Vance hotel for six months and then retired to private life. His death occurred at his Eureka home June 26, 1911. Surviving him are the three sons of his first marriage, William A., James A. and Fred W., also his second wife, formerly Mrs. Virginia C. (McDaniel) Scott, a member of an old Virginian family and a pioneer of California who crossed the plains in 1852. Her father, William McDaniel, a Virginian, started with his wife and four children to cross the plains in that year, but while en route one son died. Mr. McDaniel was captain of the train, which reached Auburn, its destination, in safety, and there he died in 1867. Mrs. McNamara was educated in the public schools of Auburn. She now lives in the old home in Eureka, at the corner of E and Fifth streets, which she has owned since 1867, and which in the meantime has become very valuable property.

In the early history of Eureka Mr. McNamara was particularly prominent. With later years there was naturally a relinquishment of many of the movements that deeply interested him in young manhood, but he still kept posted in all measures for local progress, although not able to actively identify himself with such work in the latter part of his life. He served as a member of the Volunteer and Veteran Firemen's Associations and was an Exempt Fireman. At one time he acted as chief of the fire department. Realizing the imperative need of adequate fire protection, he aided every movement looking toward that end. Nor was he less energetic in assistance given to other worthy projects. Educational affairs had his genuine co-operation. It was his desire to maintain a high class of citizenship in Humboldt county and he was a leading member of the committee of fifteen that drove the Chinamen out of Eureka.

While he had many narrow escapes from Indians in early days, perhaps he was never in greater peril than on one occasion when, starting out in a small rowboat for a trip over the Humboldt Bar and up Eel river, he was nearly wrecked in the rough sea. His memory was little short of remarkable and often in his later days he held friends in almost spellbound interest as he narrated tales of the pioneer period, enlivening each story with his keen humor and lively wit, and bringing to the listeners a vivid appreciation of perilous or amusing happenings of bygone days.

ALBERT C. NOE.—The force of a progressive character has made prominent the name of Albert C. Noe, a leading realty operator of Humboldt county and likewise an attorney whose excellent professional attainments enable him to carry through all real estate transactions in accordance with the law. A member of a pioneer Iowa family and himself a native of that state, born December 21, 1868, he is a son of Eli and Phoebe A. Noe, the latter a native of Indiana. The family comprised six children and of these he was second in order of birth. On March 8th, 1911, he was married to Miss Margaret Laughlin, a member of the teaching force of the Eureka public schools.

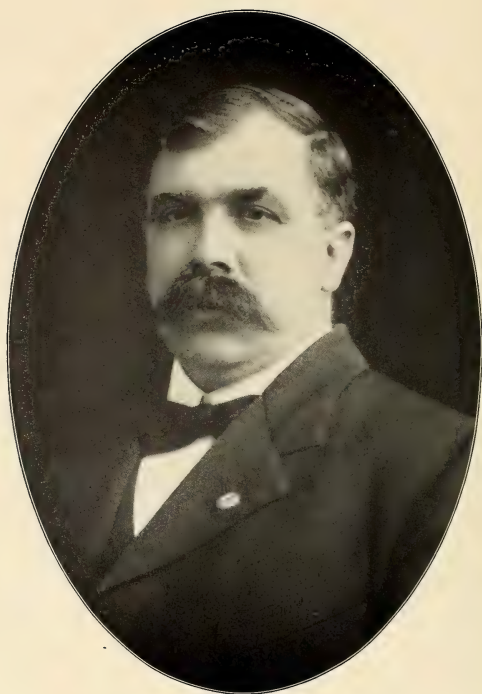
The father, a California pioneer, came to Humboldt county in 1869 and settled at Table Bluff on the 4th of March, after which he aided in the early

development of this locality. Finally, however, he closed out his interests here and removed to Oregon, in 1882.

At the time of the removal of the family from California to Oregon Albert C. Noe was a lad of thirteen years; being only four months old at the time of the family arrival at Table Bluff, from Iowa, he has no memories earlier than those of the west, and it has been his personal choice to remain in Humboldt county, where live the friends of his youth as well as the associates of his maturer business years. After he had studied law and received admission to the bar in 1901, he turned his attention to the realty business, in which he utilizes his professional education as well as the commercial training received in the San Francisco Business College. As early as 1892 he was well known in the insurance business as Eureka agent for old-line companies and some of his most profitable real estate deals also date back to that decade. More recently he has been connected with a number of large enterprises and has handled many important deals. On Myrtle avenue, just outside of the city limits, is located the Santa Clara tract of eighty acres, which he put on the market to sell off in home lots, having previously platted thirty-five acres, and put the subdivision into excellent condition for development work. The large holdings of the Arcata Land and Improvement Company, including eight hundred acres near Arcata, he handled and sold. One of his most important affiliations was that of vice-president and a director of the Eureka and Freshwater Investment Company, owners of one thousand acres, which valuable property he promoted and developed, aiding in the incorporation of the concern that adapted the land to the dairy industry and grain cropping. With the increase in land valuations the property was sold. Such enterprises as these have engaged the tireless energies of Mr. Noe, but they have not engrossed his time to the exclusion of outside activities, for he has been an ardent worker for the development of Humboldt county, and more especially the city of Eureka.

MERCER-FRASER CO., INCORPORATED.—Early in the '70s the late H. M. Mercer established at Eureka a business that developed into the Mercer-Hodson Company and later, by the admission of James D. Fraser to the partnership became the Mercer-Fraser Company, whose present officers are as follows: James D. Fraser, president; C. L. Mercer, vice-president; H. A. Graham, secretary, and Frank W. Dinsmore, assistant secretary and manager at Eureka. The firm maintains an office at San Francisco and there, as well as at the Eureka headquarters, makes contracts for general construction work, house moving, pile driving, wharf and warehouse building, bridge and railroad construction, heavy hoisting, ditches and dredging, and concrete work of every kind. In addition the firm acts as agent for all grades of Hercules powder (formerly known as Dupont powder) and blasting supplies. By gradual growth the business has developed into enormous proportions and easily places the company in the lead along the line of their specialties.

It would seem impossible to enumerate all of the contracts filled by the firm, but the recapitulation of a few indicates the diversified nature of their work and the large interests involved. On the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad they erected the South Fork bridge at Dyerville, the steel bridge across Larrabee creek, the steel bridge across Van Duzen river at Alton and the Cane Rock crossing on Eel river, the largest contract for ma-



M. Eriksen.

sonry on the road. At Scotia they had the contract for the concrete construction work for the Pacific Lumber Company; erected the county bridge at Robinson's Ferry; the three-span steel bridge at Essex on the Arcata and Mad River Railroad; the cable bridge across Eel river at Fort Seward; and the new brick depot for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Fort Seward; the masonry and piers for Fort Seward creek railroad bridge and the concrete work for tunnel No. 30 at Alderpoint. Among their contracts at Eureka were those for an addition to the Eureka foundry, the Eureka garage on Fifth street and all of the wharf work on the bay. The First National Bank of Arcata occupies a modern building erected by the Mercer-Fraser Company, who also erected several trestles near that town on the railroad extending to the granite quarry. This places the company easily as the largest and most extensive contractors of concrete and heavy construction work of all kinds, being fully equipped with machinery for the handling of heavy work. Important among their San Francisco contracts were those for the building of section 10 on the sea wall, and the putting in of three thousand piles and the building of a wharf at the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds.

MARTIN ERIKSEN.—As the newly appointed postmaster of Ferndale, under the Wilson administration, Martin Eriksen is destined to occupy a more or less prominent place in the affairs of this thriving little city for the next few years. He has been a resident of Ferndale since 1903 and is well and favorably known, having been in business during that entire time, and by his honesty and general application, as well as by a pleasing personality, he has won a host of warm friends. Needless to say, he is a staunch Democrat and a strong party man. He is well informed on all questions of local import and stands squarely for progress and municipal improvement along the best and most substantial lines.

Mr. Eriksen is a native of Denmark, having been born at Aarhuus, Jutland, November 5, 1867. He attended the common schools of the kingdom, and later entered the Dairy College, graduating in 1890 as a butter maker. He was reared and confirmed in the Lutheran church and is still identified with that denomination. Shortly after his graduation from the Dairy College Mr. Eriksen came to America, locating at first at Des Moines, Iowa, but soon going on to Council Bluffs, that state, where he worked for a year and a half as railroad laborer. It was in the fall of 1893 that he finally came to California, arriving in Humboldt county in November of that year. He at once took charge of the creamery at Loleta, and later that same season went to Arcata and took charge of the Arcata creamery No. 1, remaining for a year. He then went to Alton and for four years managed the Alton creamery, meeting with splendid success in this undertaking. The year following he was in charge of the creamery at Hydesville, and later was transferred to the Riverside creamery near Ferndale, where he remained for four years. He then came into Ferndale and purchased the cigar and candy store of John Bonniksen, and engaged in business for himself. Since then he has greatly enlarged his stock, extending the scope of his operations to include a line of shirts and men's furnishings, overalls, men's working clothes, Edison phonographs, and stationery.

Upon securing his appointment as postmaster (his commission bears the date of July 17, 1914) Mr. Eriksen sold his store to his son, Viggo Eriksen,

who is carrying on the business along the same general lines that his father had established.

The marriage of Mr. Eriksen occurred at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1892, uniting him with Miss Dora Bonniksen, who, like her husband, is a native of Denmark, coming to America at about the time that he did. Of their union have been born four children, all natives of Humboldt county, where they are growing to manhood and womanhood and receiving their education. They are Margaret, Viggo, Botihilda and Johanna. Since establishing himself permanently in business in Ferndale Mr. Eriksen has purchased a comfortable home, which he keeps up in an attractive manner.

In addition to his business and political prominence in Ferndale, Mr. Eriksen is also well known in fraternal circles, where he is an influential member of several orders and well known and well liked. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and Mrs. Eriksen are members of the Rebekahs and take an active part in all the affairs of that organization. The order that claims the warmest support from the new postmaster, however, is the Danish society known as Dania, a beneficial society which now has twenty-three lodges and more than two thousand members. During the thirty-five years of its existence it has been very popular with the Danes in America. Mr. Eriksen has done splendid work in its behalf and is the present grand president of the Dania Society of California, an honor which he fully appreciates.

Personally Mr. Eriksen is a man of many attainments, and is a linguist of ability, speaking and writing the Danish, German and English languages. He is of a bright and sociable disposition, making friends easily and readily, and keeping them always. His wife and family are also genial and pleasant in disposition, creating an air of helpfulness and good will wherever they are to be found. The appointment of Mr. Eriksen for the position of postmaster is a direct indorsement of his personality, rather than of his political faith.

LLOYD BRYAN, B. S., M. D.—A successful physician in Eureka and a member of the staff of the Sequoia hospital, Dr. Lloyd Bryan is one of the native sons of Humboldt county who have made good, by their own inherent qualities of mind and soul, developed by education and fortified by self-reliance, proving genuine worth of citizenship. While it is in his chosen profession that he is gaining his reputation for ability, a man is acquainted with him but a short time before he ascertains that the young physician is well posted upon all general topics and shows a fidelity to duty and an absolute integrity in all dealings that make him eminently worthy of confidence in every department of activity. While constantly devoted to the performance of his responsible duties at Sequoia Hospital and as a private practitioner, he never fails to give to every person an unfailing courtesy nor has he failed to give to every movement for the upbuilding of Eureka the thoughtful consideration to be expected from a public-spirited citizen.

Fortuna, Humboldt county, is the native place of Dr. Bryan, and April 19, 1884, the date of his birth. When a boy he was a pupil in a school held in a log cabin at Englewood. There he completed the studies of the grammar grades. After graduating from the Eureka high school in 1902 he matriculated in the University of California at Berkeley and took the studies of the scientific course, graduating in 1907 with the degree of

B. S., and with a high standing for proficiency in his studies. While at the university he was a prominent member of Sigma Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Kappa. Through the years of identification with the scientific department he had been directing his studies with the medical profession as his aim. During the fall of 1907 he entered the medical department of the University of California, from which in 1911 he received the degree of M. D. Meanwhile he had gained valuable practice through service as interne in the hospital connected with the university. Returning to Eureka in August, 1911, he took up private practice and also for a time served as a resident physician at Sequoia hospital, an important post of duty for which his talents admirably qualified him. Through the reading of current medical journals and through membership in the County, State and American Medical Associations, and the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons, he keeps in touch with every advance made in therapeutics and is thoroughly modern in thought. Outside of professional and college fraternity associations he is connected with the Humboldt Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is assistant division surgeon for the Northwestern Pacific and the present county physician of Humboldt county. By his marriage to Miss Alice Downes, a native of San Francisco, he has one daughter, Jane Wade Bryan. To an unusual degree he possesses the qualities necessary to success in professional and private life, and it may be predicted of him that the future holds for him possibilities the foundation of which is his excellent professional education, his growing skill in medicine and surgery, and his determination to keep pace with every development in the science. The sturdy qualities of his mind, received both through education and native endowments, are such as to give him prestige in Eureka and professional popularity in Humboldt county.

THOMAS HAYES AGNEW MORGAN.—A veteran of the Civil war and a member of a fine old eastern family, Thomas Hayes Agnew Morgan is the owner of a splendid stock ranch in Humboldt county, Cal., where he is known as an enterprising, liberal and freehearted man.

Born near Mount Vernon, Lancaster county, Pa., September 17, 1844, he is the son of William Morgan, a farmer in Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and Margaret Rebecca (Noble) Morgan, who was a first cousin of Dr. Agnew and was born in Pennsylvania, her death occurring in Kansas. Of the eight children of William Morgan, seven are living, Thomas Hayes Agnew Morgan being the third in age. He was brought up on the farm and educated in the public schools, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company I of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered in for nine months. By his participation in the battle of Antietam, on September 17, 1862, Mr. Morgan celebrated his eighteenth birthday, taking part also in the battles of Fredericksburg and the Wilderness, being mustered out as corporal at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He then joined his father in Knoxville, Ill., attended school for a time, but soon re-enlisted, this time in Company A of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year or during the war. With his regiment he served until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865 in Columbus, Ga., and honorably discharged, having served over one year in the regiment. Six months later Mr. Morgan took up a homestead at Fort Scott, Kans., remaining in Kansas until 1872, at which time he removed to Puget Sound, Wash.

Together with his brother William, two years his junior, Mr. Morgan came to Eureka, Cal., in 1875, and purchased three hundred twenty acres at Fawn Prairie, on the road to Sawyer's Bar, and here the two brothers engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1882 they also purchased a ranch of one hundred sixty acres on the summit of Liscomb hill, three miles above Blue Lake, and there bought and added timber land to their property until they had in all thirteen hundred acres. The Fawn Prairie ranch being still in their possession, they managed the two estates, conducting the business of stock-raising thereon. Selling eight hundred acres of redwood timber at a later date, they still retain two hundred and twenty acres on Liscomb hill and two hundred at Fawn Prairie. The brother of Mr. Morgan moved to Arcata with his family, and since his death his wife, together with Thomas Morgan are still owners of the two ranches, which they lease. About the year 1905 Thomas Morgan returned to Eureka, buying his present property of twenty acres on Harrison avenue, which he has cleared and converted into a prosperous ranch.

In the city of Eureka, Mr. Morgan was married on November 2, 1892, to Miss Rose Ella Wilson, who was born in Vinton, Iowa, but grew up in Humboldt county, Cal. The parents of Mrs. Morgan were Eli Wilson, a native of Ohio, who removed to Iowa, and thence in 1875 to Eureka, Cal.; and Sarah (Dudgeon) Wilson, also a native of Ohio, who accompanied her husband, a bricklayer and mason by trade, to Eureka, where they later died, leaving five children, of whom Mrs. Morgan is the youngest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are attendants at the Presbyterian Church, and in his political preferment Mr. Morgan is a supporter of the Republican party.

GEORGE M. BRICE.—Although a native of England, where he was born May 18, 1854, in the county of Surrey, George M. Brice has been a resident of Humboldt county, Cal., since 1871, and has from that time to the present been engaged in business enterprises that have aided materially in the development of the county, adding to its resources, opening up new fields of endeavor, and in a multitude of ways associating himself inseparably with the history and life of his adopted state.

The early life of Mr. Brice was passed among the green fields and flowering hedges of his native Surrey, where his family had dwelt for many generations, his father being a farmer, and well and favorably known. The home conditions were, nevertheless, meager and did not offer flattering opportunities to the ambitious boy. From across the water came tales of great wealth that could be accumulated by thrift and industry, where vast acres of fertile land could be had for the taking. These tales were fireside conversation in the Surrey home, and in the countryside where the lads of the neighborhood attended school. The result was practically inevitable, and when young Brice was sixteen he determined to leave school and seek his fortune in the new world. He accordingly joined with another young man of the village, one James Robarts, and came to California in 1871, locating in Humboldt county. His first occupation was as a farm hand on a dairy farm on Bear Ridge. In the fall of the same year he entered the employ of John Kemp in his butcher shop at Ferndale, where he remained five years. In Ferndale, June 18, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Brice, uniting him with Miss Clara Francis, a native of Ferndale, the daughter of Francis and Grace Francis, pioneers of this town and the original owners of the present

site of Ferndale. Of this union were born six children: Herbert F., manager Ivanhoe hotel; Leslie P., and George M., both deceased; Gwendolin, Mrs. R. A. Griusell, of Oakland; Letha C., and Harry C., at home.

The same year (1876), Mr. Brice opened a butcher shop in Ferndale, prospering in this business, until 1880, when he sold the shop and engaged in the livery business. In this new undertaking he started on a small scale, but the business grew, and later he operated the stage line to Singley's station, and for five years he prospered in this line of endeavor.

Other fields were calling him, however, and in 1885 he sold his livery business to Barnes & Adams, and renting a good farm, commenced a profitable career as a farmer and dairyman, the property being known as the Francis ranch. Here he continued until 1892, when he gave up his occupation as a farmer and, returning to Ferndale, repurchased his former livery business, which was then owned by Barnes, Scott & Hicks, in partnership with Ed Carr, and a year later Mr. Brice bought Mr. Carr's interest and continued the business alone. Extending the scope of his operations, Mr. Brice now has, in addition to the Ferndale interests, several stage lines into the surrounding country, chief among these being the line between Petrolia and Ferndale, and from Ferndale to Fern Bridge. The first of these lines, operating between Ferndale and Petrolia, is the continuation of one of the pioneer stage lines which he had originally purchased, with the stables, having been continued intermittently since. Another department of the livery business which Mr. Brice has operated with great success is teaming and freighting, his teams maintaining the commercial connection with the thriving little city of Ferndale and the surrounding territory, which is as yet not adequately supplied with railroad transportation.

The hotel business also has proven a profitable field of endeavor for Mr. Brice, and he owns the Ivanhoe Hotel in Ferndale, which he has operated successfully since 1909.

Mr. Brice is recognized as one of the leading citizens in his home city, and has always taken an active interest in the public school system, as well as in all movements for the upbuilding of his city and county. He is a loyal Republican in both local and national issues. He has for a number of years served as city trustee, with great satisfaction to the people in general, and has been given various positions of trust and influence. He is a citizen of high principles and sterling worth.

JOHN B. HILL.—One of the old pioneers in Humboldt county, California, John B. Hill is well and favorably known here, having made his home in this district since the year 1869, when he made the journey across the continent on one of the first trains to California.

Born near Oak Bay, Charlotte county, N. B., on January 22, 1844, John B. Hill was the son of James, also a native of New Brunswick. The grandfather, Daniel Hill, was born in the state of Maine, married to Sarah Sprague, and became a farmer in Warwick, N. B. The great-grandfather, David Hill, is connected with the early history of our country, having served under Maj. Robert Rogers, the famous Indian ranger on Lake Champlain, during the French and Indian war. He was one of the first English settlers of the town of Machias, Me., where he went in the year 1763, in 1779 removing to Calais, Me. His wife was Elizabeth Holmes, of Plymouth, Mass.

The third oldest in a family of seven children, John B. Hill was brought

up in the town of Calais, Me., from the age of five years, his parents, James and Cynthia (Leighton) Hill, having gone there from New Brunswick in 1849. He received his education in the public schools, and from boyhood worked on the farm and in the woods, the latter being the principal occupation for the young men of that vicinity during the winter months. In the spring Mr. Hill was employed in driving on the St. Croix river, becoming an expert swimmer, as much at home in the water or riding a log as walking on the river banks. The good reports of high wages paid for the same kind of labor in Humboldt county brought about his determination to come to the Pacific coast. Accordingly, in the fall of 1869 he made the long trip across the continent, coming immediately to Eureka. During the greater part of his first winter in this state, Mr. Hill worked at shingle making, being later employed in the woods on Ryan Slough by his cousin, Charles W. Hill, with whom he continued for twelve years, most of the time in the capacity of head chain-tender. Leaving the woods at the end of that time, he spent several years in Alex. Cookson's shipyards, and helped build the Halcyon, Lena Sweasey, Fidelity, and Challenger, the Halcyon now being the only one afloat. Then, with his brother William, he bought land on Harrison avenue, Eureka, whereon the two men built a brick plant and for two years were engaged in the making of brick, after which Mr. Hill continued the manufacture of brick independently, as the best clay was on his ten acres of land, and it was only after twelve years that he gave up the business and went into gardening and the raising of fruit. For some years he raised strawberries extensively, having three acres of his property given up to this fruit exclusively, but of late years he is devoting the land more to gardening and the raising of potatoes, attending personally to the work, although he is now advanced in years.

The marriage of Mr. Hill to Louise Whittier took place in Charlotte county, N. B., and they became the parents of seven children, of whom four are at present living: Edith, wife of Peter McRae, a grocer on Myrtle avenue, Eureka; Chester, a shingle weaver in Eureka; Wesley, employed in the Eureka post office; Warren, with the Electric Light Company in Eureka. Mr. Hill is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, his fraternal associations being with Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., at Eureka, and with the Odd Fellows' Veteran Association in Eureka.

GILMAN C. KNAPP.—One who comes of a line of patriotic forebears, on both the father's and the mother's side, is Gilman C. Knapp, a well-known mechanic of Eureka, Cal., who resides with his family at his Bucksport home, designed and built by himself. The grandfather of Mr. Knapp, Zelotes Knapp, was a pioneer of Ohio and later also of Iowa, the grandmother being Ann Baker, whose father served in the War of 1812. Their son, Edward Y. Knapp, the father of Gilman C., was born at Melmore, Seneca county, Ohio, July 31, 1838, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his parents to Iowa, in 1863 enlisting in Company L of the Third Iowa Cavalry Regiment, which was a part of the detail that captured Jefferson Davis. Having served until the close of the war, Edward Knapp followed farming in Decatur county, Iowa, also operating a woolen mill in Leon, in the same state. His marriage occurred in Decatur county, Iowa, uniting him with Miss Gertrude Mudgett, who was born near Defiance, Paulding county, Ohio, the daughter of Major Gilman C. Mudgett, who was born in New Hampshire and served

during the Civil war in Company L of the Third Iowa Cavalry, where he enlisted as captain and was later promoted to major of the regiment, three of his sons also serving in the same company. Major Mudgett later removed to Humboldt county, Cal., where he was engaged in farming and was prominent in politics, serving one term as a member of the state legislature. Edward Y. Knapp, the son-in-law of the Major, also came to Humboldt county, locating in 1875 at Eureka, where for a while he followed the pursuit of farming, later becoming a millwright and shingle manufacturer. He and his wife both reside in Eureka, and of their three children two are now living, Gilman C., and Edward Y., Jr., who resides at Arcata, Cal.

Born in the town of Leon, in Decatur county, Iowa, March 18, 1871, Gilman C. Knapp came to California with his parents when only about four years of age and was educated in the public schools of Eureka and Arcata. In 1884 he entered the employ of the old Riverside Lumber Company, now known as the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, beginning his work under the supervision of H. W. Jackson, as a filer, later operating a shingle machine. After seven years spent with this company, Mr. Knapp went with Ole C. Hanson to Bayside, where he worked as filer and mill foreman. Later, renting the Baird mill on Ryan Slough, he ran it for a year, then accepting the position of superintendent of George Pinkerton's mill at Freshwater for five years, while there inventing and patenting the Knapp shake machine for sawing shakes. This proved a success and he later sold the patent to the Eureka Foundry Company. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Whiting G. Press Company, becoming a stockholder therein on the incorporation of the company, and has been the secretary and superintendent of the same ever since. During the thirty years and more of his business life, Mr. Knapp has given special attention to the machinist trade as pertaining to the improvement of machines and saws for the manufacture of shingles and shakes. His revision of saw-filing for shakes and shingles is well known to every shingle-mill operator on the Pacific coast. In addition to his mechanical ability in shingle mills, Mr. Knapp has spent several years studying the mechanism of automobiles and is also doing considerable work in that line.

He has several real estate holdings besides his residence which he built in the town of Bucksport. His marriage to Miss Rhodena McLean, a native of Nova Scotia, was solemnized at Eureka, and they are the parents of one child, Helen. Fraternally Mr. Knapp is a member of the W. O. W.

EDMUND V. PRICE.—Since the age of five years, Edmund V. Price has made his home in California, having come here with his family in May, 1876, from Gilman, in Iroquois county, Ill., where he was born October 27, 1870, the son of William Price, a native of Ohio, and Lucetta (Brown) Price, a native of Indiana, where the parents were married, removing thence to Gilman, Ill. The father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, as were also two of his brothers, while his uncle, Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri, was in the Southern army. William Price early brought his family to California, where they remained for a few months at the town of Woodland, locating thereafter near Philo in the Anderson valley, in Mendocino county, at which place he engaged in stock-raising. The death of his wife took place at Healdsburg, Cal., while he himself died in Los Angeles, in the same state.

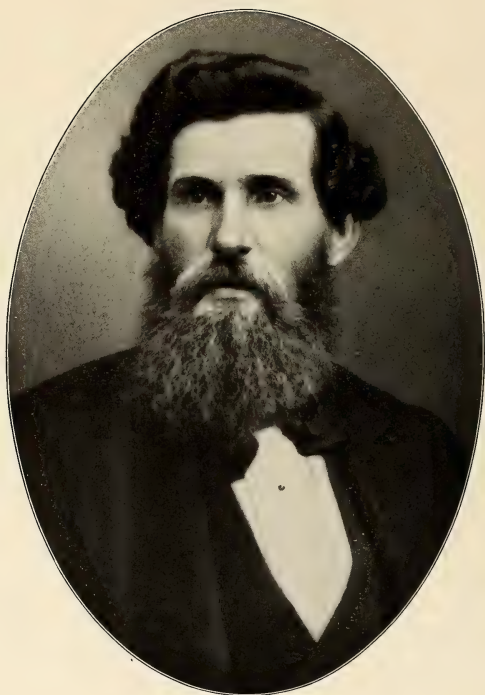
Of the eight children of William Price, Edmund V. was the youngest,

and was educated in the public schools of Mendocino county, in the Adventist College, Healdsburg, and also in business college, after which he was apprenticed at the confectioner's trade in San Francisco. After learning the trade, Mr. Price started in that business at Angeles Camp, but soon selling out, he located in San Bernardino, Cal., where he engaged in the same occupation until 1903, the time of his removal to Red Bluff, Cal., where he started a confectionery establishment, building up a large and successful business in this line. In 1914, finding that the fumes in the factory were making inroads upon his health, Mr. Price sold out and settled in Humboldt county, where he purchased the old Malone ranch, known as the Englewood ranch and consisting of one hundred sixty acres, beautifully located on Eel river in the Englewood valley, three and one-half miles from Dyerville. Here Mr. Price engages in stock-raising in a picturesque locality supplied with mountain as well as mineral springs, an attractive spot which he is converting into a summer resort, since it is situated on the state highway within easy access of the several centers of population. An enterprising business man, he is well fitted to improve such a place and to make a success in this new venture, and by piping water from the mountain springs and putting in all other improvements possible, he is making of his establishment a vacation resort which is certain to win a high standing among places of this nature.

Faternally Mr. Price is well known as an active member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, while in his political preferences he is an upholder of the principles of the Republican party. His marriage took place in Los Angeles, uniting him with Miss Anna Wilson, a native of that city, whose father, William Wilson, was one of the pioneer settlers of the state of California.

WILLIAM WHITE KING.—One of the old settlers of Humboldt county, Cal., a man who has won the esteem and friendship of all those with whom he is associated. William W. King may well be classed among the pioneers of the state of California.

Born near Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., on March 1, 1841, he was the son of Robert L. King, a native of Jefferson county, in eastern Tennessee, who was the son of Edward King, born in Jamestown, Va., and married in the same city to Susan Lewis, the couple moving, after their marriage, to Tennessee. Robert L. King was a blacksmith, and, removing to Johnson county, Mo., purchased a farm there ten miles west of the town of Warrensburg, where he built and conducted a blacksmith's shop until his death, which occurred there in 1854. His wife, the mother of William W., was formerly Margaret Haynes, and was born in Tennessee and died in Missouri, being the great-granddaughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary war by the name of Cox. Of her nine children, seven are now living, namely: Susan, now Mrs. Still, of Eureka; Edmund Peter, who came to California in 1853 and now lives with his brother William; Unity J., now Mrs. Smith, residing in Henry county, Mo.; William W., of whom we write; Martha E., now Mrs. Crumbaugh, of Missouri; Sarah F., now Mrs. Cleland, living in Missouri; and John Russell, a resident of Eureka; Elizabeth and Louisa Ann, both having died in Missouri. William W. King grew up on his father's farm in Missouri, attending the early schools in that locality. In April, 1864, he removed with other members of his family including his sister, Mrs. Susan Still and family, to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, taking six months for the trip, and settling for a time at Sublimity, Ore. However, the



James F. Blackburn



Mary T Blackburn

party remained only a year at that place, for in 1865 they came to Crescent City, Cal., shipping their goods and bringing their stock by trail down the coast to Eureka, William W. walking all the way in order to drive the cattle. For a year they rented a farm on the Elk river in Humboldt county, then one on Humboldt hill where they made their home for two years. In 1868, purchasing the Willow Brook ranch ten miles south of Eureka, near the mouth of Salmon creek, they cleared and improved the land for a stock ranch and dairy farm, Mr. King having purchased the ranch in partnership with his brother-in-law, James E. Still, and after the death of Mr. Still, in 1887, Mr. King and his sister owned and operated the place together until 1901. At that date they rented the property for a dairy and purchased ten acres at No. 2701 Harrison avenue, in the suburbs of Eureka, which Mr. King cleared and improved, building thereon a comfortable residence, and engaging in the raising of vegetables. In the division of the property, Mrs. Still now owns the ranch, while her brother is the owner of the town home. Mr. King is a popular and enterprising man, interested in the welfare of the community where he resides and always helpful to those with whom he has any dealings. For eight years he was school trustee in the Salmon Creek district, and has for four years been trustee in the Worthington district where he now resides. In his political interests he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

JAMES FELIX BLACKBURN.—Through two decades of active and honorable business pursuits Mr. Blackburn was identified with the development of Humboldt county. Although that identification dates back to an earlier period in local history, his name is still remembered as that of a man of sterling character and commercial enterprise. Of Canadian birth and parentage, he was born in Newport, Hants county, Nova Scotia, June 4, 1839, and received such meager educational advantages as the locality and period made possible. It may be said that his accomplishments in the world of affairs were due wholly to his own determined will and untiring perseverance, for he had no one to aid him in securing a start, but even in boyhood earned his own board and clothing. While he never attained great wealth he was successful in attaining that which is far more to be desired, the esteem of associates and the warm regard of intimate personal friends. Of progressive temperament, he aided many movements for the early advancement of Humboldt county, where he established a home early in the '60s and where he continued to reside until the lamentable accident occurred that caused his death.

For a brief period after coming to California in 1861 Mr. Blackburn engaged in mining around Grass Valley and Gibsonville, but it was yet early in the '60s when he settled in Humboldt county. During a visit at his old home in Nova Scotia in 1876 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary T. Burke, who was born and reared in Newport, Hants county, that peninsula, and who, since the death of her husband, has continued to reside at the old home on the water front at Bucksport in Eureka. This land had been purchased by Mr. Blackburn during the early period of his identification with the farming interests of the county and he had not only engaged in farming, but also in the poultry business, besides taking contracts for general teaming and for grading the country roads. While engaged as contractor for the railroad, in constructing the Table Bluff tunnel in August, 1883, he was accidentally killed by the caving of the tunnel. His sudden death was a

source of sorrow to his family, as well as to his friends throughout the county, and was recognized as a distinct loss to the local citizenship.

FRANK ALBERT HOUGH.—The Houghs became established in California some sixty years ago, and the representatives of the family in every generation have been noted for their energetic dispositions, initiative and sterling integrity, qualities which Frank A. Hough possesses in generous measure. He is a likable man, and moreover enjoys the friendship of his associates as keenly as they appreciate his congeniality. His parents and grandparents lived and died in Contra Costa county, Cal., and his father and grandfather were also well known among the business men of Lake county, where they built up the Hough Springs resort.

Sylvanus Hough, grandfather of Frank A. Hough, was a native of New York, of English descent, following the butcher business in New York state. In the year 1852 he came to California, making the long voyage around the Horn, and settled on one thousand acres of the Mexican land grant in Contra Costa county, where he engaged very extensively in the dairy business. His ability kept pace with his opportunities and he met with phenomenal success, proving entirely capable of handling the immense interests he acquired. He accumulated wealth, but the title to his land was attacked in the courts, and a long-drawn-out law suit ensued which was fought bitterly and not concluded until after his decease. Meantime he continued his business activities, he and his son Orlando S. Hough developing the Hough Springs resort in Lake county, which they sold. Sylvanus Hough lived to the age of sixty-seven years. Most of his family joined him in California in 1854.

Orlando S. Hough, father of Frank A., lived in New York state until 1860, when he followed his father to California. He was engaged before he left the east, and his bride-to-be, Miss Emma Lucinda Bassett, came out to the coast in 1863, when they were married at the "Russ House," in San Francisco. They settled in Contra Costa county, and died there. Mr. Hough carried on the famous law suit after his father's demise, but it was ultimately decided against the Houghs on technical grounds, and they found themselves penniless after years of successful business operations which had brought them affluence and promised independence.

Thus it was that Frank A. Hough spent his youth under rather adverse circumstances. But he inherited ambition and ability, and he has never been afraid to apply himself to hard work, so if he was denied financial capital in his early years he had other qualities to compensate. Born June 6, 1865, in Contra Costa county, he grew to manhood there, but he has lived in Humboldt county for over twenty years, and during that period has made a place for himself among the substantial citizens of his locality. He owns three hundred twenty acres of ranch land in the Mattole valley, in the neighborhood of Upper Mattole, and has managed to improve it steadily since it came into his possession, having valuable agricultural and stock interests there. At present he is also engaged in getting out saw logs for Joe Bagley's sawmill on the Upper Mattole river, and is also cooperating with Mr. Bagley in another enterprise, the planting of English walnut trees. Mr. Bagley has undertaken this on a somewhat extensive scale, and Mr. Hough has given him valuable assistance.

In 1891 Mr. Hough married Miss Sadie A. Roscoe, daughter of Wesley Horton Roscoe, an old settler in the Upper Mattole district, who is fully

mentioned elsewhere. Five children have been born to this union: Roscoe, a graduate of the Pacific Technical College, of Oakland, now employed in the garage at Arcata, Humboldt county; Hazel, who is a graduate of the San Jose state normal school, class of 1915, now teaching in Humboldt county; Esther, a graduate of Ferndale high school, is attending the Arcata normal; Harold, who is attending the Ferndale high school and also assists his father upon the home ranch; and Wayland, who attends the local public school. Mrs. Hough is a woman of keen intellect and clever mind, and she acts as local correspondent for the Humboldt Standard and the Ferndale Enterprise. She is a member of the Baptist Church at Eureka.

Politically Mr. Hough has always been a straight Republican, and he is prominent in the local councils of the party, being a member of the county central committee, on which body he has done excellent work. Personally he is the kind of friend and neighbor much desired in any community. His optimism and cheerfulness have enabled him to overcome difficulties without making too much of them, and his readiness to undertake any duties or responsibilities that come his way has made it possible for him to advance his own interests steadily and at the same time to help out others as opportunity offered or necessity seemed to call. It has well been said, "He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast." Frank A. Hough has found great pleasure in serving his friends at all times, and their loyalty is his best reward.

B. F. STERN.—One of the most enterprising mercantile establishments in Eureka is that of the Humboldt Commercial Company, whose president, B. F. Stern, is a merchant of forty years' experience, a native of Humboldt county, and one of the most energetic "boosters" for Eureka and one of the largest contributors to her progress. His sons, L. E. and H. A. Stern, are associated with him, as vice president and secretary of the company, respectively. They are wholesale dealers in staple and fancy groceries. Mr. Stern has given largely of his time to projects for placing Eureka in better communication with other points, and for public utilities and conveniences that attract a high class of residents and wide-awake business men. Mr. Stern's birthplace was Arcata, then known as Uniontown, where his father, Henry Stern, was a pioneer merchant.

Henry Stern was a German by birth, and leaving his native country when a young man landed at New York, where he remained for a short time. In 1850 he came to California by way of the Isthmus, and settled in Humboldt county, carrying on a general mercantile business at Uniontown (now Arcata) during the remainder of his life. He lived to be only thirty-two years old, dying in 1862 of a hemorrhage brought on by seasickness when he was crossing the Humboldt bar. In 1854 he married, at Arcata, this county, Miss Emily Armstrong, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, who first came to California in 1848, returning east for his family, whom he brought across the plains in the year 1852. The first civilized community the ox train reached on the Pacific coast was at Shasta, whence they proceeded down to San Francisco on a flatboat, from there coming by sailboat to Arcata, being three weeks on the trip. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stern: B. F., Oscar D., George D., and Henry S., of whom two survive at this writing, B. F. and Henry S., a dentist in San Francisco.

B. F. Stern, the eldest child of his parents, was born June 4, 1856, and was reared and educated at Arcata, attending the public schools. When six-

teen years old he went to work there, beginning to earn his living as a farm hand in the employ of Isaac Minor. At the age of eighteen he entered the line he has ever since followed—during a period of forty years there have been only thirty days that he has not been deriving an income from the mercantile business. His first position of the kind was as clerk in the store of A. Brizard, at Hoopa, Humboldt county, and since 1897 he has had his own establishment at Eureka, which he acquired that year under the name of the Humboldt Commission Company. In 1906 the business was incorporated under the laws of the state of California as the Humboldt Commercial Company, under which title it has since been carried on; the officers have been previously mentioned. Mr. Stern began doing business at the location which has been retained as highly convenient, at the foot of D street, the storehouse and wharf being his property. The wharf frontage is one hundred twenty feet long, and a spur of the N. W. Pacific railroad runs to the storehouse, so that the transportation facilities, both by land and by water, are all that could be desired. The large three-story building is well stocked with sugars, spices, salt, flour, meal of various kinds, soaps, candies, canned goods, salt fish, cigars, and household goods, the assortment being large and complete to meet the steady demands of the trade which has been built up. Three salesmen are kept constantly busy covering the territory adjacent to Eureka. When the business was first established on the present basis William Cluff, of the William Cluff Company, pioneer grocers of San Francisco, joined the Sterns to assist in the organization, but since his death his interest has been taken over by Mr. Stern. Having begun to learn the details of the grocery trade in a humble capacity, Mr. Stern is thoroughly familiar with his business from every standpoint, and he has combined his comprehensive understanding of its needs with untiring industry in the application of his ideas to the work of holding old customers and gaining new ones. The substantial patronage he now caters to has been acquired by years of study of the wants of buyers, of their appreciation of the best service, and progressive methods in the handling of orders. The shipping facilities of the firm are a great advantage, and the system employed is up-to-date in every particular, eliminating needless labor and providing the quickest service with less "red tape" than the merchant of the last generation would have thought seemly. The Humboldt Commercial Company does its banking through the Bank of Eureka. In addition to the business property mentioned, Mr. Stern has other holdings of value in the city, besides his timber lands in the county.

Encouraging the spirit of helpfulness among the business men of Eureka, and its citizens generally, Mr. Stern has helped many worthy enterprises, and if his own affairs have prospered thereby so have those of his neighbors. He has been working enthusiastically towards a "larger Eureka," has been a loyal member of all the development associations and promotion clubs, and was particularly active in establishing the chamber of commerce, of which he has been president. He was one of the original members of the Railroad Promotion Committee, whose object was to obtain through railway connection with San Francisco; is a member of the Humboldt and Eureka Development Associations, and of the Humboldt Promotion Committee, and has given valuable service in the interest of all these bodies.

Born during the pioneer period of this region, Mr. Stern has a distinct recollection of the excitement during the Indian trouble of 1862, and remem-

bers being taken to the old Coddington store at Arcata for safety, the women and children being protected there when most of the men were required for defense. He has a wide acquaintance among the surviving pioneer residents of Eureka, Arcata and Hoopa valley.

Mr. Stern married Miss Julia Hopkins, the ceremony being performed at Arcata in 1878. She came to California from Missouri. Four children have been born to this marriage: Charles F., now a member of the State Highway Commission, married True Aiken, and they reside at Berkeley, Cal.; L. Edgar, of Eureka, vice president of the Humboldt Commercial Company, married Grace Cochran; Walter E., of Eureka, engaged in the general insurance business, married Ida McCoy, of Red Bluff, Tehama county, Cal.; Henry A., secretary of the Humboldt Commercial Company, married Marguerite Smith, of San Francisco.

ALFRED BARNES.—The call for volunteers in the Union Army during the Civil war received a quick response from Alfred Barnes, who responded to the first call for troops, volunteering in a company from Kane county, Ill., for three months' service, but the quota of men for this call being already filled, they volunteered for three years and were mustered in at Dixon, Ill., May 24, 1861, as Company H, 13th Ill. V. I. They were first sent into Missouri and after aiding in the building of Ft. Wyman, named after the colonel of their regiment, young Barnes saw service in various skirmishes up to the time of the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss. There he was captured by the rebels and confined in the prison at Vicksburg and later held as a prisoner of war at Jackson until paroled and sent to New Orleans, La. In April, 1863, he boarded the steamer Fulton bound for New York City and, on his arrival in the North, made his way immediately to Illinois, remaining at home recuperating for a time. Nothing daunted, however, he again reported for duty, rejoining his regiment at the front in time to participate in the battle of Lookout Mountain and later Missionary Ridge and Ringold, Georgia. After passing the winter at Woodville, Ala., Mr. Barnes with others was guarding Madison Station, Ala., when he was again taken captive by the enemy. This unfortunate circumstance happened May 17, 1864, just seven days prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was again held a prisoner, this time at Cahaba, Ala., and was afterward transferred with three hundred others to Meridian, Miss., where they suffered extremely from cold through an entire winter in an open stockade. In the spring the prisoners were returned to Cahaba and in March, 1865, when the Alabama River rose so that it was impossible to longer keep all of the men there, arrangements were made with those in charge of exchange of prisoners and they were sent to Black River, Miss., where they were kept inside of the Union lines and properly fed. Although guarded by the Union soldiers they were prisoners of war until the cessation of hostilities. He was afterwards mustered out at Springfield, Ill., June 7, 1865. With the close of the war he exchanged the uniform of a soldier for the garb of a tiller of the soil and farmed in Illinois for two years when he moved to Gentry county, Mo., and was identified with the interests of that section for fifteen years, during which time he improved and operated a farm. In December, 1882, Mr. Barnes came to Humboldt county, locating at Dows Prairie, north of Arcata. Appreciating the possibilities of this section, he turned them to the best possible advantage and was soon the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of land, devoted to general farming,

stock-raising and dairying. Here he continued to reside until 1903, when he rented his property and moved into Eureka, where he has since lived retired. In 1913 he disposed of his ranch. He is one of the prominent citizens of this well-favored locality and has many friends among those who, like himself, are public-spirited and enterprising.

Mr. Barnes was born in the town of Alexandra, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 28, 1838, while his father, Ira Barnes, was a native of Steuben county, same state. The latter followed general farm pursuits near Alexandra until 1846 when he removed with his family to Illinois, locating near Aurora, Kane county. He witnessed the remarkable growth and development of that state and himself contributed in a large degree to the prosperity and progress of Kane county. He was married to Eliza Carnegie, a native of New York. She was the daughter of Andrew Carnegie, whose father also bore the name of Andrew and came from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barnes passed their last days in Illinois. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Bertha became Mrs. Westover and died while a resident of Illinois; Maria is Mrs. Randall of Aurora; Andrew passed away while a resident of Kansas; Crowell makes his home in Aurora; Mary, Mrs. Sherwin, spent her entire life in Illinois; while Ethelbert died at the old homestead in Kane county, December, 1914. Alfred was a lad of seven years when his parents moved to Illinois and he received his education in the public schools, after which he assisted in the farm work until the outbreak of the Civil war.

The marriage of Alfred Barnes and Miss Charlotte M. Willey was solemnized in Kane county, Ill., November 4, 1867. Mrs. Barnes is a native of that county and a daughter of Sardis Willey, born in New York state. To them have been born six sons, of whom Frank is a merchant at Silver Lake, Wash.; Harry resides at Turlock, Cal.; Fred died in Missouri; Ralph died while living in Los Angeles; Earl is Deputy Game Warden at Eureka and Verne is a farmer near Arcata. Mr. Barnes was made a Mason in Aurora, Ill., and is now a member of Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M. He is also prominent in Colonel Whipple Post No. 49, G. A. R., and in politics is a Progressive Republican.

SAMUEL SIMPSON SILKWOOD.—The possibilities of Eureka have called forth the most creditable ambitions of a few men who were destined to make their way in the business world, and whose strength of character and conservative judgment have served as the fundamental growth of the commonwealth. This has been emphatically true of Mr. Silkwood, whose well directed energies have not only placed him among the men of means in the city, but have invested him with an invariable reputation for business sagacity and integrity.

A native son of California, Mr. Silkwood was born in Sacramento, May 21, 1864. His father, Obadiah S. Silkwood, was a native of Greene county, Ill., while his grandfather, Thomas, hailed from Kentucky. The latter was of English and Welch descent and, on making his home in Illinois, met with success in his agricultural operations. When a young man of twenty years, the father left home, and without means or influential friends started out to fight the battle of life with a sure hope of victory. Purchasing ox teams he drove across the plains in a prairie schooner, arriving in Sacramento in 1851 and for several years thereafter prospected in Sacramento, Placer and Amador counties with indifferent success. Failing to meet with the hoped for

good fortune in the mines, Obadiah S., in 1867, came to Eureka, the little hamlet at that time having but one steamer a month visiting its port. On his arrival he purchased a tract of raw land, but was engaged in its cultivation for only one year, then entering the employ of a lumber company as woodsman. So efficient were his services that it was not long before he was made foreman, remaining with the company for some time, or until he again began mining. This was in the year 1879 and for three years he was engaged in hydraulic mining on the Trinity river, Humboldt county, and also on the Klamath river, Siskiyou county, with his son, Samuel S. At the expiration of that time he returned to Eureka, making his home with our subject until his demise, in 1904. His death was mourned as a general loss. Humboldt county lost a typical citizen, one who had started in life with nothing but his own talents and upright character, and who gained the respect and confidence of his fellow men. Fraternally he was a Mason.

The mother of Samuel S. was Catherine (Fay) Silkwood, a native of Ireland. After coming to the United States she was married in New York City, to a Mr. Foley, by whom she had one son, Michael Foley. On the death of her husband she joined her three brothers in California, making the journey to the Golden State via the Isthmus of Panama. While living in Sacramento she met and married Obadiah S. Silkwood. To them were born four children, namely: Thomas P., an engineer in the State Hospital at Ionia, Mich.; Mrs. Margaret Smith, residing in Eureka; Samuel S., of this sketch; and Mary S., Mrs. B. O. Hart, of Oakland. At the time his parents moved to Eureka, Samuel was a lad of three years. Here he completed his education in the public schools and began work as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, soon becoming one of the recognized contractors and builders of the city, attaining a success greater than is reached by many men, even though they are persistent, industrious and persevering. This is doubtless due to the fact that he has the qualities just named and has besides a well-balanced mind and sound judgment.

About 1894 Mr. Silkwood operated the Rock Creek mine, on Klamath river, Siskiyou county, in partnership with his father, but three years later returned to Eureka and resumed his profitable business of contracting and building. Aside from building numerous residences and business houses, he erected the Union Labor Hospital and remodeled the court house. July 6, 1911, he was appointed harbor master of the Port of Eureka by Governor Johnson and since that time has devoted his entire time and attention to the duties of the office. The port includes all of Humboldt Bay, extending from Fields Landing to the Arcata wharf.

Mr. Silkwood was married in Eureka to Miss Kate Waters, a native of Canada. They occupy a most attractive home which Mr. Silkwood built at No. 1929 B street. Fraternally he is a charter member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., and was elected a trustee at its organization. Three months later he was honored with the position of secretary, holding this office for nine years, or until made chaplain of his lodge. Indeed in such esteem was he held that he was elected president and during his incumbency of this office had the pleasure, in 1913, of dedicating the new Eagles' Eureka home, which is one of the most beautiful and complete lodge buildings in the state. During its construction he was secretary of its board of directors. He is likewise a member of Humboldt Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W., a member of the Druids, is

past arch and was for two years grand trustee of the Grand Grove of California. Politically he is a Progressive and works for the interest of that party.

JOSEPH EMANUEL HODGSON, B. S.—The county treasurer of Humboldt county was born at Camp Floyd, Utah, July 12, 1860, and was taken to Oregon in 1863 by his parents, Richard and Eliza (Parkinson) Hodgson, natives of England. The family was in humble circumstances. The hardships of frontier existence fell upon them with unceasing rigor. It was with the hope of bettering his condition that the father took wife and children from Utah to Oregon, making the journey with wagon and team, all the household effects stored in the "prairie schooner" that formed the family home through several months of tedious travel. One year was spent in mines near Auburn, after which the father again took up the problem of seeking a new location. This time he came south through the Sacramento valley and from there proceeded to Santa Rosa, where he made a permanent home and found employment. The son, Joseph E., was sent to the common schools and the Pacific Methodist College, aiding by his own efforts to secure a thorough education. After his graduation from college with the degree of B. S. he took up the work of a teacher and for two years taught in Sonoma county, but in 1885 removed to Humboldt county and here taught school for twenty years.

As might be expected from so long an identification with the schools in different parts of the county Mr. Hodgson made a large circle of warm personal friends, so that when, after a service as station agent for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Elinor, he began his campaign for county treasurer, friends rallied to his support from every district and they triumphantly secured his election to the office in 1910. He assumed his duties in January, 1911, and was re-elected in 1914 without opposition, which demonstrates his popularity and the satisfaction with which he fills the office. In addition to his official duties he has found time for participation in local progressive movements and for service as a member of the board of trustees of the chamber of commerce, besides which he is a member of the Eureka Development Association.

Fraternally Mr. Hodgson is a member of Loleta Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F., and Hydesville Encampment No. 59, being past grand and past chief patriarch, and is now serving as district deputy grand master. With his wife he is a member of Centennial Rebekah Lodge No. 100. He is also a member of White Clover Camp No. 398, W. O. W., at Loleta, of which he is past council commander, and is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Loyal Order of Moose. In Santa Rosa, January 10, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hodgson and Miss Mary M. Stevenson, a native of Dundas, Canada, but who was reared and educated in Santa Rosa, Cal. They are the parents of five children, namely: Alice Elizabeth, Joseph David, Amy Muriel, Ernest Richard and Effie Zoca.

HON. JOSEPH RUSS.—The abiding influence of this man, whose wonderful powers of organization, stimulated by visions of the demands of the future, created some of the most productive industries of Humboldt county, has never been more apparent than at the present day. The keenness which enabled him to foresee the possibilities of the enterprises upon which he embarked; the breadth of imagination which governed his plans for their



J. S. Hodgson.

expansion and development during a generation beyond his own time; the wise provisions for the welfare of the community which he advocated during his legislative career; all these and more are seen better in the light of their present usefulness than they could be before the fruit began to ripen in the sunshine of success. To outline the many projects which Mr. Russ matured and put into practical operation will give some idea of the magnitude of his undertakings. The details, all of which he grasped in his comprehension of the whole, are past the understanding of the average individual.

Mr. Russ belonged to sturdy New England stock, the self-reliant type trained by generations of industry and frugal living to make the most of environment, to exalt the importance of moral integrity and mental discipline, to be honest, thrifty and independent. He was a native of Maine, born December 19, 1825, in Washington, Lincoln county, and was ten years old when his parents removed to Belmont, Waldo county, that state, where he grew to manhood. The greater part of his education was acquired in the district schools there. When he reached his majority he went to Dartmouth, Mass., and commenced his independent career, remaining there two years, at the end of which period he ventured in business on his own account, at Fall River, Mass., engaging in teaming and merchandising. He was disappointed in the results, and tried another line at Appleton, Me., buying an interest in a sawmill, and giving some time to its operation, at the same time carrying on a grocery store. He continued thus for about three years. During this time tales of the gold discoveries on the Pacific coast fired his ambition, and he determined to seek his fortune in the mines. But he already had the foresight which was later to be so large a factor in his success. Instead of rushing out without preparation or definite plans of any kind he made ready to embark in business upon his arrival, buying material for a building which he had made in sections, which would only need joining when he reached his destination. He took passage on the "Midas," which went around the Horn, and purchased a large quantity of flour at one of the ports en route. He landed at San Francisco March 15, 1850, after a five months' voyage, but saw fit to alter his arrangements, and selling his building and flour at a small profit joined six other men, the party buying a boat and starting up the river to Sacramento. There they sold the boat, and Mr. Russ proceeded to White Oak Springs, where his sawmilling experience proved valuable, as he took charge of a sawmill at that point for two months. After that he contracted to build a bridge across the American river, and upon its completion took other work of the same kind. In the summer of 1850, with a partner, he opened a general store at Volcano, Amador county, but it was not a success.

It was then Mr. Russ went into the cattle business, in which his name and fame will live for many years. Purchasing a herd, he drove it to the Yuba river and disposed of it at moderate profit. Soon afterward he made another investment of the same kind in that section, upon which he realized so handsomely that he had enough capital to go into business, opening a hay and feed yard in the Sacramento valley, and purchasing teams which he employed in the transportation of freight between Colusa and Shasta. At Placerville he bought a herd of cattle which he drove to Humboldt county in the fall of 1852 and grazed upon Bear River Ridge. He was one of the first to explore the Eel river valley and surrounding country, and he was so impressed by the resources of the region generally that he took up a claim

near Capetown, on the strength of his conviction that here were to be found more natural advantages than he had observed in any other part of the state. In the fall of 1853 he was associated with Berry Adams in the purchase of a large number of beef cattle in Sacramento, and they drove them to Humboldt county and opened a meat market at Eureka, with which Mr. Russ was connected for two years. He then went to the forks of the Salmon river and established a market of his own, spending two years at that location, from March, 1855, to the spring of 1857. Purchasing another drove of beef cattle in Oregon, he took them down to the banks of the Bear river, and again opened a market in Eureka, where the Russ meat market is still a popular trading place. Before long he commenced to invest in grazing lands, acquiring the nucleus of an estate which now includes fifty thousand acres and more in Humboldt county, stocked with four thousand head of cattle, thirteen thousand sheep, and horses and mules in large numbers. In 1870 Mr. Russ erected the sawmill still conducted under the name of Russ & Company as the Excelsior Mills at Eureka.

Though Mr. Russ had individual interests so extensive that they required unremitting attention, many of the important ideas he introduced benefited the surrounding territory as much as his own properties. Thus he deserves great credit for inaugurating the dairy industry in this region, being one of the first to venture in that line here and going into it on a larger scale than any other individual operator, keeping over two thousand milch cows among his herds for this purpose. His work in the development of the business, and in demonstrating its possibilities in this section, represents the most important progress made in that branch in his time.

So systematically did Mr. Russ plan his undertakings, and so thoroughly were his plans blocked out, that many of them were practically self-operating for years to come, and thus the estate remains intact to the present. The importance of this one estate in relation to the welfare of the community may be estimated from the single fact that three hundred men, on an average, are given employment in the conduct and management of its numerous activities.

Mr. Russ used the great influence he acquired as a trust from his fellow citizens. He could realize that the men who commanded means could also command power, and he felt it his duty to see that that power was not abused. So along with his private responsibilities he shouldered the burdens of the community in which he had cast his lot, and he never betrayed the confidence reposed in him. He took a leading part in politics simply because he understood the needs of his county and was in a position to do effective work to satisfy them. It was his belief that business men should participate in public affairs, giving the benefit of their ability and experience in directing government into the best channels. So when he was nominated for the office of state senator at the Republican convention in 1875 he accepted from a sense of obligation. He was defeated by a small majority, but met with better success in 1877, going into office with a flattering vote. In 1885 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, October 8, 1886. He always took a deep interest in the success of his party, and had served in 1880 as a delegate from California to the national Republican convention, which met in Chicago that year.

Mr. Russ's contribution to educational facilities in his adopted state de-

serves special mention. He had all the veneration of the typical New Englander for institutions of learning, and during his service in the legislature worked faithfully to secure adequate appropriations for the public schools and other causes which he considered of similar importance. He was one of the principal stockholders in the Humboldt Seminary at Eureka, and always maintained a personal interest in its well-being, giving generously to support its enterprises and broaden its work. A public school building in San Diego, Cal., bears his name as a mark of gratitude for his liberality, he having donated the lumber necessary for its construction. His reputation for giving without stint was so generally believed in that it was said he never refused assistance to any worthy cause. His means were also extensively employed in benevolent enterprises, and invariably without ostentation or self-righteousness of spirit. They were acquired so honorably that no recipient needed to have any qualms about tainted wealth.

On December 17, 1854, Mr. Russ was married to Zipporah Patrick, who still survives, residing at the old home near Ferndale, the place being known as Fern Cottage. She was born in Wyoming county, Pa., daughter of Nehemiah Patrick, like her husband a notable pioneer settler of Humboldt county. He came to California over the plains in 1852, and settled in this county the year following. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Russ, viz.: Edward died in infancy; James B. is deceased; Mary E. married James T. Robarts and both are deceased; Margaret C. married Rev. Philip Coombe, of San Francisco; Ira A. is a resident of Eureka; Annie J. married B. F. Harville, of San Francisco; William N. is a resident of Eureka; Georgia married Frank G. Williams, of Ferndale; Edythe J., wife of H. D. Cormick, of San Francisco; Bertha is at home; Joseph, Jr., is a resident of Ferndale; Winifred Estelle and Zipporah are deceased.

ANDREW S. WALDNER.—The Western Hotel of Eureka, of which Mr. Waldner is proprietor, deservedly occupies a high place in the estimation of the traveling public and has become a favorite stopping-place for people of all classes. The location of the building is on the corner of First and D streets and furnishes every facility for the prompt accommodation of travelers and is one of the largest and most popular hotels in Eureka. The hotel maintains ninety-seven guest rooms, neatly furnished and provided with modern conveniences, and brings its proprietor an excellent return upon his investment.

The country of Sweden has presented to the United States some of its ablest citizens, who have figured prominently in both political and commercial fields, as well as in all fields of labor requiring tact, keen perceptive ability and industry. Andrew S. Waldner is one of her sons, having been born at Muelby, Oestergoetland, September 13, 1861. His parents were Magnus and Mathilda Swanson Waldner. The father served in the Swedish army and his name of Swanson was changed by the government to Waldner, a name his family adopted. The father, who by trade was a stone-cutter and mason, invested in a small farm in Sweden which he cultivated with success, thus making it possible to give his children a good education. Andrew Waldner was the youngest of a family of ten children, five of whom are living. He was born September 13, 1861, and continued to remain with his parents in Sweden until eighteen years of age. On his arrival in the United States he remained for a short time at Greenport, N. Y. Thus forced to begin life for himself, he

moved to Indiana and was fortunate in securing employment in the bridge building department of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company. He remained for twelve years with this company, building bridges in different parts of Indiana and Illinois. While thus engaged he was married in Attica, Ind., to Miss Amanda Tolv, a native of the Hoosier state. About this time he quit bridge-building and took charge of the branch of the Standard Oil Co., at Attica, in which he continued over seven years.

In May, 1891, Mr. Waldner arrived in Humboldt county and followed his trade of carpentering at Eureka until October of the same year, when he became proprietor of the Fields Landing Hotel. It was but a short time until he became conversant with all departments of the hotel business, enlarging the building and making improvements from time to time. In November, 1913, Mr. Waldner leased the Fields Landing Hotel, in the meantime having purchased the furnishings of the Western Hotel in Eureka from the Otto Petersen estate, and of which he assumed the immediate management. Experience has qualified him for this business, of which he has made a decided success. The entire aspect of the hotel proves that the proprietor is the possessor of original ideas and wise business judgment, enabling him to give his customers and guests the best possible service.

To Mr. and Mrs. Waldner have been born three children, two of whom are living: Elmer is a graduate of Queen's University in Canada and is at present manager of the Top Light & Shade Company, Oakland, Cal.; Marie, Mrs. Bryan, resides at Portola, Cal. In political views Mr. Waldner adheres to Republican principles, while fraternally he holds membership with Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E.

GEORGE HENRY COX.—Among the bright and active young business men of Bridgeville whose splendid energy and modern methods have contributed not a little to the rapid growth of the community, is George Henry Cox, junior member of the firm of Henry Cox & Son, general merchants. Since embarking in this business they have built up a good trade among the people of the locality who soon came to appreciate their fair business dealings and reliability as merchants. Like many others who have helped to develop this part of the state, Henry Cox was born in New Brunswick, coming to California thirty-nine years ago and locating in Humboldt county. For a number of years he worked as a woodsman, but by frugality and well-directed energies, soon acquired property and a place among the well-to-do men of the community, among whom he has an enviable reputation, tested during the passing of many years. He was married to Miss Maria Jane Coffron, a native of Maine, who came with her uncle, Ellis Coffron, to Humboldt county in 1877. They occupy a comfortable home at Bridgeville and richly deserve their success and the good will of their associates. Their sons and daughters are: Clara B., the wife of Robert L. Thomas, a civil engineer, residing in San Francisco; Minnie, Mrs. Charles Griesbach, of Bridgeville; G. Henry, the third in order of birth; Gertie, now Mrs. Martin Crogan, farming at Larabee; Clarence W., who makes his home in Bridgeville; Anita and Harold, attending school in this place.

G. H. Cox was born January 4, 1889, at Bayside, this county, and continued to reside at home until thirteen years of age, when, thrown upon his own resources, he went to Eureka and obtained employment with the Gillette Tea, Coffee & Spice Co. His next position was with the Daly Bros.



G. A. Waldner

Arcade dry goods house, where his innate courtesy and desire to please made him invaluable to his employers, with whom he remained for two years. The following two years he spent with the Pacific Oak Extract Co. at Briceland. Having but scant educational opportunities in his youth, later application remedied the earlier deficiencies in schooling, and, being ambitious to fit himself for a business career, he entered the Eureka Business College, graduating from its commercial department in 1908. Whatever of success he has attained is therefore attributable to his natural and mental qualifications and a determination to prosper. He was married to Miss Jessie, daughter of John H. Felt, a pioneer of Cuddeback, this county, in 1910, and they made their home at Hydesville, where Mr. Cox was employed as book-keeper in the general merchandise store of Frank W. Beckwith, until taking up their residence in Bridgeville, where, in June, 1912, the present partnership of Henry Cox & Son was formed.

GUSTAV ALFRED WALDNER.—Through substantial traits of character embracing intelligence, industry and great perseverance Mr. Waldner, a native of Ostergötland, Sweden, and a resident of Humboldt county from his arrival at Eureka during 1878 until his death, February 21, 1913, was able to gain for himself financial prosperity and that which is yet more to be desired, the respect of associates and the deepest esteem of intimate friends. Different lines of labor engaged his attention from the time of his arrival in California. Like the average Scandinavian boy he had been taught to be useful and was expected to contribute to his own support as soon as physically able to perform any kind of manual work. The most important part of his education had been his industrial training and it laid the foundation of the ultimate prosperity to which he attained. For a number of years he owned and operated the Western hotel at Eureka. Another early enterprise in this city was the carrying on of a fish business, while his earliest means of self-support here was through work in the redwoods.

The development of land was made a matter of importance to Mr. Waldner, who, with the most unbounded faith in the rise of values in Humboldt county, bought and improved a tract of forty-five acres on the Eel river, built a house on the farm and later sold out at a fair advance. During the fall of 1910 the Waldner Fruit and Land Company, of which he was president, bought four thousand acres of raw land near Fort Seward, but on the other side of the river. At the time of his death he was deeply interested in the development of this vast tract, which he had started to plant into fruit of different kinds with the intention of selling out in tracts of twenty or forty acres to the small farmer desiring a safe investment with ideal home environment. The land is rich and well adapted to fruit, hence his plans for its development will in all probability be carried to a successful issue. The Humboldt County Fruit Growers' Association was organized largely through his efforts and he continued one of its leaders until his death. Through his marriage to Tillie Anderson, a native of Kalmastan, Sweden, he became the father of five children, Clarence E., Clara V., George A., Genevieve and Glenn A. Always active in civic and county affairs, he served for two terms as a member of the Eureka city council and used his influence to promote worthy movements for local development and welfare. His fraternities were the Foresters, Eagles, the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, and the Pioneer Odd Fellows, and with his wife was a member of the Centennial

Lodge of Rebekahs. Mrs. Waldner passed the chairs twice. It is the united testimony of those who knew Mr. Waldner that his course in life was such as to reflect credit upon the citizenship of Eureka, and when he passed away the simple but impressive last service, the flowers and the silent sympathy of old neighbors and friends indicated the affectionate regard in which he was held.

HON. JOHN W. McCLELLAN.—Not alone through the interesting fact that he is the son of Hugh McClellan, until his decease one of the most prominent and influential men of the county, but also by reason of his own intimate identification with public affairs and his own successful incumbency of the office of state legislator, which he filled for two consecutive terms, is Mr. John W. McClellan, one of the distinguished men of the county and state. His political career practically dates from 1906, at which time he became the Republican nominee for assemblyman, being elected in 1906 and 1908, and serving during the sessions of 1907 to 1909, including the extra sessions. So thoroughly worthy has been his political life, and so ably has he discharged his numerous responsibilities on behalf of the people, that he has made friends even among the opposite party, who readily accord him the homage due a conscientious and painstaking servant. He was chosen by his colleagues as chairman of the live stock, dairy and dairy products committee, and otherwise rendered his constituents valuable service on the other committees of the assembly; among them, the ways and means committee.

To Hugh W. McClellan belonged the distinction of being one of the earliest residents of Van Dusen township, as well as one of its most extensive landowners. Innumerable landmarks in the community bespeak the far-sightedness and enterprise of this honored pioneer, who recognized in the advantages of soil, climate and situation, splendid opportunities for the fulfilling of large ambitions and for the leading of peaceful, contented and successful lives. At the time of his decease, December 31, 1911, he was the owner of a vast estate, numbering twelve thousand acres, which he devoted to the raising of sheep.

The record of the McClellan family in America is traced back to the seventeenth century when its first representative crossed the untried waters of the Atlantic, settling in Maine. A descendant of this immigrant later went to Massachusetts, where Hugh McClellan was born near Deerfield. Gold having been discovered in California, which was to prove the talisman to draw thousands of emigrants to this state, the father decided to try his fortunes in the west, and came, in 1852, via the Isthmus, settling first at Crescent City, Del Norte county. Few people had as yet been attracted to the boundless west and few also realized its matchless possibilities of production as did young McClellan, who was engaged for a time after coming here in operating a pack train to and from the mines of Del Norte county, to southern Oregon mines and points in Idaho. Abandoning the mines in 1867, he came to Humboldt county and in Van Dusen township took up a claim, erecting thereon a cabin which is still standing. Ten years later this rude structure gave way to a more commodious and comfortable home, built of logs, which is now one of the landmarks of this locality. Possessing traits that enabled him to surmount all obstacles, he added to his landed possessions from time to time until at his death he was the owner of a large estate, which he devoted to stock-raising. When this property came into the possession of J. W., how-

ever, he, in 1914, disposed of the sheep which he found to be no longer profitable on account of the devastation of his flock by the coyotes, and engaged in raising Hereford and Durham cattle for the market. He was married in Ferndale, in 1905, being united with Miss Lucy, the daughter of Dr. William H. Michel. She is a native daughter of Mendocino county. They occupy a handsome residence on the home place, which indeed has no superior in this beautiful locality. Mr. McClellan is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and of Humboldt Parlor, N. S. G. W.

FRANK ALBERT WECK was born in Milan, Italy, on the 5th day of September, 1843, the son of Carl Weck, who died soon afterward, when Carl, the youngest child, was one year old. His mother with her four children moved to Switzerland, and four years later emigrated to America, locating first in Galena, Ill., and later in Iowa. There the son commenced the study of pharmacy and the drug business in general, a line in the pursuit of which he won for himself considerable credit and wealth. By the Panama route he came to California in 1858, landing at San Francisco, and from that city went at once to Uniontown (now Arcata) making the trip on the bark Quada Bell with Captain Ross, where he completed his studies as a druggist in a drug store, then owned by Dr. F. Damour. About four years later he took a position as manager of a drug store in Eureka owned by James M. Cox, but known as the James Davis drug store, which he later purchased in partnership with James M. Short. The business prospered and eventually he bought out his partner's interest, but still later he sold an interest to S. A. Vance. This partnership proved entirely satisfactory, but on account of Mr. Vance's ill health, and wanting to take charge of his father's office, Mr. Weck purchased the Vance interest in the business and continued to conduct it alone until he sold out to his son-in-law, C. R. Fittzell, who had been in his employ for a number of years.

Mr. Weck was for many years so closely associated with the life and development of Humboldt county that its history would be in no wise complete without a record of the part he played here in an early day. It is also a fact of which the county is justly proud that Mr. Weck has never lost his affection for the locality that was first his home when he came a stranger to the coast, and where he still has a host of warm friends and admirers, men who remember him for his business ability and for his political sagacity in the days when he was helping to shape the destinies not alone of his home city but had his hand on the helm in affairs of the state as well.

In addition to his continuous interest in the drug business up to this time, Mr. Weck possessed other interests of a widely varying nature, each and all of which he conducted with a skill and ability far beyond the average. As was but natural with one whose faith in the future of Humboldt county, and of Eureka in particular, has been a constant flame illumining all his thought and conduct, Mr. Weck invested in real estate, doing this with such wisdom and foresight that his holdings have constantly increased in value. He erected the Weck block on F and Third streets, Eureka, and still retains title to this property. Weck's addition to the city of Eureka of one hundred and ten acres was also owned by him, this property having been purchased when it was a wilderness of brush and trees, and later cleared, developed, platted, improved and sold off in town lots. Another of his ventures was the

purchase of a three-acre tract on E and Clark streets, which he likewise subdivided and sold in lots.

Yet another unique occupation of this interesting man was the gathering of medicinal plants and herbs, from which various medicines are compounded. These he cured and sold to the several local markets, and for a considerable time exported many to foreign markets. As a phase of this work which is of especial interest may be mentioned the fact that he had a complete collection of these native herbs mounted and framed, and presented a set of forty of these to the College of Pharmacy, University of California, and at the same time delivered lectures covering his work and discoveries along this line to the student body of the college.

His long residence in Eureka and San Francisco has given Mr. Weck a wide range of acquaintances, among whom are many celebrities, past and present. Of these, one for whom Mr. Weck probably holds dearest memories is Frank Bret Harte, with whom he was on terms of closest intimacy. While Harte was employed on *The Northern Californian*, the pioneer newspaper of the Bay region, Mr. Weck did relief work for him on urgent occasions. Their work threw them much together, while a multitude of common interests and tastes cemented the friendship.

Political activity has ever contained a keen fascination for Mr. Weck, both by reason of civic pride and patriotism, because he highly appreciates his duties as a citizen, and because his splendid mind delights in the "game" and its playing. He has been prominent in the affairs of his party for many years, and at one time was often spoken of as a candidate for various county and city offices. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Humboldt county when Garfield was nominated for president, and also president of the local Republican club at Eureka at the same time. He served several terms as city treasurer of Eureka and as deputy county treasurer, always with the greatest satisfaction to his constituency and to the people in general. He was also a member of the first city council, and it was during his term that Eureka became a city.

During his residence in Eureka Mr. Weck became very intimately identified with the fraternal life of the city and county, and this association has not been broken, although for more than thirty years he has been almost continuously a resident of San Francisco. He is a frequent visitor in Eureka, where he still retains valuable real estate interests, and in this way has been able to keep alive his active membership in the several organizations with which he is connected. He was instrumental in getting the first Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., organized under state charter (Centennial Rebekah Lodge No. 100). He holds membership in Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., which he joined over forty years ago; also Mt. Zion Encampment No. 27, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of Lincoln Lodge No. 34, K. of P. In the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows he holds the position of grand trustee, to which he has been elected annually for thirty years and is also a past president of the Veteran Odd Fellows Association of California. He is also a prominent member of the Elks, being identified with the Berkeley lodge. Another link which binds him to Eureka with ties of lasting strength is his membership in the Pioneer Association of Eureka, and his keen interest in the affairs of the organization. He is also the secretary of the Humboldt County Association of San Francisco.

While he was yet a resident of Eureka Mr. Weck was married to Miss Laura M. Keleher, who came to Humboldt county in 1857 and taught for a number of years in the public schools, first at Hydesville and later at Ferndale and Eureka. Mrs. Weck, who is a woman of culture and ability, is the mother of four children, three daughters and a son; of these the eldest, Mrs. C. R. Fitzell, now resides in Eureka; Mrs. Lincoln Fitzell is a resident of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, Cal.; the son, Charles A. Weck, a graduate of the University of California, is superintendent of a large mining proposition at Mason, Nev.; the youngest daughter, Mrs. H. L. Fales, makes her home in Montana.

In San Francisco, where Mr. Weck has made his home for so many years, he is quite as well and favorably known as he is in Humboldt county, and in political and fraternal circles throughout the entire Bay district he is popular as well as a prominent factor. His activities have been wide, and his wonderful mind has grasped at a thousand opportunities, where a less resourceful man would have seen nothing. He is broad minded, progressive and capable, and is in every respect the type of man of which any state or municipality may well feel proud to claim as her own.

On taking up his residence in San Francisco Mr. Weck formed a co-partnership with Mr. C. C. Blakeslee, and under the firm title of Blakeslee & Weck established a manufacturing pharmacy and wholesale drug business. Their goods found a ready market over the entire Pacific slope. Some five years later Mr. Weck was compelled to take control and assume all the responsibility on account of Mr. Blakeslee's ill health and retirement. The business was thus continued in connection with the collecting and marketing of the medicinal plants of the Pacific coast, for which a demand had been created in the eastern and foreign markets.

In 1891 the F. A. Weck Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, Mr. Weck becoming president of the corporation. This venture was not a success and after three years the company discontinued, leaving Mr. Weck to assume the responsibilities. However, the business was continued by Mr. Weck until April, 1906, when the earthquake and fire destroyed and consumed the entire plant, including all books and papers, thus making the loss very heavy, for he was unable to collect on outstanding accounts. Nevertheless all obligations were promptly paid in full and no one was injured by Mr. Weck's misfortune.

On September 5, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Weck celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, this day also being the seventy-third anniversary of Mr. Weck's birth. The occasion was one long to be remembered by the guests, including relatives and friends to the number of three hundred.

HUMBOLDT COOPERAGE CO.—Established in 1903 on a small scale with a capacity of from twelve to fifteen thousand feet every ten hours, by subsequent steady growth the Humboldt Cooperage Company has increased to a capacity of fifty thousand feet and furnishes employment to one hundred and fifteen persons in the factory besides twenty-five men in the woods. Seven miles east of the main plant in Arcata is located the stave bolt plant. After the logs have been brought to the landing, the drag saw cuts them into proper bolt lengths, and they are then loaded on cars and brought over the company's tracks to Essex, thence by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad to the Arcata plant, where they are sawed into staves and heading. From the spruce and fir are manufactured staves that are shipped to San Francisco

and there put together into barrels intended for all purposes—containers for liquid and dry products such as oils, asphaltum, sugar, butter, fish and fruit, and into pails for candy and other articles. The field of operation is being enlarged through effective salesmanship, the firm having an able representative in Henry Koster, through whom arrangements are being made to ship the products to the Orient.

From the beginning there has been a steady improvement in the plant at Arcata. It has been the aim of the management to keep in touch with every modern facility for the increasing of the output and the reducing of the expense of manufacture. An electric power system has been installed and modern machinery of original design introduced to render efficient and effective the output of the factory. There are not wanting many who insist that, without a single exception, this is the best equipped plant of its kind in the United States. Much of the credit for the individually efficient and mechanically modern cooerage with electric drive throughout and the best facilities of the century in every department, may be given to the vice-president and general manager, Julius J. Krohn, a native son born in what is now Madera county, Cal. Before coming to Arcata he was associated with the California Barrel Company of San Francisco and thus gained a wide and valuable experience in the line of cooerage. In addition to the business, which he manages with keen intelligence and sagacious judgment, he is aiding in the material upbuilding of Humboldt county through personal efforts neither few nor small and as a member of the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee and Chamber of Commerce of Arcata, as well as Humboldt Chamber of Commerce of Eureka, occupying a place of recognized importance among the public-spirited men seeking the development of local resources. Associated with him in the financial guidance of the growing business are the following gentlemen: C. L. Koster, president; W. B. Sweet, secretary; H. A. Koster, Gen. John A. Koster, F. J. Koster and J. H. Day, constituting with the officers the directorate of the concern. Throughout this section of the state the corporation has gained a reputation for reliability in business transactions, breadth of commercial vision and tact in dealing with customers, employes and other business concerns of the state, and the solid reputation already established may be regarded as prophetic of future growth and continued development.

FRANKLIN T. GEORGESON.—The people of Eureka recognize with satisfaction and not a little local pride that, in the decision of Mr. Georgeson to engage in the practice of architectural engineering at this place, they have regained to citizenship a native of Humboldt county, whose course of study in metropolitan environment afforded him exceptional advantages and whose initial experiences in designing and drafting have indicated the possession of talent developed beyond a suspicion of mediocrity. Although his prominence in the line of his specialty has made him best known in the cities bordering San Francisco bay, he is becoming known here through professional acumen as well as through the fact that he is the eldest son of former mayor Fred W. Georgeson and a grandson of the late J. F. Thompson. From his earliest memories he has been familiar with Humboldt county. Here his early training was received and it was not until after he was graduated from the Eureka High school with the class of 1906 that he left his native locality with the intention of taking up special studies. It had been his ambition from early

boyhood to acquire a knowledge of architecture, for the designing of buildings and the drawing of plans fascinated him in no small degree.

From the fall of 1906 until the spring of 1910 Mr. Georgeson was a student in the department of architecture, University of California, and he was so thorough in his studies and so intelligent in grasping professional technicalities that he was graduated with honors. At the same time the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture was conferred upon him. Upon the completion of the regular course of four years he remained at the university for six months of post-graduate work. Meanwhile he had devoted his summer vacations to commercial work in the offices of various architects in the bay cities. Often during the university terms he aided in offices of prominent architects and thereby gained practical and profitable experience in his profession. Upon the completion of his post-graduate course he engaged in special work on eastern competition drawings, making Los Angeles his headquarters during the time. Returning to San Francisco, he entered the office of Walter H. Parker, famous through his schoolhouse designs, and at one time engaged as a designer with the great firm of Daniel H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago and New York. To Mr. Parker is to be given the credit for the architectural beauty of the San Jose State Normal School and the Belmont Military Academy. Many other public buildings are monuments to his taste and ability. During the period of his connection with the office Mr. Georgeson aided in designing the Northern California Bank of Savings at Marysville, the Citizens' Bank of Winters and the Princeton Union high school. Two large competitions also engaged his attention, namely: the Washington state capitol at Olympia and the San Francisco city hall. The originality of his work attracted the attention of officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company and they retained him to make the permanent drawings for the harbor view site and the Presidio reservation, besides giving into his charge the responsible task of checking up the work of the parties in the field.

With these varied tasks, all giving promise of larger achievements in the future, Franklin Thompson Georgeson never allowed himself to forget Humboldt county or Eureka, the city where he was reared, although he was born in San Francisco February 24, 1889. Frequent visits kept alive his affection for the dear old associations and when it became possible for him to engage in architectural work upon an independent basis he decided to return to Eureka. During July of 1912 he returned to Humboldt county and after a brief period of association with F. W. Georgeson in the management of the Laurel Lumber Company at Elinor he opened an office in Eureka for the practice of architecture. Since then he has secured the privilege of designing a number of local works in process of development. The design of the Humboldt county exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is an original creation of his own and will be developed under the supervision of the Humboldt exposition commissioners, Messrs. W. S. Clark and James F. Coonan. The offices of Mr. Georgeson are located in the Georgeson building at the corner of Fourth and E streets, and there he is prepared to submit plans and specifications for any kind of architectural work. It is most fortunate for Eureka, at this opening day of a new era of local development, that there should have come hither for practice an architect so capable of guiding all future work in a noteworthy manner, making it worthy of the aspirations of

this western port and elevating it above the architectural mediocrity depressingly noticeable in many towns. One of the best-built cities in America credits its architectural supremacy to the genius of one man, and it is the belief that Eureka, in its formative period, may be made architecturally beautiful through the talented guidance of local architects, the impress of whose personality and artistic tastes will be left upon the generation in which they live.

CHRISTIAN N. JENSEN.—As one of the most important ports on the northern California coast Eureka is a thriving trade center, the numerous vessels which put in there buying supplies which add considerably to the income of the local merchants. One of the enterprises fostered to a large extent by the patronage of the vesselmen is the wholesale and retail establishment of Christian N. Jensen. Mr. Jensen's success in his present line is a refutation of the old saying, "Once at sea, always a salt," for in his early years he spent a number of years at sea. The experience was a valuable preparation for the business to which he now gives his attention, for he caters especially to the ship trade, and his thorough understanding of its requirements has made him popular with a number of captains and stewards of boats calling at this port. He also commands a good share of the trade in the city and vicinity. Though he has not been a resident of Eureka for many years he has long been familiar with its attractions, having first visited the city over thirty years ago, as a sailor.

Mr. Jensen was born in Thisted, on the west coast of Jutland, Denmark, June 5, 1862, and his father, Capt. Jens Petersen, was a captain, following the sea for thirty-six years. For twenty years he was sailing master for the father of the late H. D. Bendixsen, shipbuilder at Eureka, who was ship-owner and capitalist at the birthplace of Christian N. Jensen. He lived to the age of seventy-five, and his wife, Petrina Petersen, outlived him, dying two years later at the old home in Denmark. They had two sons and two daughters: Peter, a resident of Aalborg, Denmark, was a steamship captain until his retirement, on February 1, 1914; Marie, Mrs. Jensen, died in San Francisco, leaving two children; Christian N. is mentioned below; Nicoline is the wife of Capt. L. Hanson, of Alameda, Cal.

Christian N. Jensen spent his childhood in Denmark, attended the public schools, and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. All his environment strengthened his inherited taste for the sea. When thirteen and a half years old he became a hand before the mast on a Danish sailing vessel, and during the sixteen years that he followed the sea he sailed under seven different flags. In 1881 he came around Cape Horn on the Chilean barque *Pondecherry* from Shields, England, to Valparaiso, where he spent two years in mining and in the navy of Chili, serving on the *El Vaco*, a man-of-war, in the bombarding of Callao, where he was wounded. In 1883 he came to San Francisco, and from there he sailed in the coasting trade as well as in the trans-Pacific trade, becoming mate on vessels. For some time he was in the employ of the Whitelaw Wrecking Company as professional diver. After these years of activity on the high seas he determined to become a landsman and sought work accordingly, with the result that for twelve years he was in the employ of J. Boyes & Co., butchers and produce commission men of San Francisco. Thirty-one years ago he had made his first visit to Eureka, but it was not until 1904 that he came here to make his permanent home. In



Chas. N. Jensen

that year he established himself in business as a merchant at the corner of Harris and California streets, and continued at this location until he moved his business across the street, where he had purchased a corner lot. In 1911 he built a large two-story frame structure 55x110 feet in dimensions, in which he now has commodious quarters, but none too large for his growing business. He deals wholesale and retail in groceries and meats, both fresh and salted, and has a line of general merchandise particularly adapted to filling ship orders, selling to many of the foreign and tramp steamers which put in at Eureka. So thoroughly do his customers rely upon his honesty, and so trustworthy have they found him in supplying their wants, that he frequently receives instructions to bring duplicate orders to boats he has provisioned, as soon as he can sight them. His place of business is conveniently situated, at the corner of California and Harris streets, overlooking the bay, and like a true sailor his telescope is always ready. Mr. Jensen's solid credit and ample capital enable him to keep well stocked with a most desirable line, and also to make favorable prices to his customers, who thus find many advantages in dealing with him. His store is large and nicely arranged, with a place for everything, and all kept in sanitary condition, invitingly clean. The remarkable prosperity of the business has been the logical outcome of his strict attention to its details and personal supervision, and in this he has the able assistance of his wife, who keeps the books and is competent to take care of almost any part of the establishment; her assistance has been invaluable, and Mr. Jensen gives her credit for a full share of his success. Though he has lived a strenuous life hard work does not seem to have affected his strength or ambition harmfully, and his upright character has been unspoiled by his contact with all manner and classes of people.

In San Francisco, on August 20, 1890, Mr. Jensen was united in marriage with Miss Anna C. Seemann, a native of Grenaa, Jutland, Denmark, but of German parentage. Mr. Jensen was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M. He has shown his interest in the welfare of Eureka by joining the chamber of commerce, in whose activities he has taken a helpful part.

JAMES MAHAN.—The force of quiet, persistent industry is seen in the life of James Mahan, a pioneer of 1866 in Humboldt county and one of the very earliest settlers in the then wilderness at Blue Lake, where after twenty-five years of the most arduous work, and with the effective aid of his wife and children, he transformed one hundred sixty acres of heavily timbered land into an improved farm of considerable value. Four dates stand out prominently in any narrative pertaining to his life, viz.: that of his birth in Ireland in 1826; that of his marriage at Galena, Ill., in 1856, to Miss Ellen McCormack; that of his removal to California by way of the isthmus in 1858; and that of his death at Eureka, Humboldt county, in 1898. Accompanied by his wife, who was born in Ireland in 1838 and whose tireless energy and capable efforts made her a most efficient helpmate, he made the long voyage to the far west during the pioneer era and after a little more than six years in the mining camps of Sierra county proceeded to Humboldt county, here to aid in the clearing of the wilderness and the starting of pioneer agricultural activities. Both he and his wife were plain, sensible, industrious and efficient. It was their belief that by application, energy and honesty they could succeed in life, which they did. They taught their sons and daughters to work and

attend strictly to their own business, and the children have endeavored to follow their early training very closely. The family have always been loyal to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church and to the principles of the Democratic party.

There were ten children in the family of James and Ellen Mahan and eight of these are now living. William J., a farmer living on the old homestead at Blue Lake, married Margaret Keating and has two sons. Annie E., Mrs. Daniel Mahoney, is the mother of five sons and one daughter, and lives on a farm near Blue Lake. James P., a member of the law firm of Mahan & Mahan at Eureka, married Laura Perrott, he graduated from the University of Michigan, class of 1905, with the degree of LL. B. Nellie T. resides with her mother at No. 1213 G street, Eureka. Lawrence E., a member of the law firm of Mahan & Mahan and also a graduate of the law department, University of Michigan, married Mayme Malone and has one child. Rebecca J., a school teacher in the Eureka schools, resides with her mother. Dr. David J. Mahan, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School and the University of California, is now practicing medicine in San Francisco; he married Meta Brown and has two children. Dr. Eugene F. Mahan, a graduate of the Eureka Business College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is now a practicing physician in San Francisco.

JESSE WALKER.—Fifty-seven years ago Jesse Walker settled at his present location, the Sunset View ranch, about four and one-half miles northwest of Petrolia, in Humboldt county, and a glimpse of his beautiful "mountain home by the sea" is sufficient to explain why he has remained there. However, the attractions of an ideal home have not been the only influences to hold him, for he has become one of the large land owners of his locality and for years has been extensively interested in stock-raising. His early days were filled with the typical adventures of those who braved the journey across the plains and life in the then primitive region along the Pacific coast, and his mature years have been blessed with the abundance which is the reward of his labors. More than that, he has the warm personal friendship of hundreds of his fellow citizens in Humboldt county and well deserves the regard which they show for him.

The Walkers are probably of Scotch ancestry. John Walker, father of Jesse Walker, was born in North Carolina, whence he removed with his parents to Kentucky in boyhood, remaining in the latter state until after his marriage. By occupation he was a farmer, and he became a breeder of fine horses and familiar with stock-raising, gaining experience which qualified him for his later years in the west. From Kentucky he removed to Illinois, becoming an early settler in Dewitt county. In the early fifties he sold out his interests there and brought his family out over the plains, the little party having its own train, two wagons drawn by eight oxen each, one two-horse wagon and one four-mule wagon. It was four months to a day from the time they left Clinton until they halted in the upper end of the Willamette valley, settling in the mountainous wilderness of Umpqua, Ore. This was in 1853, and after about four years in that region Mr. Walker moved farther down, into Humboldt county, Cal., buying a farm at Hydesville. We have the following account of his six children: (1) James, the eldest son, died in Illinois, leaving one son, Isam, now a resident of Eureka and interested in

ranching in Humboldt county. As his mother died before his father, Isam Walker accompanied his grandparents to Oregon. (2) William Pinckney died at Hydesville. (3) John lived in Eureka, where he died. (4) Benjamin F. went to Oregon, where he became a sheep rancher, and died there. He married a Miss Reed, and left three children: Abraham Lincoln, who is proprietor of a meat market at Hydesville; Sybil, who keeps house for her uncle, Jesse Walker; Benjamin F., a farmer in Santa Cruz county. (5) Martha was married in Illinois to Moses Kenna, and died there leaving one daughter, Laura, now Mrs. Joseph Bowles, residing in Kansas. (6) Jesse, the youngest, completes the family.

Jesse Walker was born May 22, 1838, in Dewitt county, Ill., near Clinton, and was fourteen years old when the family set out for the Pacific coast region. He rode a horse and drove the cattle. His schooling was all received before he came west, and indeed had there been schools accessible he could hardly have attended, as his father needed him to help with the work. Eureka had a good school, but by the time the family moved to this section he was fairly launched in his life work, being about nineteen. In 1858 he came to his home on the Capetown road, four and a half miles north of Petrolia, taking a squatter's right on one hundred and sixty acres, which he still owns. Later he took up an adjoining one hundred and sixty under the homestead act, proved up on that property and still owns it. The remainder of his twenty-two hundred acres has been acquired by purchase, from time to time, as opportunity offered and his means permitted. Of this Mr. Walker cultivates about twenty-five acres, the rest being in native grass and valuable pasture land for his herds. On an average he has two hundred fifty head of stock, usually marketing one hundred steers and heifers annually; he has two thoroughbred Durham bulls. For his own use Mr. Walker raises some horses, but his attention is given principally to his cattle. He employs one man, looking after much of the work himself, for though past threescore and ten he is active and able-bodied. Business has claimed all his time practically and public honors have not appealed to him, his interest in such affairs being limited to supporting good men for office.

During the Civil war, in 1863, Mr. Walker enlisted in Company A, First Battalion, Mountaineers of California, being mustered into service in Eureka, and served two years, his chief duties being to guard the white settlers against the Indians in Humboldt, Trinity and Klamath counties. He was in several skirmishes with the Indians. By virtue of this service he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Colonel Whipple Post, G. A. R., at Eureka. Politically he has been a consistent member of the Republican party.

In the year 1868 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mille E. Babcock, who was born in New York state, of Connecticut parentage, and grew up in her native place. She came to Humboldt county where she married Mr. Walker. She died here in 1907. He still continues to occupy the beautiful farm residence which he erected twelve years ago and which is ideally located in the mountains, overlooking the Pacific ocean, giving it the name "Sunset View Ranch," the situation being chosen for its romantic charm and wholesome natural surroundings. Modern comforts supplement the other attractions, the house being provided with all the conveniences which up-to-date

architecture employs so well, and the home and its environs suggest taste and appreciation of the fine art of living. Mr. Walker's niece, Miss Sybil Walker, has kept house for him for some time, providing the cheer of a true home atmosphere by her agreeable presence and thought for his comfort.

GEORGE WALKER COOK.—The name of Cook will have a permanent place in the story of the development of that part of Humboldt county lying around Petrolia, where the late Charles S. Cook settled back in the fifties. He did his share in advancing progress in his day, and now his two sons are upholding the worth of the name, having large interests in land and stock and taking their place among the most valuable citizens of the locality. The younger, George Walker Cook, is one of the largest stock-raisers in the county, operating over four thousand acres of range land and keeping several hundred head of cattle the year round.

Charles Sage Cook was born in New York state, but the family moving to Ohio and Michigan his boyhood was spent principally in the latter state. When a youth he began railroad work there, and was acting as engineer on a freight train, probably on the Michigan Southern road, when a collision made him decide upon a change of occupation. He went west to St. Joseph, Mo., whence, in 1852, he came across the plains to Oregon, riding a mule all the way. After working there for a time he drifted down into the Rogue river country, following mining at Althouse and Sailor Diggings, and finally into Humboldt county, Cal., in 1854-55. He operated a pack train from Centerville, Humboldt county, on the Pacific coast, to Petrolia in the early days, having from fifteen to twenty mules, and was engaged principally in that line for several years, eventually, however, becoming interested in land and stock. He acquired possession of two expensive stock ranches, the one where his son Levant now lives, a tract of eight hundred ninety acres, which has been occupied continuously since Mr. Cook took it up, and another of seven hundred fifteen acres owned and cultivated by his other son, George Walker Cook. Charles S. Cook died on his home ranch, May 5, 1898, when sixty-eight years old. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Walker) Cook, who died January 18, 1906, when eighty years old. She was born at Clinton, in Dewitt county, Ill., daughter of John Walker, of Hydesville, who settled in Humboldt county in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cook were married at Hydesville, and two sons were born to them.

George Walker Cook was born September 16, 1863, in Humboldt county, and began his education in the local public schools, later taking a commercial course at Heald's business college in San Francisco, which he completed in 1884. Returning to his home county he took charge of the part of his father's land which he now owns, and he has also bought many acres more, at present having eighteen hundred acres in his own name, besides which he rents twenty-six hundred acres. He is engaged in breeding high-grade Herefords, and keeps between four hundred and five hundred head, turning off from one hundred to one hundred fifty steers and heifers annually. Though thoroughly attentive to his business interests Mr. Cook is not unmindful of public duties or indifferent to social conditions in his neighborhood, and his loyal support of all things which make for the betterment of the community has been an appreciable influence for good. Personally he has a character consistent with the name he bears and the respect of all his associates. At present he is serving as trustee of his school district.



Levant Root

Politically he is a Republican, and socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the council at Petrolia, where he has passed all the chairs.

In 1899 Mr. Cook was married to Mrs. Clara A. (Conklin) Johnston, who grew up in Pretolia. By her first marriage, to Frank Johnston, a member of a pioneer family of this county, she has one child, Alvin. She is a member of the Episcopal Church at Pretolia. Mr. and Mrs. Cook live three and a half miles north of Petrolia, on the Capetown road.

Moses John Conklin, father of Mrs. George W. Cook, was born in New York, and was a distant relative of the famous Roscoe Conkling. Coming to California in 1852, he engaged in the hotel business at Sacramento, where he married Miss Margaret Chambers, a native of Ireland. After several years of hotel keeping he removed up to Humboldt county, settling south of Petrolia. He brought his family, and his wife was the first white woman to enter the region south of Cape Mendocino in Humboldt county. They brought the first wagon down south of that point, and at Devil's Gate rock, this side of the "Ocean House," they had to draw it up by means of ropes and let it down the same way. Mr. Conklin engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was not only an active business man, but energetic in the administration of public affairs, serving as assessor, justice of the peace, notary public, etc. He lived to be over fifty years of age, his wife dying when forty-seven years old. Nine children were born to them, namely: Alonzo died when two years old; Clara A. is the wife of George W. Cook; Emma A. became the wife of Thomas Kennedy, now of Blaine, Wash., and died leaving three children, all of whom are at Blaine; Adeline died unmarried; Lillie, unmarried, resides at Oakland, Cal.; Ella, twin of Lillie, died when twelve years old; Maggie is the wife of William Wicks, a stockman, of Petrolia; John, twin of Maggie, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Cook; Martha died unmarried.

LEVANT COOK.—The sons of the late Charles Sage Cook are now among the most prosperous agriculturists in the region lying north of Petrolia along the Capetown road, Levant Cook owning his father's old homestead place of eight hundred ninety acres. It has been occupied continuously since the elder Mr. Cook took it up, fifty years or more ago, and the work of improvement has been carried forward steadily, though the land is devoted principally to stock raising, in which line Levant Cook has his principal interests.

Charles S. Cook was born in New York state, but the family moving to Ohio and Michigan his boyhood was spent principally in the latter state. When a youth he began railroad work there, and was acting as engineer on a freight train, probably on the Michigan Southern road, when a collision made him decide upon a change of occupation. He went west to St. Joseph, Mo., and from there came across the plains to Oregon, riding a mule all the way. This was in 1852. After working there for a time he drifted down into the Rogue river country, mining at Althouse and Sailor diggings, and finally, in 1854-55, came to Humboldt county, Cal. He ran a pack train from Centerville to Petrolia in the early days, having from fifteen to twenty mules, and was engaged principally in that business for several years, eventually, however, becoming interested in land and stock. He acquired possession of two extensive stock ranches, the one where his son Levant now lives and another

of seven hundred fifteen acres owned and cultivated by his other son, George Walker Cook. Charles S. Cook died on his home ranch May 5, 1898, when sixty-eight years old. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Walker) Cook, died January 18, 1906, when eighty years old. She was born at Clinton, Dewitt county, Ill., daughter of John Walker, of Hydesville, who settled in Humboldt county in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cook were married at Hydesville, and two sons were born of their union.

Levant Cook was born June 10, 1859, in the old town of Hydesville, and grew up on his father's ranch two miles north of Petrolia, attending school at that place, and also at Ferndale, Rohnerville and Hydesville. Later he attended the Pacific University at San Jose. He and his wife settled on their present ranch, the old Cook homestead, when they were married, and have lived here ever since, with the exception of eight years spent on the adjoining ranch of the Cook estate. He is engaged profitably in the raising of beef cattle, keeping on an average one hundred fifty head, and for the most part breeds Durhams. He has been very successful in this line and in his general farming operations as well, and personally he is one of the most respected citizens in his neighborhood, a worthy son of one of the early founders of this community. Representing the best element in both paternal and maternal lines, he had a good heritage of substantial qualities to begin life with, and he has been a credit to the good name he bears in all the associations of life.

January 10, 1890, Mr. Cook was married, at San Francisco, to Miss Ethel Gertrude Pomeroy, who was born near Portland, Me., at a place called Yarmouth. She is the daughter of Richard and Emma (Thoits) Pomeroy, natives of Cumberland county, Me., where they were married. The father was a seafaring man, employed in the transatlantic trade. In 1880 he brought his family to California and engaged in dairying in Marin county, Cal., and in Coos county, Ore. The mother died July 9, 1895, at Bandon, Ore, where the father is now engaged in business. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook: Reed Pomeroy, Carroll Levant and Barrett Elton, all of whom make their home under the parental roof. The Cooks have a pleasant home and a cheerful family life, and the sons all give promise of developing the reliable character and qualities of capability with which the name has long been associated.

Mr. Cook is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Petrolia, in which he has passed the chairs. Politically he has been a consistent member of the Republican party, with whose policies he has been in sympathy since old enough to vote.

JOHN SMITH SEELY, SR.—Another of the pioneers of Humboldt county, and one whom his fellow citizens hold in high esteem, is John Smith Seely, Sr., who has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1870, and who during these many years has proven himself to be a man of ability and splendid character. He was for many years engaged in dairying and farming, but within the past few years he has retired from active business pursuits, and is enjoying a well-earned rest in his pleasant home in Arcata.

Mr. Seely is a native of Canada, having been born near Huntington, province of Quebec, a place about five miles from the New York state boundary line, on March 8, 1848. His father was Hiram Seely, also a native of the province, while the grandfather, John Seely, was born in England and

settled in the province of Quebec, where he was a farmer. The father was also a successful and prosperous farmer of that section. He had retired from business a few years previous to his death, which occurred in 1888. The mother was Elizabeth (Smith) Seely, also a native of the province of Quebec, where she died in 1867. The childhood of the present respected citizen of Arcata was spent on the farm, working with his father, when he was not attending school. After completing the grammar school he entered a local academy, but soon gave up his course there to return to the farm, preferring the farm work to school life.

It was in October, 1869, that Mr. Seely determined to come to California, and that same month he arrived in Sonoma county, where he had relatives living. He crossed the continent on one of the first transcontinental trains. He remained in Sonoma county for several months, and in February, 1870, came to Arcata, Humboldt county, where he has since made his home. Here he at first went to work for wages, by the month, continuing for a year. During that time he had saved a little money and the next year he planted ten acres of potatoes on shares. When the crop was harvested Mr. Seely found that he was out two hundred dollars and two years' work, what he had saved the first year having been lost in the unsuccessful venture in potatoes. He was not disheartened, however, and the following year, 1872, he rented a ranch from his cousin and engaged in farming for himself. Here he met with merited success, and in 1876 he purchased his home place of forty acres, and has continued to farm this property since. In the beginning the raising of potatoes was his chief industry, and he found the crop a very profitable one. In 1877, with a brother-in-law, he purchased a ranch of one hundred acres, and for the next two years he operated both these properties with much success. In 1879 they divided the one hundred acre ranch and dissolved partnership.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Seely started in the dairying business, making his first venture on a small scale. The price of butter went very low soon after this, at one time reaching the small price of eleven cents per pound; later the price increased, but by so small a margin that there was no profit in the business at that time, and Mr. Seely sold his stock and engaged in general farming. Recently he has retired from active business, having leased his property, and now resides in Arcata, where he owns a comfortable home.

When Mr. Seely first came to Humboldt county the land lying between Arcata and the river was all brush, timber and marsh land, but it has since been reclaimed and is now rich bottom land. Many other changes have also taken place in the surrounding country during the long years of his residence in the county.

Aside from leasing his farm property, Mr. Seely also has an interest in the general merchandise store of Seely & Titlow Company in Arcata. He is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in political affairs, and especially when the welfare of the city is involved. He is progressive and broad-minded, and an independent thinker. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, being a charter member of the local Knights of Pythias, and a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Seely occurred in Arcata, February 14, 1874, uniting him with Miss Laura Virginia Deuel, a native of California, born in the

mining camp at Virginia Mills, near Oroville, Butte county. She is the daughter of Edmund P. and Margaret Deuel, pioneers of California, who came to Trinidad, Humboldt county, when she was eighteen months old. Here she received her education in the public schools. Mrs. Seely has borne her husband five children, four sturdy sons and one daughter. They were all born at Arcata, and have grown to manhood and womanhood there, receiving their education in the public schools. They are: Henry Stanley and Frank Hazelton, merchants in Arcata; Charles Hiram, shingle manufacturer in this vicinity; John Smith, Jr., clothier in Eureka; and Virginia May, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Seely are well known in Arcata, where they have many friends and acquaintances, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

GEORGE WALKER.—Ever since pioneer days in Humboldt county the name of Walker has been associated with agricultural interests, especially with the section in and around Eureka. The family is of English origin, and the first representative of this branch was Charles Walker, who came to the United States in 1852. Landing at New York City, he went from the metropolis to Syracuse, that state, and it was there that he was united in marriage with Mary Kirby, a native of Ireland. Following their marriage the young people set out for the new and untried west, which at that time was attracting the attention of the entire world on account of the discovery of gold. By way of the Isthmus of Panama they reached the Pacific ocean and embarking on a north-bound vessel they finally reached San Francisco. They had been in that metropolis only a few years when they decided to come to Humboldt county, making settlement at Eureka, where Mr. Walker found employment with John Vance. In the capacity of blacksmith he worked in the latter's lumber mills in that city, his services covering a period of twenty years. In the meantime he had purchased two hundred forty acres of unimproved land about six miles north of Eureka, on the Arcata road, which came to be known as Walker's point, and the name still clings to it.

At the end of a long and pleasant business association with Mr. Vance Mr. Walker settled upon his own property in 1878, clearing and improving it preparatory to engaging in dairying and general farming. This combined occupation engaged his attention throughout his remaining active years, and when he retired from business he turned the management of the property over to his son George, with whom he was living at the time of his death, July 13, 1912.

It was in Eureka that George Walker was born, July 1, 1862, and he has known no other home than Humboldt county. Here he attended the district schools until he was sixteen years old, becoming well versed in the essentials that led to making him the broad and well informed man that he is today. The same thoroughness which he displayed in the pursuit of his studies was shown in the interest which he took in his father's dairy business, and when the father laid down the responsibilities of the ranch the duties were readily and easily assumed by the son, who strove in every way to maintain the standard of excellence in dairy and ranch matters which had made his father successful. For fifteen years he continued the dairy business, the ranch in the meantime becoming one of the most highly developed in the vicinity. In December, 1914, however, he gave up its management, at the same time turning it over to a tenant, he himself building a commodious seven-room

bungalow on a pleasant elevation of the ranch on the Eureka-Arcata road, half way between the two places, and where, with his wife and family, he makes his home.

In Eureka, on August 1, 1884, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Amanda M. Martin, who like himself was a native of Humboldt county, her birth occurring in Trinidad. The seven children born of their marriage are as follows: Irving; Mary Caroline, Mrs. Pidgeon, of Bayside; Lucinda, Mrs. Frank Lindley, of Garberville; Easter, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, of Bayside; Jennie M., Mrs. Harkey, of Eureka; Helen Mae and Martin Earl. All of the children have been reared to lives of usefulness and are a pride and comfort to their parents. Mrs. Walker's father, Christopher Martin, was a native of Missouri, where he was married to Caroline Cooksey. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were among the pioneers who helped make history in California, having come here in 1849 by the only means possible at the time, the prairie schooner, drawn by ox-teams. After a long and difficult journey they at last reached their destination, settlement being made at Trinidad, Humboldt county, where for many years thereafter Mr. Martin engaged in farming. Not only was he a successful farmer, but he was a man whose presence was felt as a moral stimulus and his death in 1872 was mourned universally by old and young.

DONALD P. COOMBE.—The great stretches of ranch land belonging to the Russ estate in Humboldt county, some two hundred and fifty thousand acres all told, and the extensive operations in cattle dealing and raising necessary to make these vast holdings profitable, at once suggest the bigness and freedom of the old days in the west. But the primitive conditions and dangers which were the principal elements of romance then have disappeared before the wonderful business methods which now afford most of the marvelous features of life on an immense stock ranch. To some extent, indeed, the principles of intensive farming are beginning to be needed in the ambitious enterprises which modern cattlemen undertake, for economy of administration and conservation are found to be quite as important on large properties as they are necessary on small tracts. For systematic management and scientific methods the Russ family has long held the leading place in the county. Mrs. Zipporah Russ, widow of Joseph Russ, and her children are now carrying on the cattle business under the name of Z. Russ & Sons, Incorporated, and are acknowledged to be the largest cattle and cattle land company in this region. Their holdings lie in various parts of the county, and the Bear River branch of their business is conducted under the foremanship of Donald P. Coombe, a grandson of the late Joseph Russ, who lives there with his family on the great Mazeppa ranch, about four miles north of Capetown. He is a young man, but fully alive to his responsibilities, and apparently inherits the family characteristics of executive ability and alertness which enable him to handle its large affairs competently. (The biographical sketch of his grandfather, Joseph Russ, appears on another page in this work.)

The Coombe family is of English origin, and Rev. Philip Coombe, father of Donald P. Coombe, was born in London, England. He was highly educated, receiving his college training at Oxford, and came to America when twenty-eight years old, locating at Ferndale, Humboldt county, Cal., where he served as pastor of the Congregational Church. At the same time he conducted the Ocean House ranch, which property was owned by his wife as one of the heirs of Joseph Russ, and he was a very popular resident of

the vicinity, where his culture and consistent Christian character made him beloved by all classes. Later he took the charge of a Congregational Church at San Francisco. His death occurred in 1912, when he was sixty-one years old. His widow, Margaret C. (Russ), resides at San Francisco. They had a family of six children: Winifred, Mrs. Peter R. Peterson, lives in Colusa county; Edith M., Mrs. Thomas B. Griffith, is a resident of Wichita, Kans.; Donald P. is mentioned later; Amy, Mrs. Arthur B. Fields, lives at Portland, Ore.; Ila B., a graduate of Leland Stanford University, lives with her mother; Mariam Z. is the wife of Archer Veal, a ranchman, and resides at Yuba City.

Donald P. Coombe was born January 8, 1885, and up to the age of nine years lived at Ferndale and on the Ocean House ranch. His father then removed to San Francisco to take a pastorate there, and the boy had the best public school advantages, attending in the winter time, and spending his summers on the Ocean House ranch. After completing the grammar and high school courses, and some work at night school, he entered the Davis Agricultural College, so that he has had scientific as well as practical training for his present work. However, he was employed as a carpenter in San Francisco for a period of three and a half years, and was so engaged at the time of the big fire. At his mother's suggestion he came back to Humboldt county and to the Mazeppa ranch immediately thereafter, and put in a year there as rider before he was made foreman, in 1907. He has held the position ever since, it is needless to say satisfactorily, for the interests are too important to be trusted to incompetent oversight. The Mazeppa ranch is headquarters for the various ranches of Z. Russ & Sons included in the Bear River division, over which Mr. Coombe has jurisdiction. About ten thousand sheep, twelve hundred milch cows and sixty-five hundred beef and stock cattle graze on its ranges, and under Mr. Coombe's management the profits have shown steady increase. He gives his undivided attention to supervising the division, keeping all its large concerns under his personal direction, and the results will bear comparison with those on any other branch of the Russ estate. Personally Mr. Coombe is a young man of admirable qualities, unassuming and trustworthy, and he is taking a place worthy of his honored ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines. Fraternally he is a member of Ferndale Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Mr. Coombe was married to Miss Margaret Sanders, daughter of John and Jessie (Newland) Sanders, born in Norway and California respectively. The father came to California when a young man and located in Humboldt county, where he married and has been principally engaged in farming since that time. Mrs. Coombe was born at Petrolia, but received her education in the public schools of Capetown, where she resided until her marriage to Mr. Coombe, November 15, 1909. They have one child, a daughter, Carol. Mrs. Coombe's attractive personality and pleasant hospitality are appreciated by her friends everywhere and are a boon to the home life on the ranch.

JEPHTHA C. PHILLIPS.—Though a comparatively recent settler in Humboldt county there is no more public-spirited and enthusiastic citizen in Alderpoint than Jephtha C. Phillips, the present postmaster at that point. A carpenter by calling, he has already proved his reliability as a contractor in the new town, having had the honor of building the first house there, the Alderpoint Hotel. He was appointed to the postmastership in October, 1912,

and although the work has been out of the ordinary because of the conditions prevailing during the building of the railroad he has given the utmost satisfaction and shown himself capable of efficient service. Mr. Phillips is a Southerner, born April 24, 1861, near Bluntsville, Alabama, where the first eight years of his life were passed. Thereafter he lived in Arkansas, with the exception of a short stay in Texas, until his removal to California. In his early life he followed farming, but abandoned that occupation twenty years ago for his trade, and has since been a successful carpenter and builder. When he decided to devote all his time to his trade he moved to Hot Springs, Ark., and he also made a visit to Texas, where he followed carpentry four months. In December, 1909, he removed with his family to Humboldt county, California, and he first set foot in Alderpoint, April 23, 1911. Here he soon had the contract for the construction of the Alderpoint Hotel, and he handled the work from the beginning, clearing the site of trees, stumps and brush and beginning to build on June 20th. It is a substantial two-story frame, thirty by sixty feet in dimensions, containing eighteen rooms, was completed on contract time, and is not only a monument to Mr. Phillips' superior workmanship but marks the beginning of a new era for the town, and Mr. Phillips by his conscientious fulfilment of his obligations established a reputation which his subsequent work has fully justified.

Alderpoint is about eight miles southeast of Fort Seward and located on the Eel river, on the line of the Northwestern Pacific railroad just completed, which connects Eureka with the metropolis on the bay. The railway survey was made in 1910, and since June, 1911, the town has been the active center of road building operations, grading, blasting, tunneling, etc., the temporary quarters of hundreds of laborers, mechanics, engineers and other employees, as well as officials, and has been visited by a number of the magnates interested in the work of construction. With such a mixed population, of many shifting elements, the duties of the postmaster have been anything but easy—in fact, all the local officials have found their work complicated by the unsettled state of affairs. Nevertheless, Mr. Phillips has endeavored to give the best of service to all, and he has proved himself admirably fitted for responsibilities, earning the respect and good will of the many with whom he comes in personal contact in the discharge of his duties. His temperate habits and intelligent grasp of his work recommend him to the best element in the community. The office is still in the fourth class, but is doing a steadily increasing business, and the town bids fair to become an important trading point now that the railroad has opened communication with nearby communities.

Mr. Phillips is thoroughly alive to the possibilities of his adopted town, and willing to do all in his power to promote her best interests. Having driven the first nail in Alderpoint, he feels naturally a particular interest in her improvement and development along building lines, but is as ready to work for her good in any other commendable way, standing for good government and progress however expressed. He has built a home for himself and family there, showing his faith in the stability of the advancement already made, and as a man of reliable character and an accommodating official is regarded as one of the citizens to whom the town may look for its continued prosperity. Courteous and unassuming, he has displayed high

principle and fidelity in everything intrusted to him, and commands universal respect. His faith in the town is such that, in February, 1915, he went into the grocery business in partnership with J. A. Merrill, under the firm name of J. A. Merrill & Co., and the postoffice is in their store.

Mr. Phillips married Miss Eugenie Moore, born near Atlanta, Georgia, and a daughter of J. S. and Elizabeth (Rice) Moore, also natives of Georgia. Mrs. Phillips went to Arkansas with her father when seventeen years of age, and three years later her marriage occurred. Of the eight children born of this union four survive: Joseph Scott, Thomas Arthur, Otis and Goldie, all making their home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are both earnest Methodists and are taking an active part in the organization of a church at Alderpoint. In Arkansas Mr. Phillips served as a member of the board of school trustees and also as justice of the peace.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALKER.—A native of Switzerland, born at Giubiasco, in the canton of Ticino, April 23, 1870, Charles William Walker left the home of his parents and came alone to the United States when he was a lad of but fifteen years. He landed in New York without money or friends and began the struggle for a livelihood under a severe handicap. For a number of years he met with difficulties that would have discouraged and broken the spirit of a less determined and ambitious youth, but to him they were only a spur to his energies and in the end he has won prosperity and a place of honor and respect among his fellow citizens of Humboldt county, where he has made his home since 1891.

Mr. Walker is the son of Baptiste and Kate Walker, both natives of Switzerland, his father being a farmer. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and for a few brief years he attended the public schools of the district. His father died when Charles was a year old and there were several small children in the family. This necessitated that each of the children should aid in the earning of the livelihood and when Mr. Walker was fifteen he determined to come to America, feeling that the opportunities here were greater than in his native land. On arriving in New York he sought employment wherever it was to be obtained and for a number of years endured the greatest hardships. He worked in restaurants and hotels and so managed to live and to save a little money. At the end of a year he decided to come to the Pacific coast and reached San Francisco, November 1, 1888, with ten dollars in cash, all the money that he possessed. He went from there to San Luis Obispo county, finding employment on a dairy ranch where he remained for three years. In 1891 he came to Humboldt county and again secured employment on a dairy ranch, working for A. Kuhen at Ferndale. Later he took charge of this ranch for Mr. Kuhen, managing and superintending the dairy for four years. The following six years he worked on various ranches in this section of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Walker, which took place in 1900, changed his mode of living, for he rented a ranch at Pleasant Point on a three years' lease and engaged in farming for himself. For the first two years he met with much success, but the third year the river flooded the ranch, washing away many acres of the land and with it practically all the profits of several years' work. In May of that year Mr. Walker sold his interests at Pleasant Point and moved to Arcata, where he rented the ranch of M. P. Roberts and again engaged in dairy farming, remaining but a few months and then disposing of his



Patrick Mackey.



Joanna M. Mackey.

interests to Albert Kausen. In 1904 he rented a property from the Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Company and followed his former occupation here on the ranch which he still operates. When he first took charge of this ranch he commenced dairying on a small scale and has gradually increased the scope of his enterprise until at present he has a herd of some forty milch cows and one of the most profitable places in the valley. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising. In his farming he has given much attention to the raising of potatoes and has met with unusual success in this venture. The ranch consists of two hundred acres of improved land and is a handsome property and is located six miles north of Arcata.

In addition to his attention to the farm and its varied interests, Mr. Walker has become associated with outside interests as well. In the fall of 1914 he purchased a forty-three-acre ranch at Ferndale from C. de Carle, which he leases for a dairy ranch. He is especially interested in the United Creameries of Arcata, in which he is a stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the bank of Arcata and is interested in the new hospital in Arcata.

Since coming to Humboldt county Mr. Walker has met with several severe reverses, but he has persevered and is now one of the prosperous farmers in the valley. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the word and is an example of what thrift, industry and application will do for a man in Humboldt county. Aside from his business interests he has many warm friends and is popular with a wide circle of acquaintances. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, and with his family is a member of the Catholic Church in Arcata. In politics he is a Republican and a staunch party man, being always found in line for the support of party principles. Mr. Walker attributes his success in no small degree to the help and encouragement of his wife.

The marriage of Mr. Walker took place in Eureka, December 31, 1900, uniting him with Cecelia Peinn, a native of Locarn, Ticino, Switzerland. She came to California when she was a girl, making the long journey alone, and coming to San Francisco where she had a brother residing at that time. She has borne her husband three children: William P., Elsie Ida and Katie; the latter died at three years. The eldest of these is now attending the Arcata public schools.

PATRICK MACKEY.—For years the late Patrick Mackey and his brother John were associated in the cattle business as large operators on the Cooskey range south of Petrolia, Humboldt county, where they settled as early as 1860. Thus Patrick Mackey was a resident of this section for over fifty years, his death occurring October 8, 1910. He was spared to see his adopted state emerge from primitive conditions, and being possessed of an energetic and ambitious nature himself had a hand in the development of his locality, where his name will have a permanent place in history as one of the courageous spirits who undertook to wrest fortune from an untried land and found justification for their faith in its resources and in the unqualified success which rewarded their efforts. Widely known and honored in his generation, the residents of Petrolia and the rest of the Mattole district take pride in the fine memorial which his widow has erected at that place—the Catholic church building, which occupies a beautiful location overlooking the village. The site was donated by Mrs. Zanone, of Eureka.

Mr. Mackey was a native of Ireland, born January 15, 1825, in Queens

county, and was a young man when he came with his parents to the western world. At first he lived in New Brunswick, where he found employment at chopping and other heavy work in the lumber woods, for which his large frame and powerful build well fitted him. Later he removed to Minnesota, and in 1858, in company with his brother John, came to California, coming by way of Panama to San Francisco, and thence the same year to Humboldt county. During their first two years they worked in the lumber woods, and in 1860 came down to the Mattole district, settling on the Cooskey range, where Patrick Mackey took up three hundred twenty acres of land. For a few years he had a hard row to hoe, but the prospects were sufficient to hearten him, and he and his brother soon found themselves profitably engaged in cattle growing on the range, where they continued to operate for many years. In time they bought out other holdings, becoming the owners of about fifty-five hundred acres of range land, of which about twenty-seven hundred fifty acres belonged to Patrick Mackey, they being equal partners. About thirty-six years ago he also purchased the McAuliffe place, the tract of one hundred sixty acres now owned and operated by his daughter, a mile and a half south of Petrolia, and located on the Mattole river. He married a member of the McAuliffe family, which has also been settled here since pioneer days. The Mackey brothers' extensive interests as cattle growers were acquired entirely through their own good management and intelligent foresight, which prompted them to take advantage of the opportunities this section offered, and they were ranked deservedly with the most substantial business men of their day, citizens whose value in the upbuilding of the region is more and more appreciated as time goes on. He was a Democrat in political opinion, but not active in party or an aspirant to public office.

On February 18, 1867, at Eureka, Mr. Mackey married Miss Joanna McAuliffe, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to Boston, Mass., in childhood, and about 1865 came to Humboldt, where two uncles, John and Dennis McAuliffe, were pioneer ranchers on Mattole river, coming in 1858; of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mackey was born one child, Georgina. Mrs. Mackey now makes her home at Ferndale. She and her daughter retain the large holdings Mr. Mackey acquired, renting the range land. As already mentioned, Mrs. Mackey erected the fine Catholic Church at Petrolia as a memorial to her husband, in the region where during half a century of upright living he had formed many ties among long-time associates and cherished friends, and where his public-spiritedness could always be counted upon to aid all movements for the upbuilding of the community and betterment of its citizens.

Miss Georgina Mackey was born on the Cooskey range, about twelve miles south of Petrolia, and received her education in the excellent convent at Eureka. She is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on her own account, living on the old McAuliffe place of one hundred sixty acres previously referred to, a very productive ranch which she is bringing up to its best possibilities by modern methods of cultivation. Her executive ability and thorough comprehension of the requirements of the work are manifesting themselves clearly in her success, which has made the venture profitable as well as enjoyable. Miss Mackey has evidently inherited a good measure of her parents' business acumen, for Patrick Mackey gave his wife a large measure of the credit for his success, and her enterprise is meeting with deserved rewards.

Being especially interested in the pioneer history of Humboldt county and particularly of the section in which her life has been spent, Miss Mackey prizes a copy of the Humboldt Times of April 8, 1876, which contains a description of the Mattole river (the Indian name for clear water) by the first white man that ever beheld it, and which we are able to present through her courtesy:

"Mattole River and Valley.—In looking over the files of the Humboldt Times, many items connected with the early history of the county present themselves to view. In the issue of September 23, 1854, an article appears headed, 'Mattole River and Valley,' giving a description of the discovery of the Mattole river. It is as follows: Mr. Hill in his last trip down the country found a large river hitherto unknown to the people of this section, called by the Indians Mattole, which he says is as large as the Eel (Weeott) river. The Indians apparently had never seen a white man here. Mr. Hill had with him Indians from the Bay who interpreted for him. The Mattole Indians had no knowledge of any settlement below them. Upon the assurance of the Indians he had with him, the wild ones came to him. Mr. Hill struck the river a few miles from the ocean. He describes the valley of the river in glowing terms. The lands are rich, with open prairies sufficient for a large settlement of farmers. The lands above the river bottom are open timbered table lands, easy to clear, and affording sufficient timber for fences and firewood for ages to come. Near the river cottonwood is the principal growth, but as you recede from the water spruce, pine and redwood predominate. The prairie is covered with the finest specimen of clover, which grows to an almost unheard height. The timbered lands are covered with wild oats and several varieties of grass. The great feature of the valley is the climate, which from the description given will compare favorably with any portion of the state. There it is warm; no fogs, no cold north winds. The sun shines out clear and bright, as if not ashamed to show itself. Mr. Hill was surprised on his return to learn that the sun had not been seen during his absence."

MRS. FLORA BROWN POINSETT.—When only a child Mrs. Flora Brown Poinsett came with her parents across the plains from Illinois to make her home in California, accompanied also by her grandparents, Samuel and Jane Handy, the journey west being made by the slow method of ox teams. Her father, Adam Brown, was a farmer, born in Illinois, where he was married in the town of Marshfield to Naomi Handy, a native of that place. Of the three children in the family, Flora, Louise and John A. Brown, the first is now Mrs. Poinsett, of Arcata, the second died at the age of eighteen years, and John A. now resides at Iaqua, Cal.

The greater part of the childhood of Mrs. Flora Brown Poinsett was spent in Humboldt county, Cal., where her family settled near the mouth of the Mad river and engaged in farming and stock raising, the Handys locating on a ranch on Arcata Bottoms, which is still owned by members of the family. Later Mrs. Poinsett's father returned to Illinois, and after his death the mother was married to Christopher Columbus Sands, an expert ox teamster of Humboldt county, where she continued to make her home. Mrs. Poinsett well remembers the Indian uprisings in the neighborhood of their California home, when Henry Minor was killed, and the people of

Uniontown (now Arcata) and that vicinity gathered in the old stone store (at that time the only store there), of which they made a fort for safety, expecting attacks from the Indians any time during the day or night. The education of Mrs. Poinsett was received at the local public schools and under the instruction of Prof. James B. Brown, and at the age of eighteen she began teaching at Fairhaven, on the Peninsula, in Humboldt county, continuing that work for a year, until her marriage, which took place in Eureka, on July 29, 1872, uniting her with Mr. Joseph B. Poinsett, who was born in New Jersey and came to Humboldt county as a young man. During the Civil war he served in the California regiment, stationed at Hoopa, and for seventeen years was in the employ of William Carson as sawyer and foreman, after which he located a farm at Alliance, buying the old Hutchinson place of twenty acres, where he engaged in dairying. In 1907 Mr. Poinsett sold this property and purchased the present estate on the Boynton Prairie road, two miles above Arcata, which at that time consisted of four hundred forty acres of wild land, which he improved greatly, the land being on a high elevation, overlooking Humboldt bay, with a splendid view of Arcata, Eureka, the Mad river and the Pacific ocean and beach. The estate is well kept with a commodious residence and attractive gardens, and here at Hillcrest Farm, as the place is appropriately named, Mrs. Poinsett, with the aid of her son, continues to operate the ranch successfully since the death of her husband, which occurred on May 4, 1912, he being well known in the vicinity as a staunch Republican, and in fraternal circles as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Thirty acres of the property are under cultivation, whereon hay and green feed are raised for the stock, the rest of the estate being used as grazing land, and Mrs. Poinsett, who has proved herself an excellent business woman, is meeting with much success in her dairy business on the ranch, as well as in the raising of stock, fine draft horses, poultry and turkeys. In her religious associations she is a member of the Methodist Church, and is also a prominent member of the W. C. T. U. at Arcata, having taken an active part in its philanthropies for the last twenty years. She has two sons, Charles Bethel and Elwood Jay; the former resides at Pinole, and the younger makes his home with her, assisting her in conducting the ranch.

JAMES P. ANDERSON.—Descended from a sturdy old Danish family, and himself a native of Denmark, James P. Anderson is one of the most highly honored and respected citizens of Humboldt county, as well as one of the most prosperous. He came to California some forty-odd years ago, and has since that time resided continuously in Humboldt county. The son of a farmer, he turned naturally to the soil in the new land, and has made a great success of farming and stock raising in this locality. As befitting one whose faith in the future prosperity of the county and of the state is an abiding one, Mr. Anderson has from the early stage of his residence here invested heavily in land, and today many hundreds of acres of the finest acreage in the county are owned by him. He is still active in the management of his affairs and spends his time between his different ranches and his residence in Arcata.

Mr. Anderson was born in Bornholm, Denmark, on one of the islands in the Baltic Sea, May 1, 1846. His father was Anders W. Anderson, also a native of Denmark, born in 1801, and died in 1870. He followed the occupation of farming for the greater part of his life and was very successful. The

mother was Caroline Anderson, born in Denmark in 1810 and died in 1890. She was married to Mr. Anderson in 1840, and of this union six children were born.

The boyhood days of Mr. Anderson were spent on his father's farm, where he assisted with the regular work. He attended school, such as was afforded at that time in Denmark and received such other advantages as the time and country afforded. He remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen, and during the next three years served in local militia. At the expiration of this period he determined to come to America and seek his fortune in the new land, where the tales of wonderful opportunities gave such splendid impulse to ambition and youth. Accordingly he made the journey, and arrived in New York, April 29, 1867. In Warren county, Pennsylvania, he secured employment on a farm, where he remained for some time, also working for a time in a tannery in the same county.

Tales of the still greater opportunities offered in the rich farming districts of the far west continued to lure the young man, and he early determined to hoard his earnings, and as soon as they were sufficient to make the trip to California, hoping there to find the real "promised land." Accordingly, in 1869 he left Pennsylvania, making the journey to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving in San Francisco in February of that year. From San Francisco he went to Stockton, where he found employment with the Central Pacific Railroad, then under construction. In the summer of the same year he was employed on a steamboat operating from Stockton to Fresno, on the upper San Joaquin river, and while working here contracted malarial fever, which necessitated a change of climate. As a result Mr. Anderson went to Sonoma county, where he secured work on a farm. In the winter he came to Humboldt county and went to work for Lawrence Ford, making stave bolts, remaining with him but a few months. Later he contracted for the building of a canal from the slough up to the land-head of the tide water, where Creamery No. 1 now stands. After the completion of this task he went to work for H. S. Daniels (who at that time owned the ranch where R. W. Bull lives now) and remained with him for two years, being engaged in general farming. Mr. Daniels also owned a mountain ranch known as Angels Ranch, and after a time Mr. Anderson bought a half interest in this property and they engaged in farming and stock-raising in partnership. Soon after this arrangement Mr. Daniels sold his interests to J. Carlson; and in 1881, two years after the first purchase of the ranch, Mr. Anderson bought out the interest of Mr. Carlson and became the sole owner of the property. The ranch consists of farming and range land about three miles above Korb. At this time it contained between seven hundred and eight hundred acres, and Mr. Anderson engaged in stock-raising and general farming. From time to time he has purchased adjoining acreage and today Angels Ranch comprises about twenty-five hundred acres and is known throughout the county as one of its best ranches. In his enterprises there Mr. Anderson has been especially successful.

When his children were of an age to attend school Mr. Anderson purchased a ranch near Blue Lake and removed there with his family as Angels Ranch was too far from the town for the children to receive the proper advantages of school, with the then conditions of travel. Later, when they had completed the grammar school course, he purchased a twenty-acre place

with large residence in Arcata, and removed his family there that the children might have the advantages of high school. Here he engaged in dairying for many years.

Mr. Anderson has always been interested in the purchasing and improving of acreage, and at the present time owns several valuable properties in the county. Among these the best known are Angels Ranch, which is operated under his own management; an apple orchard at Blue Lake, which is one of the best in the county; and the home property at Arcata. All of these have been greatly improved and developed since their purchase by their present owner and are today a credit to the county. Recently Mr. Anderson sold ten acres of his home place, sub-dividing it, and disposing of it as residence lots, it being known as the Anderson Subdivision. There is also a valuable ranch in Vallejo which he has owned for several years. Angels Ranch is devoted to raising sheep and Angora goats and general farming, raising full-blooded and graded Southdown and Shropshire sheep and Mohair Angora goats.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson took place in Arcata, Humboldt county, June 14, 1879, uniting him with Miss Emma Anderson, a native of Skaane, Sweden, born September 29, 1859. She came to the United States alone when she was yet a young girl, coming directly to Humboldt county, where she has since resided. Her parents, Christian and Hanna Anderson, came to California six years later and are well known residents of Humboldt county, making their home in Blue Lake. Mrs. Anderson has borne her husband nine children, eight of whom are living. They are: Mary Caroline, Mrs. Oliver Brown, of Blue Lake; Martha Elizabeth, Mrs. John Dinsmore, of Bridgeville; Hazel Hellen, Mrs. Lem Yokum, of Arcata; Edith Christina, Mrs. George Minor, of Glendale; Harry C., assisting in operation of the home farm; James Paul, attending University of California; George C., attending high school, Arcata; and Wilford, attending the grammar school.

Mr. Anderson attributes his success in no small degree to the able assistance and counsel of his faithful wife and helpmate, who has ever been ready and willing to share her part of the mutual trials and burdens.

Aside from his prominence in a business way, Mr. Anderson is one of the best known and most influential men in the community where he lives. He has taken time from his busy life to take an active part in all local questions that tend to the upbuilding and general betterment of the community and is always to be found on the side of progress and social uplift. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, and he is a progressive in the truest sense of the word. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, being made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M.; he is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 79, R. A. M., Eureka, and of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, as well as the Knights of Pythias, and with his wife and daughters is a member of Arcata Chapter, O. E. S. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were raised in the Lutheran church, to which faith they still adhere.

Mr. Anderson is still active in business, and is enjoying the busy life as well as when he was not so prosperous. His success and attendant wealth have not been won without his having experienced many hardships and enduring many years of bitter toil. His present position in the community is, however, not accorded him because of his wealth, but because of his reputa-

tion for honesty and fair dealing with his fellowmen, and his splendid qualities of heart and mind.

GEORGE C. LINDLEY.—One of the large stock and fruit ranches in the Upper Mattole valley of Humboldt county is that of George C. Lindley, who has lived there since he was a boy of about sixteen years, when he began to work for the late owner, George Hindley. He now rents the property from the Hindley estate, and though there is considerable responsibility involved in the management and unlimited hard work in the cultivation of the place, his long experience qualifies him for the one and his unusual physical strength for the other.

Mr. Lindley is a son of Oscar Lindley, a well known old settler in the Mattole valley, who had a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, George being the sixth in the order of birth. He was born December 9, 1882, on Green Ridge, Rainbow, and after receiving common school advantages began to work out by the month. His only employer was the late George Hindley, for whom he began work some sixteen years ago, and whose daughter Verna he married in 1906. Mr. Lindley was associated with his father-in-law in the operation of the ranch for so many years that his work has had a definite share in its successful development, for Mr. Hindley relied upon him implicitly, and never hesitated to trust anything to him. His broad shoulders and exceptional strength, combined with intelligence in directing his labors, and his executive ability, made him a most capable helper, and he cooperated with Mr. Hindley and his family to their mutual advantage in the improvement of the ranch. It consists of two thousand, three hundred sixty acres in the Upper Mattole region, about seventeen miles south of Petrolia, and the stock on the place usually consists of about one hundred seventy-five high-grade Herefords and Durhams and one hundred thirty Poland-China hogs. Forty acres of the place are in fruit bearing orchards of apples, prunes, peaches and walnuts. Mr. Lindley runs the property alone for about four months of the year, having help only during the months when the work "bunches" so as to make it impossible for one person to handle all the details successfully. He is a man of commendable character, not only because of his industry, but also on account of his integrity and his progressive disposition. At present he is serving as school trustee in the Honey Dew district. For the last nine years he has been road overseer for the Upper Mattole section of the First district. Politically he is associated with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., and Ferndale Parlor No. 93, N. S. G. W.

In 1906 Mr. Lindley married Miss Verna Hindley, and they have two children, Margaret and Elwyn. Mrs. Lindley was born in Upper Mattole and has inherited the practical common sense for which her family is so well known and is a woman of admirable character, a congenial helpmate much beloved and appreciated by her family and neighbors. She and her husband are members of the Episcopal Church.

George Hindley, Mrs. Lindley's father, died March 10, 1914, after an active and successful career in the Upper Mattole valley. The acquirement and development of the highly improved estate which he left was practically his life work, and he was ably assisted by his wife, Margaret (Holman), and their large family, as well as by his son-in-law, all working together to bring the place to its present high state of development. Mr. Hindley was one of

the most highly regarded men in his locality, and he gave his fellow citizens able service as supervisor of District No. 1, of Humboldt county. Able, public-spirited and hospitable, he became one of the most popular men in his neighborhood, and the spirit of thrift and good management which characterized all his business undertakings seems to have settled permanently on the place which was his home for so many years.

LOUIS P. ROSSIER, M. D.—Descending from sturdy old French Huguenot ancestry, and himself a native of Switzerland, Dr. Louis P. Rossier has brought with him to California all the sterling qualities of heart and mind, and all the gentle kindness of heart and consideration for the welfare and rights of others which his ancestry and nativity stand for. In his practice at Garberville, Humboldt county, he is called upon to display all the varied graces that are demanded of the family physician, and especially of the family physician in the rural community, and this calls continually into play all that is best and truest and kindest in his nature; and it is an acknowledged fact among his patients, that he has never yet failed them in their hour of need, whether they have been in need of physics or sympathy, a porous plaster or kindly advice.

Dr. Rossier was born in Switzerland, April 11, 1852, the son of John and Louise (Mayor) Rossier, both natives of Switzerland. His mother died in Canada at the early age of thirty-four years, and his father died in Boston, Mass., at the age of sixty-three. His parents left Switzerland when Louis P. was a child of two and a half years, coming to Canada, and locating about fifteen miles from Montreal, where the father, who was a teacher, was engaged to teach the French language in a young ladies' seminary. Later he taught in a boys' academy or high school, and in a mission boarding school about thirty miles southwest of Montreal, on the Richelieu river. Sometime after the death of his first wife the elder Rossier went down to Boston and became a preacher in the Free Will Baptist church. There were five children by the first wife, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They are: Henry Daniel, residing at Canandaigua, N. Y.; Louis P., respected citizen of Garberville; Clara, Mrs. Evans, residing at Fitchburg, Mass.; Samuel, residing at Newport, Vt.; and Emil, residing at Coventry, Vt. The father was married a second time, and of this second union were born eight children.

When Dr. Rossier was fifteen years of age he went to Vermont from his home in Canada and secured employment on a farm. He did not at that time speak a word of English and his employer did not speak a word of French, but the boy was quick and willing and the association proved satisfactory, and he remained here until he was twenty years of age. Then he fell ill with an affliction of the heart and returned to his home in Canada and again entered the school where his father taught, becoming both a student and a tutor in French. He pursued his studies along the line of the sciences and English, becoming proficient in both.

It was not until he was twenty-five years of age that Dr. Rossier determined to take up the study of medicine. From the age of twenty-two until he was twenty-five he had worked as a carpenter and millwright at Montgomery, Vt., and it chanced that his employer was a physician, one Dr. Wilbur. The young man became interested and commenced to read and study with the older man as his preceptor and teacher and later he entered the



Louis P. Rossier M.D.

University of Vermont, at Burlington, graduating June 28, 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his practice at once at Irasburg, Vt., later moving to Morgan's Corners, in the same state, and still later to Island Pond, where he was located from 1881 to 1889.

It was in 1889 that Dr. Rossier came to California. In 1894 he located in Garberville, and ever since that time has been a resident of this locality, save for a period of nine months, during 1909, when he was in Stanislaus county.

The field in which Dr. Rossier has found his work for the past twenty years is a large one, and the scope over which he keeps watch and ward is extensive. He has been seriously hampered in that he has no hospital accommodations near at hand, and all serious surgical cases have to be sent to Eureka, where there are splendid hospitals, and where he works in co-operation with the finest physicians and surgeons in the city. The doctor inspires confidence in all his patients, men, women and children. In keeping with his Huguenot ancestry he is kind hearted and considerate with all mankind, but somewhat radical when it comes to matters of principle involving questions of right and wrong, standing firmly for what he considers right and holding himself unflinchingly to the standards which he advocates.

Men in the medical profession who spend their lives on the frontier and very sparsely settled mountain districts never receive the appreciation that is due them for the self-sacrifice they show to the sick and needy, often spending days and nights in a buggy or saddle, climbing the mountain roads and trails to reach a patient in time to alleviate pain and suffering, by bringing into use his years of study and experience, when he might use that same knowledge in the larger cities without entailing the discomforts and hardships of frontier life. Too much credit cannot be given Dr. Rossier for his unselfish devotion to his duty and his profession.

PETER PARTON.—Many of the early settlers in Humboldt county came west to work in the lumbering industry, attracted not so much by the prospect of high wages as by the climatic conditions prevailing in California. The work in the woods in the Lake states and in Eastern Canada is made doubly hard and perilous by reason of the rigorous winters; and the idea of being able to escape these unpleasant and terrible conditions was a pleasing one, even to young and vigorous lumbermen. Among this class of pioneer settlers may be named Peter Parton, for, although at this time he is a farmer, when he first came to California, many years ago, he was a lumberman, and up to that time practically his entire life had been spent in the woods. He had been employed in Canada and around the Great Lakes, and had endured all the hardships of the long cold winters in the lumber camps, and felt that it would be indeed worth while to make an effort to locate where this might be avoided.

Mr. Parton is a native of Canada, having been born at Toronto in 1868. His early life was spent in that city, where he attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age. Conditions in the home were such that at that time he was obliged to start out for himself, and his first employment was in the woods, where he worked for H. B. Rathburn, about one hundred miles east of Toronto. He remained there but a short time, and then came to Saginaw, Mich., where he was again employed in the lumber camps.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Parton left the east for California, coming directly

to Humboldt county, where he had two brothers living; it being through their letters that he was induced to come west. He soon secured a position with Flannigan & Brosnam Lumber Company, working in the woods and remaining with them for almost a year. Later he was with Bill Crowley on the Freshwater river, and still later with Frank Graham at Riverside, both of these men being pioneer lumbermen and well known throughout the county. He was variously employed in the work of the lumber camps until his marriage.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Parton determined to give up the life of the woods, and naturally turned to farming. He purchased what is now his home place of forty acres from the Mary Mahoney estate. At the time of purchase but twenty acres of the farm were improved and under cultivation, and since that time Mr. Parton has cleared and improved the remaining twenty acres. The first year he was on the place he made a specialty of raising peas, but the following year he took up dairying on a small scale, and has since then been constantly interested in that line of farming. He now owns a herd of thirty milch cows, mostly Jerseys and Holsteins, all graded stock. He is interested in the United Creamery at Arcata and has held the position of director for the past nine years.

Aside from his position as a prosperous farmer and business man, Mr. Parton has become widely known through his political activities in his district. He is a Democrat and has been closely associated with the affairs of his party for many years past. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus and with his family is a member of the Catholic church in Arcata.

The marriage of Mr. Parton and Miss Nellie Mahoney took place at Arcata, July 3, 1892. She was born on the ranch where they now live and is the daughter of Michael and Mary (Judge) Mahoney, who were pioneer settlers of California, and were married in San Jose. Her father was an educator, but did not follow it for any length of time, but turned his attention to farming. In about 1868 they located in Humboldt county and purchased the ranch about a mile northwest of Alliance, where they reared their children and spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Parton have ten children: Joseph Albert, attending Eureka business college; Eugene, attending the Humboldt State Normal; George, Herman, Emile, Clara Cecelia, James, Valentine, Donald and Mary Grace. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parton are public spirited and enterprising and are ever ready to help those who have been less fortunate.

HUGH L. CAVE.—Retrospection plays a great part in our later years in proportion as the conditions in the present are different from those of the past, and one needs to use very little imagination to picture Mr. Cave sitting before the fire in the cool evenings, again visioning the events of his earlier life and, unconscious of the passing of time, once more traveling the path of the pioneers, seeing only in the embers the days gone by. He sees the prairie schooner hauled by oxen, and again lives through the awful encounters with the Indians that attended every overland journey to California in the fifties. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, November 8, 1837, and is the son of Richard and Colma B. (Williams) Cave, who were early pioneers of that county. Richard Cave was born in Kentucky, July 30, 1799, and was married in Boone county, Missouri, to Colma Williams, September

28, 1820. Here he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed the greater part of his life. In 1836 he moved to Iowa and there built the first steamboat ever navigated on the Des Moines river, the section of land on which he lived having been purchased a short time before from Black Hawk, the chief of the tribe of that name. In 1840 the steamboat was built in partnership with another man and together they owned and operated the boat between their place and St. Louis. The partner then decided the boat needed a coat of paint so he started down the river but never returned, having sold the boat and decamped with the money. This was a great blow to Mr. Cave, and he again engaged as a millwright and followed this trade until 1850, when he started for California, crossing the plains in a prairie schooner and bravely facing the dangers he knew were sure to follow. He safely reached the land of promise and located on the Yuba river, where he engaged in mining for two years, but gave it up to return to Iowa in the spring of 1852. He engaged passage on a steamer by way of the Isthmus to New Orleans, and up the Mississippi to the old home in Iowa. The lure of California was too strong for him and in the fall of the same year he again returned, this time locating at Sacramento, where he engaged in house-moving. At this time the high floods of the Sacramento river were raging and he found plenty of employment to keep him busy for a year or more. In the summer of 1853 he moved to Salmon River, Siskiyou county, where he established the first swinging derrick ever used on the river. A water wheel was first built in the stream and this was the power used to swing the derrick. He remained here only a short time, next building a sawmill on the north side of the Klamath river, then organizing a dredging company, and building the first irrigation system used in the county. He also engaged in mining but did not follow this long. In May, 1859, he sold his many interests in the Klamath valley and moved to Shasta county. Here he purchased a drove of cattle and, leaving them here, was returning to his mine when he was suddenly killed by a highwayman on the summit of Salmon Mountain. His family expected him to return in a short time, so hearing nothing from him for two weeks, searching parties were formed, and to the son, Hugh, fell the shock of finding his father's body, on the trail over the mountain, July 30, 1859. Deeply grieved over the tragedy, he returned home to break the news as gently as possible to those waiting for them both. His brother, Josiah, then went to Iowa and, in 1860, returned to California, bringing with him his mother and sisters. They arrived in Arcata, July 1, and there it was that the new home was established.

In 1858 Hugh Cave left his home in Iowa, starting with a party by the southern route over the plains for California, journeying through Kansas and New Mexico via Las Vegas and Albuquerque. Continuing on their way to the new El Dorado, they arrived at Needles in September, 1858, and here encountered a large band of hostile Indians who gave battle. A large number of the party were killed, the surviving few returning to Albuquerque, where the party disbanded. Mr. Cave was fortunate enough to escape death at the hands of the Indians, however, and he formed a new company, this time going by way of Tucson, Arizona, and from there to Yuma, arriving in Los Angeles in 1859. They still continued their journey up the coast and reached Sacramento, May 18, 1859, having been on the way one year, lacking ten days. In Sacramento he purchased a pack-mule and started for the mines

to find his father, who was then employed in the mines, far from all civilization. After his father's death he drove the large herd of cattle left in Shasta valley by his father to the Three Cabin ranch in Humboldt county, arriving there December 1, 1859. Here he remained and engaged in stock-raising until 1861, but, the Indians becoming very hostile, he was forced to abandon the ranch and all the cattle and flee for safety to Arcata, where he remained during 1862-3, the period of the Indian wars. He then returned to Three Cabin ranch and there, of his fine herd of two hundred cattle, only sixty-six were left. During the time he was forced to leave his ranch to the mercy of the Indians he had engaged in logging and had also driven a team for Isaac Minor, hauling logs from the camps in the woods to the mills. He was so disheartened over the loss of his cattle that he determined to sell the remaining few and forever forsake stock-raising. In 1864 he started with a pack train for Idaho to engage in mining but, not finding conditions satisfactory, he once more returned to Humboldt county by way of San Francisco. In 1865 he rented a tract of land and engaged in farming for ten years but in 1875 he gave this up to enter the livery business. This venture was anything but a success as he lost the sum of \$2,500, so he again returned to farming, following this until 1880, when he married and went to Walla Walla, Wash. Here he engaged in the raising of grain in the valley until 1895. This, too, proved to be a failure, so on they moved to Rio Grande, Colo., but they decided that conditions were only to their liking in California, so Arcata saw them once more in January, 1897. Here he again engaged in dairying, but selling his interests in 1901, he entered the teaming and hauling business in and around Arcata, retiring to a justly earned rest in 1910. In 1913 he revisited the old home he had left fifty-five years before, but indeed the surroundings had changed. The old home did not look natural, but while there he found an old mill-stone that had been left by his father seventy-five years ago. He published a challenge in the local newspapers as being the oldest living white man born in the vicinity, and found only one man, who was two years older than himself. After this visit to the old home he returned to Arcata. He was united in marriage November 16, 1867, with Anna Jane Morton, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., the daughter of William Morton, who, when she was three years old, started on the journey to California, locating in Trinidad and later removing to Elk Camp on Bald Hill. Here Mr. Morton owned a stock ranch and also became the proprietor of a hotel for travelers in the vicinity, but in 1862 was forced to seek shelter with many others in Arcata from the marauding bands of hostile Indians. Here in Arcata Mrs. Morton died, and after her death he took up a claim at Scottsville on Mad river, on which he lived until the year 1875, when he sold his interests there and returned to Illinois, where he passed away. Of the marriage of Hugh L. and Anna Jane (Morton) Cave there are six children: Colma Brent, married to Frank E. Sapp, of Arcata; Alfred Henry, marine engineer in the employ of the North Pacific Steamship Company; Rose Melvina, married to Henry D. Abrams, who is engaged in farming in New Mexico; Hugh William, a conductor for the past ten years in the employ of the N. W. P. Ry.; Richard Walter, also a conductor for seven years on the N. W. P. Ry., and Victor Morton Cave, engineer on the coast division of the Southern Pacific Railway out of San Francisco.

Mr. Cave is the only living member of his father's family and his mem-



C. A. Roberts.

ories may well be envied by the people who have only lived in the present prosaic generation. He now devotes his time to the writing of special articles for the newspapers and is a man who has a large circle of friends and is a most entertaining and thrilling relater of the adventures in the exciting days of early California. He has long since retired from any active labor, but has always enjoyed the best of health even though his early years were full of grim hardships. He has witnessed the many changes that have taken place in the county and has watched its growth from an undeveloped section overrun with Indians to its present busy, commercial activities. He is indeed a true pioneer and Humboldt county is justly proud to number him among her citizens.

CHARLES A. ROBERTS.—The first shipment of stock made by boat from a Humboldt county port to San Francisco was sent down in 1894, during the great midwinter fair, and the shippers were Charles A. Roberts and Robert W. Roberts, the former the late proprietor of the butcher shop at Petrolia, farmer, stock-raiser and cattle-shipper—one of the most enterprising business men of the region about Petrolia. Not only was he one of the best known stockmen of Humboldt county, but was also well known in stockyard circles at San Francisco, his large transactions and honorable dealings having brought him into familiar acquaintance and excellent repute with some of the leading figures in the business on the Pacific coast. Mr. Roberts was of pioneer parentage, being a son of the late William Roberts, who undoubtedly inherited his taste for frontier life, his parents having been early settlers in Iowa. William Roberts was only a boy when his father died in that state, but his mother lived to be over ninety-one years of age, and paid him a visit after he had settled in the Mattole valley.

William Roberts was born in Iowa, and first came out to California shortly after the gold discoveries. He crossed the plains the second time in 1851, in the train of T. M. Brown (afterward sheriff of Humboldt county), and during the rest of his life made his home in Humboldt county. Soon after his marriage he moved out onto the Coosky range, which was then occupied by the Indians, and engaged in the stock business, being one of the earliest in that line in the county. He and Theo Aldrich ran cattle on that range for several years, and the tract of fourteen hundred acres nine miles south of Petrolia, which is still owned by the Roberts family, was always referred to as the Aldrich & Roberts ranch. William Roberts prospered, and was active to the close of his life, dying at the age of seventy-six years. The old homestead, a tract of one hundred fifty-five acres, had been sold, but was repurchased by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts.

At Eureka, Humboldt county, William Roberts married Miss Elizabeth Lambert, then only a young girl of about sixteen, who had crossed the plains in the same train as himself in 1851. She survives him, and is now the wife of T. J. Frost, of Eureka. To her marriage with Mr. Roberts were born seven children, two of whom died in youth, and Stella passed away at the age of twenty-eight years; she was the wife of James Kingston, well known in shipping circles in Eureka, and left one daughter, Ruth. Charles A. met his death in the sinking of the Hanalei. The three survivors are: Belle, now the wife of George Foster, of Petrolia; Sarah, wife of Otis Ellingwood, living in Washington; and Robert, of Ferndale, where he is engaged in the furniture and upholstering business.

Charles A. Roberts was born August 2, 1863, in the Mattole valley, where he grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the local public schools. All his mature life he was a devoted business man, and also a large stock grower and dealer, having the old Roberts homestead where he lived, two miles south of Petrolia, also leasing the Coosky ranch (the Aldrich & Roberts ranch) in the Coosky range south of Petrolia, where he raised large numbers of cattle, being associated in the latter ranch with his brother Robert. Besides supplying his own shop at Petrolia with wholesome and choice fresh meat he had stock for valuable shipments, sending stock by steamship to San Francisco from Port Kenyon and Eureka. As previously noted, he made his first shipment in 1894 in company with Robert W. Roberts, a boatload of cows sent down for their patrons on commission. The venture proved profitable, and Charles A. Roberts afterward continued in this line, in which he was considered one of the most reliable authorities in the business in Humboldt county, as well as an excellent judge of beef cattle. He shipped stock on all the following boats: "Hattie Gage," from Port Kenyon; "Argo," Eureka; "Norfolk," Eureka; "Alice Blanchard," Fields Landing; "Newport," Port Kenyon; "Bonita," Eureka; "Weeot," Port Kenyon; "Pomona," Eureka; "Willamette Valley," Eureka; "Chilcat," Port Kenyon; "Eureka," Eureka; "New Humboldt," Eureka. The shipments ranged in size from eighty to one hundred eighty-five head. From a boy he helped his father and learned to ride the range and when a lad assisted in driving cattle down the coast.

It was in 1892 that Mr. Roberts first opened a meat market at Petrolia, and though he did not continue the business steadily, since he was in it several times, for the last six years of his life he followed it without interruption. His common sense and good judgment were so well known as to need no comment. Though his father's large interests and possessions gave him great opportunities for acquiring experience in his early life he showed himself worthy of the excellent start that training proved to be, and his capability in the management of his various undertakings formed the basis of his continued success.

In Eureka June 15, 1896, Mr. Roberts married Miss Harriet S. Aldrich, daughter of William and Mary Belle (Whitson) Aldrich, the former a native of Delaware county, Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania; they were married at Tipton, Iowa. Mr. Aldrich first came to California across the plains in 1849 when a young man. He was successful in his undertakings and after accumulating considerable means he returned to Iowa, where he married. He and his wife were proprietors of the Aldrich House in Tipton, and later he purchased a farm near there and engaged in farming and as a breeder of fine cattle and standard horses, afterwards also engaging in the banking business. He finally retired from business and spent his winters in California. On his last return trip he was stricken with apoplexy and died at Barstow, Cal., March 23, 1904, aged seventy-seven years. His wife died in Iowa, January 23, 1906. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich two died in infancy, the other eleven reaching maturity and nine still survive. Mrs. Roberts, the seventh in the family, was born at Tipton, Iowa, and was a graduate of Tipton high school; after teaching a short time she took up bookkeeping and held that position in a bank in Tipton; in 1894 she came to visit her uncle, Theodore Aldrich, in Mattole; she liked the country and decided to

remain and in 1896 was married. She became the mother of three children, Donald Aldrich, Harry Lambert (deceased) and Lloyd William.

There never was a bereavement that caused such general sorrow and deep sympathy in the community as the death of Charles A. Roberts and his son Harry and there was general sorrowing in all the homes where he was known. Mr. Roberts was liberal to a fault and often neglected his own business affairs to help others and do a good deed to those who were needy. He was a good husband and father and also a kind neighbor. His benignant and generous character endeared him to a wide circle who appreciated the good he accomplished in his own unselfish life and for his upright and honest methods of doing business. He is held in loving memory all over the county where his entire life was spent. Mr. Roberts and his son Harry L. took passage on the ill-fated Hanalei Sunday morning, November 22, 1914, which struck the rocks at Ducksbury Reef off the Marin shore on November 23 and went to pieces on the 24th at 3 A. M. The drowned bodies of the father and son were recovered and brought to Petrolia, where they were buried on Sunday, November 29th. Mr. Roberts was clerk of the school board of Petrolia district at the time of his death. Since his death his widow has continued the affairs of her husband, i. e., farming and cattle raising.

ANDREAS E. PETERSEN.—Descended from an ancient Danish family whose genealogy is traceable back through many generations of splendid men and women who exhibited the tendencies and characteristics representative of those fair minded, firm and indomitable people who laid the foundation for the Anglo-Saxon civilization, Andreas E. Petersen is himself a man of splendid character and attainments. He and his father were well-to-do farmers in Schleswig, but smarting under stringent German domination, he sold his holdings and came to America with his wife and family, almost immediately locating in Humboldt county, where together they have formed a very valuable and desirable addition to the community. Mr. Petersen is decidedly independent and liberal in politics and religion, with most pronounced humanitarian views and sentiments. His wife is a delightful hostess, kindly and hospitable, whom it is a delight to know. Their home is two miles east of Ferndale, where they have a fine dairy farm which has been their home for many years. They are well-to-do and generous, believing in progress, education and right living along broad lines.

Mr. Petersen was born at Kreis Aabenraa, in Schleswig, Denmark (now a part of Germany), February 21, 1847. He received his education in the Danish language, and was reared and confirmed in the Lutheran church. His father, Peter Petersen, was a dairy farmer, owning a large farm which he conducted with great profit; the mother was Johanna Cathrina Petersen; both parents living and dying in Denmark. There were in their family six children, of which the present honored citizen of Ferndale was the eldest born. The others were: Botilla, single, and residing at Schleswig; Peter Jespersen, residing in Ferndale, and now retired from active business; Lawrence P., a dairy farmer near Arcata; Theodore, a dairy farmer near Santa Barbara, Cal.; and Anna Cathrina, deceased, who was married and lived in Schleswig, where she died, leaving her husband, Andrias Bronson, with seven children.

The marriage of Mr. Petersen took place in Schleswig, March 29, 1873, uniting him with Miss Maria Cecelia Eskildsen, of that place. Of this union

have been born six children, all natives of Schleswig. They are: Peter, married to Miss Sophia Quist, and engaged in dairy farming at Centerville; Hans E., dairy farmer at Suisun, Cal., and married to Miss Marie Everson; P. Nicolai, a dairy farmer at Grizzly Bluff, and married to Miss Johanna Linnemann; Johannes E., who is conducting his father's farm; Hanna C., the wife of Niss C. Eskildsen, residing at Centerville; and Caroline C., the wife of Prof. Hans C. Christensen, of the Arcata High School.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Petersen came to California and located in Humboldt county, purchasing a tract of only partially improved land about two miles east of Ferndale and one mile from Waddington, consisting of seventy acres. This he has cleared and improved, and today has one of the attractive dairy farms of the district. Originally it was largely swamp land, but this has been drained and brought under a high state of cultivation and pasturage. In the old country Mr. Petersen was the owner of a fine, large dairy farm, but felt that it would be preferable to start anew in a new land rather than longer endure the despised foreign rule, and so disposed of his interests and made the long journey to California, which he has never regretted. Since coming to Humboldt county he has taken an active interest in all the public affairs of the community, and is generally appreciated as a citizen of the highest type. He has always been especially interested in dairying and has done much for the development and prosperity of this great industry. He promoted the Capital creamery and was one of the stockholders in that enterprise. He has also taken a great interest in fraternal circles and is one of the important factors of the Danish Brotherhood, being secretary of that order, and being one of the organizers of the Danish Sisterhood in Ferndale. He is also a member of the Ferndale Lodge, Fraternal Brotherhood. In his political views Mr. Petersen is a Republican, although he is at all times above any party, giving his support and cooperation rather to the principles and the men who represent those things which make for the common welfare.

EMORY A. BRIGHTMAN.—A native of the Golden West and descended, on both his father's and his mother's side, from early California pioneers, while his father's ancestry is directly traceable to those pioneers of an earlier day, the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, Emory A. Brightman is a true son of his forebears, and has inherited the sterling worth of the men who carved their future in untried ways. He himself began the fight of life when he was but fourteen years of age, at that time going to work on the neighboring farms, and at eighteen he was aiding in the support of his father and family, his mother having died at that time and his father being in ill health. Since that time he has forged steadily ahead, always dependent upon his own efforts, meeting the difficulties in his path squarely and fearlessly, and in the end vanquishing them. He is now the junior member of the firm of Goff & Brightman, proprietors of the Ferndale Meatmarket, with their place of business on Main street, Ferndale. Mr. Brightman has been in this business for some five or six years, and has met with the greatest success. Previous to his taking over the enterprise with Mr. Goff he was in the employ of the former owner, and so was familiar with the details of the business and also with the local conditions of the trade. He is the outside man of the firm and is an exceptionally hard worker, being always in evidence when there is aught that concerns his business interests to claim attention.

Mr. Brightman was born in the Yosemite valley, Mariposa county, Cal.,

August 29, 1883, his parents being now both deceased. His father, Frederick Augustus Brightman, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Fall River. His ancestors came over with the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth, and many of the descendants are still to be found in the vicinity. His mother was Mary Duff, born at Washington, D. C., who came to California with her parents when she was a child, and met and married Mr. Brightman in Mariposa county, where the latter was engaged in driving a stage and teaming. He also drove a stage into the Yosemite valley in the early days. In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Brightman (Sr.) came to Humboldt county, and engaged in farming and dairying. They were the parents of four children, of whom the present respected citizen of Ferndale is the eldest. Other members were: Frederick Wade, now a teamster in Ferndale; Adelle, the wife of Frank Kelley, and Esther, both residing at Independence, Ore.

Reared on a farm, young Emory Brightman learned at an early age to assume his share of the farm duties, and began milking cows at the tender age of six years. He attended school for a time, but from fourteen years of age he worked whenever he could secure employment on the neighboring farms, and at the age of eighteen he began to assist with the support of the family. His marriage occurred in Eureka, October 13, 1906, when he was twenty-three, uniting him with Miss Bessie E. McHenry, a native of Iowa, born at Woodbine, that state. She came to Humboldt county with her parents when she was but five years of age and has since that time made her home here. Her father, Henry McHenry, died before the family came to California, and her mother, who was in maidenhood Clara Moss, married again to Louis Hansen, and now resides at Pepperwood, where Mrs. Brightman spent her girlhood and received her education. She has one full brother, Arthur McHenry, residing in Eureka, and nine half brothers and sisters. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brightman were engaged on a stock ranch at Grizzly Bluff for several years, and then came to Ferndale, where Mr. Brightman entered the employment of Joe Russ in the Ferndale Meat Market. Also in the employ of Mr. Russ at the same time was Joseph Goff, and in 1909 these enterprising young men bought out the then owner and have since conducted the business under the firm name of Goff & Brightman. They have a first-class establishment in every way, modern and sanitary, after the latest approved ideas, and are doing a splendid business. They have their own slaughter house and take especial care in selecting their animals for slaughter, thus securing only the highest grade of meats. They carry a complete line of fresh, dried and pickled meats, bacon, eggs, butter, vegetables, etc., and their facilities for the care and handling of these products are of the very best. They also give the most courteous treatment to all customers, and in consequence their business is not only prospering, but is rapidly growing in scope and value.

Quite apart from his popularity as a business man, Mr. Brightman occupies a very influential place in the general affairs of the city, being well and favorably known in social and fraternal circles. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., and is past grand. Mrs. Brightman is also active in the affairs of the Rebekahs, and is serving as noble grand, taking an interest in all their activities, and her influence has done much toward the upbuilding of the order. She is a member of the Methodist church, and takes a great in-

terest in the activities of this denomination, of which she is a regular attendant. In their home life Mr. and Mrs. Brightman are especially happy. They are the parents of four children: Vernon, Lloyd, Mary and Leland.

HANS C. CHRISTENSEN.—The descendant of an excellent old Danish family, Hans C. Christensen bears all the marks of his distinguished ancestry in his face and figure, being a splendid type of the ancient Norseman of fable and song. His splendid physique led to his selection for service in the Danish Cavalry, where men of the greatest muscular development and activity are in great demand, and where he won much distinction. He is today one of Ferndale's most active, popular and successful business men, and possesses a host of friends. His customers always receive a square deal, and also the most courteous of treatment. He started as a penniless boy in Humboldt county almost thirty-five years ago, and by the excellent efforts that he put forth has climbed slowly and surely upward to the top of the ladder. He is now vice-president and manager of the Kausen-Williams Hardware Company, in Ferndale, and one of the heaviest stockholders of this prosperous concern.

Mr. Christensen is a native of Denmark, having been born on the Island of Fyen, June 16, 1864. His father, Christian Christensen, was a hotel-keeper at Odense, the capital of the island, and there the son passed his childhood. His mother, Mary Christensen, died when Hans was a mere babe, he being the only child of this marriage. The father married again shortly and ten children were the issue of this second marriage. The father and step-mother are both living in Denmark at present, having retired from active life. The young Hans was reared by his step-mother, and received a grammar-school education, pursuing his studies until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to work among his mother's people, being employed by his mother's sister. The opportunities of the Western World appealed to him, however, and in 1882, when he was but eighteen, he came to America. He came at once to San Francisco, and from there went to Eureka, and later to Ferndale, which has been the center of his operations ever since. On his arrival in Ferndale he found himself quite without money and was forced to accept any employment that offered. Consequently he went to work on a farm for \$15 per month, and from that small start worked himself up until he was receiving the highest wages paid for farm and dairy work. In 1885 Mr. Christensen returned to Denmark for a visit, and while there enlisted in the Danish army as a cavalryman, serving for two years. He then returned to Ferndale in 1887, and resumed work on the various dairy farms. In the spring of 1892 he was married to Miss Johanna Christensen, the daughter of Christian Rasmussen, of Denmark, now deceased. In the fall of that same year Mr. Christensen rented the Waddington Dairy farm and for four years conducted this place with marked success. He then moved to the Keohan ranch of two hundred twenty acres, near Waddington, where he engaged in the dairy business for ten years. At the end of that time he was stricken with appendicitis and was obliged to undergo a serious surgical operation, in August, 1906. He was then forbidden by his physicians to do any more farm work, and so disposed of his farm and dairy interests and moved into Ferndale. Later in the year he purchased an interest in the Kausen-Williams Hardware Company, of which he is now vice-president and manager. He

owns one hundred twenty shares out of the three hundred that are issued, and is making a decided success of his conduct of the business. The store is large and modern and the stock is excellent, while the trade is all that could be desired, and is rapidly increasing. The firm is incorporated for \$30,000 with \$19,000 paid in, there being 300 shares at \$100 valuation each. The officers of the company are: J. C. Erickson, of Ferndale, president; Hans C. Christensen, vice-president and manager; and S. B. Morrison, secretary-treasurer.

Quite apart from his business associations and his consequent popularity as a merchant, Mr. Christensen has created a place for himself in the general activities of the town that is well worth the emulation of older residents than he. He is a prominent member of the Danish Lutheran church, of Ferndale, and was a member of the building committee which erected the new church edifice. He is also well known in fraternal circles, being an influential Mason of Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., of which he is high priest. He is intensely interested in all that pertains to the general welfare of the town and community, but has steadily declined to accept any public office, preferring rather to render his service as a private citizen. His support is always forthcoming for all movements for progress and municipal improvements and upbuilding along permanent lines.

In his home life Mr. Christensen is very happy. His fine family of six children have all grown to manhood and womanhood and are either located in Ferndale or within easy reach thereof. They are all men and women of sterling qualities and enjoy the honor and respect of their friends and acquaintances. They are: Mary, who is a stenographer for Puter & Quinn, attorneys at law, in Eureka; Christ, who is a tinner for the firm of Kausen-Williams Hardware Company; Robert, a dairyman in the vicinity of the home town; Sophius, a clerk in the hardware store; Alfred and Elmer.

JOSEPH B. GOFF.—Although still a young man, not yet having turned the thirtieth mile-stone on his road of life, Joseph B. Goff has "made good" in his business career. For the past five or six years he has been in business for himself in the butcher and meat market business in Ferndale, where he makes his home, and is meeting with more than ordinary success. The business is conducted on a strictly business basis, the latest sanitary devices being employed for the handling of all meats, and for their care and preservation. Great care is also taken in the selection of beeves and other animals for the slaughterhouse—they maintaining their own—so that only the highest grade of meats are to be found in stock. The most conscientious consideration is always given to every customer, this being another of their "specialties."

Mr. Goff is a native of California, having been born at Petrolia, Humboldt county, December 12, 1884. His father, James H. Goff, now deceased, was one of the Petrolia pioneers of an early day, and is remembered with the greatest respect. His mother, who was Miss Mary J. Patrick in the days of her maidenhood, was also a pioneer of Humboldt county. She is still living, and makes her home at Waddington. She bore her husband six sons, of whom the present respected citizen of Ferndale is the fifth. He passed his boyhood at Petrolia and Ferndale, attending the public schools, and later taking a business course at the Sisters' College, in the latter place. He then entered the employment of the firm of Russ & Patrick in their

meat market, remaining with them for five years. Later Joe Russ bought out the interests of his partner, and conducted the business alone for a year. At the end of that time, in 1909, Mr. Goff and his present partner, Emory A. Brightman, purchased the business and have continued to conduct it under the firm name of Goff & Brightman. Their place of business is well located on Main street, and they carry a splendid line of fresh, pickled and dried meats, vegetables, lard, bacon, eggs, etc., and are doing a thriving business.

In addition to his popularity as a business man, Mr. Goff also stands exceptionally high in social, fraternal and political circles. He was elected as a member of the board of trustees for Ferndale in 1914, and is making a record that is very gratifying to his friends and supporters. It is a known fact that this small city is especially well governed and that her streets, schools, and other public institutions are well above the average city of her class. This is, of course, due to the splendid public spirit which prevails, and which has been fostered and developed by such men as Mr. Goff. He is always well to the front when matters of local importance are in the balance, and there is nothing that he considers too good for his home town. He is a member of the Ferndale lodge, Woodmen of the World, of the Eureka Elks, and also of the Ferndale Parlor, No. 93, N. S. G. W., in all of which he is an influential and a popular member.

The marriage of Mr. Goff and Miss Beatrice Stone, of Ferndale, was celebrated March 4, 1913. Mrs. Goff is, like her husband, very popular with a wide circle of friends, and is well known in social circles.

JOHN N. CHAIN, M. D.—The somewhat accidental circumstance of association with a gentleman skilled in the science of materia medica turned the thoughts of Dr. Chain to that profession in the formative period of youth and led to a course of classical and professional preparation that now places him in the list of brilliant practitioners in Humboldt county, where he is associated with the Northern California Hospital at Eureka and maintains a general practice in that city that brings him into friendly touch with all classes of people. Much of his early life was passed on the frontier and in the saddle, for although a native of Illinois he was scarcely a year old when the family removed to Nebraska, then almost beyond the boundaries of civilization. The privations of the isolated country home, the poverty of the environment, the long day's toil for the necessities of existence and the struggle to secure a common school education in a region none too blessed with schools, all this lingers in his memory of youth, but against it he places his love of animals, his delight in horseback riding and the rugged health that came from the outdoor life of the prairies. His father, Jacob M. Chain, was a native of Ohio and his mother, Amelia (Simms) Chain, of Illinois, while his birth occurred at Lewistown, Fulton county, in the latter state, August 14, 1876. After having lived on the homestead near Lincoln, Neb., from 1877 to 1895 (in the meantime, from 1893 to 1895, having studied medicine in that state), in the year last mentioned he came to California with his preceptor, Dr. Fred R. Breed, and studied under him in San Diego, where he laid the foundation of his broad professional knowledge.

Through his own efforts John N. Chain acquired the highest educational advantages. After he was graduated from the high school he matriculated in the University of California, from which, after seven years' study, he received the degrees of B. S. and M. D. in 1904. A period of practical experience



John W. Chain, M.D.,

in hospitals of Sacramento and San Francisco was followed by his location in Eureka in 1905 and after three years in the office of Dr. Rea Felt in February, 1908, he opened an office of his own in the Ellery building, where he has been located ever since. While skilled in every department of the science, perhaps his greatest reputation has been obtained in obstetrics and gynecology, but he makes somewhat of a hobby of healthful and sanitary conditions. As a physician he advocates prevention of disease. He thoroughly believes in the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Frequently he has lectured on sanitation and health, the proper observance of the laws of which he believes would greatly lessen community illness or contagious diseases. A service on the Eureka Board of Health covered four years and gave him an opportunity to publicly advocate the most stringent municipal rules in regard to sanitation. Professional societies of which he is a member are the Humboldt County, California State and American Medical Associations, while his fraternal affiliations are with Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. In 1902 he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie M. Squires, a native of Seward, Neb., and they have two sons, John and Jere.

FRANK J. BERNARDI.—One of the leading men of Eureka, and sole proprietor of the leading blacksmith shop in the city, is Frank J. Bernardi, a native of Switzerland, but for many years a loyal citizen of the United States. In 1884, when he was a lad of sixteen years, he came to Eureka, and ever since has made his home in Humboldt county, being well known in Eureka and also in Alliance, where he made his home for two years.

Mr. Bernardi was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, March 19, 1868, the son of John and Mary Bernardi, both natives of that country, the former a cabinet-maker by trade. Of his mother Mr. Bernardi remembers nothing, as she died when he was a child of but five years. He was given such advantages as the local schools afforded and when he was a lad of fourteen years came to the United States in company with a younger brother, Titus. They left Switzerland in September, 1882, and in December of that year Frank J. came to Humboldt county. During his youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his father's shop, but on arriving in California he went to work on a dairy farm near Mattole, this county, where he remained for two years, in the meantime learning the language and manners and customs of the country. After returning to Eureka in 1884 he worked in saw-mills in and near that city for a time. For several years it had been his desire to learn the blacksmith's trade, and the opportunity offering, he began an apprenticeship under J. P. Holt, under whom for one year he acquired the rudiments of the trade. Going to Marshall, Marin county, he worked at the trade for a year, then returned to Humboldt county and worked in the mills in Eureka for a time. Subsequently he was engaged in the blacksmithing business in Alliance for two years, at the end of that time returning to Eureka, where he has since made his home. May 1, 1896, he opened a blacksmith shop in Eureka and in July of the same year entered into partnership with A. S. Kerr under the firm name of Kerr & Bernardi. Under this name business was conducted for seventeen years, their establishment in the meantime becoming Eureka's leading blacksmith and wagon shop.

On January 1, 1913, Mr. Bernardi purchased the interest of his partner and has since that time been sole owner of this flourishing establishment.

The shop is located at No. 217 Third street, and occupies a two-story building, 30x110 feet, and all the latest machinery required in such an establishment has been installed. This includes a power drill for iron and steel, emery wheels, electrical portable drills for wood, iron and steel, trip hammer, tire crimping machine or setter, two forges, clipping machine, rimmers, band saws, wood boring machine, planing machine, as well as other machinery necessary for their wagon-making shop and for their automobile repair work, with electricity for the motive power. In connection there is a fully equipped and first-class paint shop. Mr. Bernardi makes a specialty of the manufacture of three types of wagons—delivery wagons, logging wagons and heavy trucks—the kinds turned out by his shop being well known and of acknowledged value in the locality. He also employs an expert horse-shoer and his work in this line is also of superior grade. He is himself in constant charge of the work, whether it be the repairing of a wrecked automobile, a broken wagon, or the manufacture of a new one, and nothing leaves the shop that is not up to standard.

The marriage of Mr. Bernardi took place in Eureka in 1896, uniting him with Miss Delma Ada Thomas, the daughter of William and Mary Thomas, pioneers of Humboldt county, where Mr. Thomas has been engaged in logging for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bernardi have many friends in their home city. Mrs. Bernardi is a member of the Christian church, and a regular attendant at its services. In fraternal circles Mr. Bernardi is especially popular. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and past chancellor of the local lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and is keenly alive to all that is for the best interests of the community, although he has never been actively interested in party affairs. He is one of the best boosters that Eureka has, and as is befitting with one who believes fully in the splendid future of the city and county, he has invested in real estate and now owns valuable property in and near Eureka.

JOSEPH MORANDA.—The population of California is indeed very cosmopolitan in its nature, many nations being represented by its citizens and among them is Mr. Moranda, a native of Switzerland, having been born near Locarno, Canton Ticino, March 19, 1864, where he received his education in the public schools of the vicinity and where he spent the earlier part of his life engaged in farming on the home place. At the age of nineteen he decided to come to America to try to better his condition, having heard good reports from his father and other returning countrymen. His father, Bartolomeo Moranda, had come to California about 1869 and was engaged in gardening near Stockton for fourteen years when he returned and resumed farming in Ticino. Hence, Joseph naturally early conceived a strong desire to see the land of gold and sunshine. On leaving Switzerland he came directly to Marin county, but he did not feel satisfied with conditions there. So in January, 1884, he moved to Humboldt county and began work on a dairy farm located on Bear river ridge and known as the Russ ranch. Remaining there only a short time, he was then employed by the Clark brothers on their dairy ranch at Grizzly Bluff. Later deciding to enter the business for himself, he leased a tract of land comprising one hundred and sixty acres on Eel river, known as the Dungan ranch. He purchased his stock and entered earnestly into the dairying business, which he followed for twenty years

on the one ranch. He milked as high as one hundred head of cows, and his land being in the extremely fertile section caused by the overflow of Eel river, it was unusually fine for farming. In 1906 he gave up his lease and purchased the ranch which is now the home place in Arcata. In this ranch there are one hundred and five acres, all highly improved and well adapted to farming and dairying. Here Mr. Moranda is at present engaged in general farming and dairying and owns a fine herd of forty cows. All the improvements and equipment on the ranch are of the finest and most modern, and he has attempted to make his ranch the best in the district. He has built a large residence on this place. In all political matters he has entered with a will, always following the ideas of the Republican party, and is a member of the F. O. E. He was married in Eureka, October 6, 1892, to Henrietta Hammitt, a native daughter of Humboldt county, having been born at the foot of Table Bluff near what is now Loleta. Mr. and Mrs. Moranda have been blessed with three children, two of whom are now living: Joseph Edward, who died October 5, 1910; Hazel Lucille, and Charles Walter.

Mrs. Moranda's father was Elwood Hammitt, born in Ohio, 1832, and one of California's pioneers, crossing the plains in 1851, in search of the new El Dorado, his method of transportation being the then favorite ox team. He did not succeed in finding the gold he hoped for and hearing of the fields of Alaska he started out on another hunt for treasure, taking passage on a sailing vessel with seventy-five companions, for one of the small islands off the coast of Alaska. Returning to California he entered the mines of Yreka, but in 1854 he went to Oregon, remaining there for a few years. Next he heard of the opportunities of Humboldt county and in 1866 he came here, and engaged in farming until the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1908. Her mother is Charlotte (Gordon) Hammitt, a native of Missouri, but crossed the plains when nine years of age, with her parents; and is at present living in Loleta. Mr. Moranda is an industrious, progressive farmer and has been very successful. However, he attributes his success, in no small degree, to the assistance of his wife, who has stood nobly by him, encouraging and aiding him in every way by her help and counsel. When he first came to the county he did not have money enough to start in business, so was employed for a few years by others, thus saving enough of his earnings to start for himself. His present financial standing is a silent tribute to his ability both as a business man and successful farmer.

CHARLES I. HARPST.—One of the well known lumbermen of Humboldt county, and one who has been very actively associated with the development of the lumber industry in this section of the state, is Charles I. Harpst, who at present is engaged in farming, and owns a handsome place adjoining Arcata on the west, where he makes his home. He has been associated with the lumbering business since coming to California in 1882, until within the past few years, when he retired from active participation in commercial lines, and took up farming. He has been interested in various well known lumber companies in the county. In his business undertakings he has always been very successful, and throughout the county he is known as a man of reliability and integrity of character.

Mr. Harpst is a native of Ohio, having been born in Hancock county,

twelve miles from the town of Findlay, on his father's farm, May 29, 1861. His father was Edward Harpst, a native of Pennsylvania, born in York county, March 28, 1822, and died October 19, 1908. He lived with his parents in York county until he was eight years of age, when they removed to Franklin county, Ohio. Here he attended school for a short time, but spent the greater part of his time working on the farm. For a few years he followed the carpenter's trade, and later as a farmer he was very successful. In 1894 he made a trip to California to visit his son and other relatives here, remaining for a year. He returned to Ohio and resided there until the time of his death. The mother of the present worthy citizen of Arcata was Sarah N. (Brown) Harpst, a native of Pennsylvania, born April 5, 1822. She was the eldest child in the family, and was married in Franklin county, Ohio, early in 1850. She became the mother of six children, four of whom are living at the present time, two residing in California and two in Ohio. The mother is still living.

The early life of Charles I. Harpst was spent on his father's farm in Hancock county, Ohio. He attended school in his district until he was nineteen, assisting in the meantime with the farm work, and remaining at home until he came to California in October, 1882. He came direct to Humboldt county, where he had relatives living, and soon after his arrival he went to work for a relative in the Harpst & Spring shingle mill. Within a short time he was advanced to the position of foreman of the mill, which position he held until 1886. At that time he took charge of a dairy ranch for this same company, occupying this position for some four years. In 1900 he gave up the care of the dairy farm to engage in business with the new company known as the Union Shingle Manufacturing Company. Mr. Harpst was manager of this company continuously until it closed down in 1911, having worked up all the available timber. During this time he was also interested in the Bayside Lumber Company, being one of the original board of directors, and continuing in this capacity as long as he retained his interests in the company. He sold his interests in the Bayside Lumber Company four years ago. Another of the industries in which he has been interested and to which he has given material support is the Devlin Tannery Company of Arcata, of which he is a stockholder and a director.

In all his business undertakings Mr. Harpst has been unusually successful, and he has displayed quite marked ability as a business manager. Since he retired from active business pursuits, Mr. Harpst has taken up general farming. In November, 1909, he removed with his family to the home place of thirty-eight acres, all improved land, adjoining Arcata, and here he has resided since. He is especially well informed on all the details of farming, this having been the training of his boyhood, and his earliest business ventures having been in this field, so has met with his customary success in this last undertaking.

The marriage of Mr. Harpst took place in Arcata, July 16, 1895, uniting him with Miss Nora Seaver, a native of Shelter Cove, Humboldt county, Cal. She is the daughter of Daniel A. and Anna (Briggs) Seaver, pioneers of California. Her father came to the coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the early mining excitement, and located in Humboldt county, where he resided for many years. Mrs. Harpst is the mother of one child, a son, Charles W. Harpst.



Mr. and Mrs. James McCready.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harpst are well known socially in Arcata, where they have a wide circle of friends. Mr. Harpst is prominent in fraternal circles, having been made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; he is also a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T.; also of Oakland Consistory and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., Arcata, of which he is past grand. Politically he is a Progressive Republican, but locally he is an independent voter, preferring to support the men whom he deems best fitted for the various offices.

JAMES MCCREADY.—Although a native of New Brunswick, James McCready has been for almost fifty years a resident of Humboldt county, and is one of the honored pioneers of the state and well known throughout his section thereof as a man of sterling worth and unwavering integrity. He has been engaged in various pursuits, but for the greater part has been engaged in farming or been connected with the lumbering industry. He is at present retired from active business life and lives quietly on his ranch near Blue Lake, where several of his children also reside, the ranch itself being run under the management of his sons.

Mr. McCready was born at Wawweig, St. Andrews Parish, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, February 26, 1843. Here he spent the early years of his life on the farm of his father, attending school in the winter and working on the farm during the summer months. When he was fifteen he gave up his school attendance and went to work regularly. At first he worked in the woods driving logs and received for this \$16 a month. Later this was increased to \$1.25 a day, which to the lad seemed a very large sum. He made his home with his parents on the farm up to the time he came to California, working with his father when the work in the woods was closed down. At the age of twenty-three, on March 27, 1866, he was married to Margaret Simpson, a native of New Brunswick, born January 3, 1849.

It was in 1868 that Mr. McCready determined to come to California. This determination was arrived at through the receipt of letters from a brother, John McCready, who was then living in Humboldt county, stating that the wages paid on the coast were much higher than received in New Brunswick, and the climatic conditions also far superior. Accordingly Mr. McCready made the long journey with his family via the Isthmus of Panama, landing from the old Aspinwall in San Francisco, and came on to Eureka on the Hesperian, arriving with only \$16 in May, 1868, having been nine days en route from San Francisco. He immediately went to work at Freshwater for his brother, John McCready, who had come to California in 1859 and was well established and acquainted with conditions and people in Humboldt county. Through him James McCready later secured employment with John Connick and George Carson, remaining in their employ for several months, and though he had hired to them for \$50 a month they were so pleased that they paid him \$60. Later John McCready and Dan Morrison secured his services to work in their logging camps and for seven years he was thus employed. In 1876 he went to Salmon creek and found work with Dave Evans and Harvey Marks in the woods, remaining with that company until the firm dissolved in 1878. In 1871 he had homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land where Wrangletown now stands, and had also purchased thirty-five acres of rich bottom land.

In 1872 trouble came upon Mr. McCready in the illness and death of his wife, who left two small children to be cared for. The expense of sickness and death had been very great and Mr. McCready was obliged to sell his property to clear off his debts; then placing the children, William John and Margaret Ella (now Mrs. Montgomery), in the care of a family in town he continued in the employ of his brother. In 1876, as above stated, he worked on Salmon creek until the firm failed, then he went to Arcata and worked for James Gannon for four years, after which he purchased forty acres of land at West End, where he built his home, meantime being employed by Isaac Minor in the woods on Warren creek. He prospered in his undertakings, and soon was able to again purchase land, this time choosing a forty-acre tract along Mad river. The land was all unimproved and thickly covered with a heavy undergrowth which made travel across it impossible save in the beaten trails. There was no road up that side of the river and the only way to reach the homes located there was by fording the river or by boat. Mr. McCready moved onto this place March 24, 1883, and that same night heavy rains fell, rendering the river impassable until the first of June. It was several years before there was any other way of reaching Arcata, and as the Mad river was apt to be impassable much of the time during the winter the settlers in that section were often cut off from supplies for many months at a time, and so were obliged to lay in their winter supplies early.

For a few years after taking up his residence on this place Mr. McCready worked for Isaac Minor in the woods during the winter, and in the summer months cleared his land and brought it under cultivation. He purchased additional land from time to time and now owns two hundred forty-four acres, eighty of which is bottom land. The first summer he bought a few cows and engaged in dairying on a small scale, farming what land was then cleared. In 1886 he made a handsome profit on the farm and in the fall of 1887 he gave up working in the woods and thereafter devoted himself to the care and development of his own property. At present he has a herd of forty milch cows and makes a specialty of the dairy business. A number of years ago he built a new home about a quarter of a mile from the old place, and located on a bluff overlooking the river. Of late years he has retired from active life, and his sons are operating the farm. He owns a residence in Arcata, but has never made it his home.

The second marriage of Mr. McCready took place in Humboldt county November 8, 1879, uniting him with Phinattie Eliza Connick, a native of New Brunswick, born in Bailey, Charlotte county, May 24, 1857. She came to California with her parents in April, 1876, and has since resided in Humboldt county. She has borne her husband nine children, three daughters and six sons. They are: James Melvin, David Clifton, Fred Herbert, Jennie May (Mrs. Baumgartner), George Connick, Ray Grant, Laura Gertrude, Leslie Paul and Lola Pauline, the last two being twins. All the children are living at this time and all are well and favorably known in Humboldt county, where they were born, and where they have received their education and grown to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. McCready is proud of the record that he has made in his many years of active service. He has never been discharged from any position, and could always return to a former employer and receive employment at any time. He is industrious and earnest in all matters that he undertakes and is a good

neighbor and a true friend. He has never been active in public matters, having always been exceedingly busy with his personal affairs, but he is well informed and progressive in his ideas, and wide awake to anything that tends for the betterment of local conditions. He is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., at Eureka, and has been a member of the order for more than forty years. He is also a Veteran Odd Fellow and a member of the Rebekahs. He declares that this is the only place in which he cares to live, and is certain there is no other place that can compare with it.

JAMES BAIRD HILL.—Among Humboldt county's native-born sons is James Baird Hill, who has been a successful dairyman and farmer most of his life. Born in Bald Hill, Humboldt county, March 8, 1862, he attended the public schools of the district until fifteen years of age, when he first engaged in farming with his father. Neal Hill was born in County Antrim, Ireland; attended the schools of the county and then decided to come to America. After spending some time in New York City and Philadelphia he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, about the year 1851, coming direct to Humboldt county and there he engaged in mining for a number of years on the Salmon river; later he took up a range and engaged in stock-raising at Bald Hill, supplying the miners with beef. About this time the Indians became troublesome, so he took his family to Arcata, he going to Idaho to mine for himself and later to Montana. He returned to Humboldt county in 1865 and again went to the mines in Montana, remaining eight years; on his return he purchased the home place where he engaged in farming, and serving as a supervisor of the county. He later engaged in the dairy business till he retired, living in Alliance until he died. His wife, Nancy Baird, was born in County Antrim, and now makes her home in Arcata. The son, James Baird, was raised in Arcata and educated in the public schools. When he was fifteen they moved onto the farm, James working for his father, and later they farmed in partnership for about three years, after which he started for himself, renting the Nixon ranch and engaging in farming, which occupation he successfully followed for seven years. He then purchased forty acres of unimproved land and started to clear the land, this taking him four years, but notwithstanding the nature of the land he started dairying on a small scale, having only five cows at the time. It was not long before he had increased his herd to thirty head of finely graded stock. Then he entered into the creamery business and two years after he purchased the home place. Creamery No. 1, of the United Creameries Company, was built, and he was given the contract for hauling all the butter from this branch for six years. He is now engaged in the dairy business and farming, and has been very successful, sparing no expense in making his farm the finest in the vicinity. He also leases twenty-five to forty acres of land on which he raises grain, hay and feed. He is a stockholder in the United Creameries Company, and is also a stockholder in the Savings Bank of Arcata. He is a charter member of the Arcata Parlor No. 20, N. S. G. W., and a staunch Progressive politically, fostering all movements for the good of the community, but has never sought any office. He is a Presbyterian in religion. Mr. Hill is a man who has labored untiringly and unceasingly, and his ranch today is a monument to his industry and perseverance, his success only coming after years of hard work and diligence.

ISAAC ABNER BEERS.—An eventful life has been the portion of Mr. Beers, who was born in Tompkins County, New York, February 23, 1839, and here he attended the public schools of the district and graduated from them. Taking the teachers' examinations and successfully passing them, he began teaching when only nineteen years old. He was desirous of entering college and, to obtain the necessary funds, he taught in the district schools, his first one being in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He retired after his first term there, and returning to Tompkins county, taught the next two terms in his home district. Having saved enough money to enter the academy at Ithaca, the county seat, he enrolled, but war being declared in 1861 he returned home and prepared to offer his services in the cause. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Infantry, and served until the close of the war. The battles in which he participated saw him well to the front where the bullets were flying thick and fast, and some of the battles in which he took an active part were Chancellorsville, under Hooker; the Battle of Gettysburg, under General Meade; the Battle of Lookout Mountain, and the battles on the march through Georgia to Atlanta, having been promoted to commissary of the regiment, and served as such during the historic Sherman's March to the Sea; he continued in service till the close of the war, taking part in the Grand Review in Washington, and being mustered out at Bladensburg, Md., in June, 1865. He is the only man living in Humboldt county today who has a medal for serving in the Battle of Gettysburg, and this is one of his cherished possessions.

After being mustered out he returned to New York, where he engaged in lumbering for one year and then moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where he resumed his teaching and later engaged in the lumber business. While in Galesburg he married Anna L. Woodward and in the spring of 1869 they moved to Carroll county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. While residing in Carroll county he was elected county superintendent of schools, which office he held for two years. In 1877 he came to California and located in Arcata, Humboldt county, where he engaged in the carpenter's trade. He contracted for the building of houses in Arcata for a number of years and in 1882 he took charge of a general merchandise store on the Klamath river at Orleans Bar, which business he successfully managed for two years. He returned to Arcata in 1884 and again entered the contracting business, and this he followed for the next six years. In 1890 he was appointed United States Indian agent at Hoopa by President Harrison, and here he remained for three years, creditably performing the manifold duties of his position. In the fall of 1888 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Arcata, but resigned the office to accept the position of United States Indian agent. After his return from the agency he was again elected Justice of the Peace in 1894, and has been re-elected every four years since that time. For sixteen years he has been notary public and is the present City Recorder of Arcata, having served since 1894, so that for the past few years he has devoted his entire time and energies to his various public offices.

Mr. Beers is a member of Colonel Whipple Post No. 49, G. A. R., and is an ardent Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. His marriage occurred September 15, 1868, in Galesburg, Ill., to Anna L. Woodward, a native of Medina county, Ohio. Mr. Beers was bereaved of his wife, October 7, 1914; she was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, in

the fellowship of which her husband still continues. Mr. Beers has been distinguished for his enterprise, and since coming to Humboldt county has entered actively into all public movements that have tended to upbuild the community.

ELLIS HUNTER.—One of the notably successful young business men of Petrolia is Ellis Hunter, a member of a family well known in this region, and of unusual mental and bodily vigor. He is a son of Elias Hunter and grandson of Walker Sanders Hunter, the latter one of the earliest settlers around Petrolia and in his prime a prominent merchant and large landowner. The earlier generations of the family are fully mentioned elsewhere.

The eldest of a family of twelve children, Ellis Hunter was born June 19, 1876, at Petrolia, where he grew to manhood. He had the ordinary public school education and started work at the age of fourteen, being employed by the month on a ranch. For the six years preceding his marriage—from the time he was eighteen until he was twenty-four—he worked on the dairy ranch of one man, James Giacomini. During the several years following he was variously employed, for two years as a buttermaker with the Kinstra Company, of Seattle, wholesale dealers in butter, eggs and cheese. Returning to Petrolia he engaged in the hotel business, renting the Walsh ranch with hotel on it, and besides running the hotel he began agricultural operations on his own account, in time buying that place and then a little later the Gouthier ranch, a tract of four hundred forty acres. The Walsh property contains one hundred thirty acres in Petrolia and he owns and conducts the Petrolia Hotel located thereon, which he has enlarged and modernized. The house was originally one and a half stories high, and he has raised it and made a full two-story building, having an eighteen-room hotel, which under the able management of himself and wife has become one of the most popular hosteleries in Humboldt county. Its table has the reputation of being unrivaled in this section—a well deserved tribute to Mrs. Hunter's superb cooking and due also to the advantage of having the best supplies always at hand. Fruits and vegetables of the finest quality are raised on the ranch, where Mr. Hunter keeps six cows to furnish milk, cream and butter for the hotel especially, and the large patronage from the tourist and automobile trade shows how far the fame of the good things so plentifully provided here has been carried. The hotel is equally noted for its cleanliness and good cheer, and its popularity is due in great measure to Mrs. Hunter, who deserves great credit for the assistance she has given her husband. Some eight years ago Mr. Hunter bought the livery barn at Petrolia, which he has since conducted, his father looking after affairs there. His larger ranch is located four miles northeast of Petrolia on Conklin creek, a branch of which stream flows into the Mattole river above Petrolia. There he raises beef cattle. He owns all his property clear, and no business man in the town commands more respect or good will among his fellows than Ellis Hunter. He is a Republican in his political views, but not an aspirant to office, though he has served as a member of the Board of School Trustees.

In Seattle, Wash., Mr. Hunter married Miss Martha Wright, a daughter of Marshall and Martha (Rudolph) Wright, pioneer farmers of Mattole. Mrs. Hunter was born in Petrolia. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have two children: Warren Ellis and Mayme Myrtle. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church.

IRVIN H. DREWRY.—A stopping place in high favor with automobilists who frequent the road between Willits, Mendocino county, and Eureka, in Humboldt county, is the East View hotel. It is located on the Drewry ranch in southern Humboldt county, about one and one-half miles south of Harris, on the main line of travel in that region. The hotel and ranch are owned and operated by Irvin H. Drewry and his sister, Miss Sarah E. Drewry, and though they took possession at a recent date the popularity of the resort is already widespread. These young people have undertaken considerable in their present venture, but they have made a beginning which promises well. Mr. Drewry has the principal care of the ranch, and he has already made a reputation as a stockman, cattle buyer and drover. With the Drewrys resides their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah F. Williams, by whom they were reared, and who has been in California since 1852, having been brought to the state when three years old.

John P. Drewry, father of Irvin H. and Sarah E. Drewry, is a large landowner in the same vicinity, having a ranch of fifteen hundred acres lying in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, which he rents at present, however, to Ed. Smith, of Ukiah. He is now engaged as a captain of the guard at the Folsom City (Cal.) penitentiary. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Williams, died when her two children were very young, Sarah but eighteen months old, Irvin eleven days. Mr. Drewry remarried, and by his second union, to Mrs. Sarah Jane (Yeates) Hepburn, has one child, Carl Perry, now (1914) thirteen years old.

Irvin H. and Sarah E. Drewry were born in Mendocino county, and as their mother died so young they were reared by their maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Williams, on their Leggett valley ranch, situated on the south fork of the Eel river, about twenty miles due east of Rockport. They have had public school training, and have continued to hold their interests in common, working together most satisfactorily. They made their first business venture in 1910, when they began by keeping a lodging house and store in Ukiah. As it proved a success they undertook more, renting a half interest in the McKinney ranch (a tract of nine hundred and sixty acres), which they operated for two years. There they became quite extensively interested in cattle, keeping about one hundred head, as well as a hundred hogs. It was there also that they had their first experience in the conduct of a summer resort, the Hunter's Home on that property doing well under their management. In December, 1913, they purchased the East View ranch and summer resort from Olive E. Snooks—five hundred and twenty acres of land and the hotel located on the highway as above related. After investing all their capital in this property these courageous young people still have an immediate future full of busy promise. But they are cheerful, capable workers, and have every prospect of carrying their enterprise along successfully. The hotel is a comfortable and restful resort, and its guests partake of the best ranch products, fruits, vegetables, milk, cream and eggs noted for their high quality and freshness, and cooked and served under the efficient supervision of Miss Drewry, whose culinary skill has already become known to the patrons. Her competent oversight of all the details necessary to the comfort of guests contributes much to their health as well as pleasure, and the wholesome restfulness of the place is one of its greatest attractions. The patrons are principally automobilists.



Frank Deuel

As a ranchman Irvin H. Drewry is progressing notably. He has profited well by his varied experience in the stock business, and is regarded as an exceptionally good judge of cattle and hogs, his own success being substantial evidence of his all-around knowledge in this particular line. He is a very tall man—six feet, six inches in height. His industry and good ideas on ranch management have even in the brief time he has had his present property become apparent, and his ambitions for its development along the most approved lines have already commenced to be realized. There is a good home orchard and vegetable garden on the property, providing abundant supplies for the table. Mrs. Williams retains all her interest in the welfare of her grandchildren, willingly advising and assisting in the conduct of their affairs, and they thoroughly appreciate the substantial aid she has extended to help them take advantage of their opportunities in their present enterprise. With the family an old friend, Mr. Mitchell, has made his home for many years, and he has been most solicitous in encouraging Mr. Drewry and his sister in their attempts to make a success of their work. Mr. Drewry is a Progressive in his political sympathies.

FRANK DEUEL.—That the romance of early California was not confined to either the days of Spanish and Mexican dominion, or to the life of the gold seekers, is amply shown in the experiences of such early pioneer families as that of Frank Deuel and his forebears. Mr. Deuel himself was born in Forest Hill, Placer county, December 6, 1855. From there his parents came to Humboldt county in 1859 and located at Trinidad. Later they located on the peninsula above what is now Samoa, but the Indians became troublesome and they moved into Eureka. Here the lad attended school for several years, until the family removed to Arcata, where he finished his education in the public schools. Conditions were of course exceedingly primitive, and by the time he was eighteen years of age he had gone as far as the local schools could take him, and he then went to work on the ranch with his father.

Mr. Deuel's first independent business venture of magnitude occurred in 1877, when in partnership with John Seely he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land in Arcata bottom. The following year they divided the ranch, each taking sixty acres. Here Mr. Deuel engaged in farming and dairying for a number of years, greatly improving the place in the meantime. In 1906 he retired from active business, leased the home place, and moved into Eureka to live. Life in the city, however, did not satisfy the man who had all his life lived in the great open places next to nature and loved them, and after a few years he returned to make his home on his farm, where he is residing at present.

During his lifetime Mr. Deuel has seen Humboldt county transformed from a wilderness into a land of beautiful farms and handsome homes, with all the attendant struggle and heartache, triumph, failure and success that ever attend periods of transformation. He has himself been a more than ordinarily successful farmer, and his sterling qualities of heart and mind have won for him a wide circle of sincere friends. In politics he is a Republican and has served his party in various capacities, several times being a delegate to conventions. He has always taken an active interest in all matters

of local public welfare, and for twenty-five years has served as school trustee in his home district. He is also keenly interested in fraternal organizations and is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Native Sons.

The marriage of Mr. Deuel to Caroline Goble occurred April 14, 1883, near Bayside, Humboldt county. Mrs. Deuel is a native of Springfield, Ill., born February 9, 1856, the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Griffith) Goble, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. The marriage of the parents occurred in Illinois, where Mr. Goble carried on farming until he came to California. Mrs. Deuel crossed the plains with her parents in 1862 with horse teams, settlement being made in Humboldt county. Later the parents crossed the plains twice, on both occasions Mr. Goble acting as captain of the train, and each time returning to make his home in Humboldt county. On both of these trips their daughter accompanied them. Mr. and Mrs. Deuel are the parents of three sons, as follows: Frank, Jr., a machinist residing in Arcata; John Seely, making his home with his parents; and Guy Richard, employed with the North-Western Pacific Railroad and residing in Eureka.

While the setting for the life story of Mr. Deuel is full of romance, it is but the closing chapter to the story which his father, Edmund Perry Deuel, commenced many years before. The father was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., October 30, 1823, and at an early age moved with his parents to Jackson county, Mich., where his father engaged in farming. Later the family moved to a farm in Saginaw county. Edmund lived at home, helping with the farm work until he was quite a lad, when he went to work as a woodsman, at which occupation he continued until he came to California. The first start was made with a six-horse team across the plains; but in attempting to overtake an outfit ahead, Mr. Deuel drove his horses so hard that they became exhausted and sick and he was forced to sell his outfit and return to New York. The next time he started it was by water via the Panama route, and during the winter of 1851-52 he reached San Francisco, then the land of promise. Failing to find the desired conditions in San Francisco, he went on to Sacramento, where he contracted for teaming and freighting from that city to Forest Hill. This was a profitable line of work and he followed it until he came to Humboldt county in 1859. The trip up the coast to Trinidad was made on the steamer Columbia. At Trinidad he again engaged in teaming and freighting, using an ox-team for much of his work in the woods. Soon afterwards he engaged in the wood business on Humboldt bay. In 1869 he purchased the old Cochran place of one hundred sixty acres, all unimproved land located in Arcata bottom. It required several years of hard work to clear the land of brush and timber before he was able to engage in farming. In 1877 he sold the home place and moved to Washington territory, locating on a farm in Whatcom county. Edmund Deuel lived only a year after going to the new home, dying in October, 1878. His wife, the mother of Frank Deuel, was Marguerite Sherman. She was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 29, 1825, and their marriage took place when the bride was but seventeen, in Jackson county, Mich., December 23, 1842. Three children were born to them. Mrs. Edmund Deuel spent her last days with her children and died near Arcata when seventy-eight years of age.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS was a native of Kentucky, a "forty-niner," and a pioneer settler in northern Mendocino county, where he lived for almost forty-five years. His first removal westward from the state of his birth was to Missouri, whence he came out to California in 1849, making the journey across the plains with ox-teams. He mined at Placerville, and in Butte and Plumas counties. After his marriage he continued to live in Plumas county for a few years, carrying on a dairy, and in 1869 moved over to Mendocino county, where he bought the Leggett valley ranch, purchasing the rights of three different squatters to obtain the land he desired. His active disposition and nobility of character made him a most desirable citizen from every standpoint. He had the energy and ambition to improve his property and assist in the opening up of his section to civilization, and his many fine traits encouraged the proper kind of citizenship, the example he set influencing many to public-spirited efforts in behalf of the community as well as to enterprise in the management of their own affairs. His death occurred January 20, 1914, at Garberville, Humboldt county, when he was eighty-six years of age. To his union with Miss Sarah F. Rucker eight children were born who attained maturity. Cedelia is the wife of S. F. Webber; Jehiel is a guard at the San Quentin prison; Mary E. was the wife of John P. Drewry; William was drowned when fifteen years old; John is a resident of Salida, Cal.; Annie is the wife of R. E. Roach, of Cummings, Mendocino county; James lives with his mother; Lawrence was accidentally killed, on the railroad, at Fort Bragg, when twenty-one years old.

Mrs. Sarah F. Williams, widow of James H. Williams, is a woman of forceful character and interesting personality. Her experiences in California in pioneer days were many and varied, developing a fearless, capable disposition which made her a most valuable helpmate to her husband. Her sympathetic consideration for others, fortitude and reliability have won her the affectionate esteem of her neighbors and friends everywhere, and her devotion to her family has never abated. Mrs. Williams was born in Illinois, in Hancock county, daughter of Ben and Sarah (George) Rucker, the former a native of Indiana, where they were married. Of the thirteen children born to them six died before the family removed to California, the parents and seven children crossing the plains in 1852, with ox-teams. The journey from Illinois took six months. They settled at Bidwell's Bar, in Butte county, where Mr. Rucker engaged in mining for a number of years. The mother subsequently removed to Plumas county. Mrs. Williams was but three years old when the family made the journey to California, and when sixteen she became the wife of James H. Williams.

CHARLES ALFRED LARSON.—From the age of twenty years Mr. Larson has made his home in the United States, and throughout all of this period he has been identified with Northern California, his original destination in 1887 having been San Francisco and his first employment that of a laborer in a manufacturing plant at Oakland. Born in Westergothland, Sweden, July 16, 1867, he was reared on a farm and had no educational advantages except such as a neighboring school afforded. During 1888 he came to Eureka, a stalwart young man of twenty-one, industrious and capable, and ready to engage in any business that offered an honest livelihood. For two years he worked in the John Vance mill on G street, after which he engaged as a stevedore along the water front for a number of years. Meanwhile he

was eagerly awaiting any opportunity for more important activities and thus it came about that finally in 1902 he was in a position to embark in general merchandising. The opening of the Eureka Co-operative Mercantile Company's store, at No. 1900 California street, marked an important epoch in his life, for since then, as president and manager of the company, he has risen to rank among the leading merchants of the city and county.

Solely through his own capable efforts and through his evident adaptability to the happy solution of mercantile problems, Mr. Larson has met with recognized success and has seen his business develop with such rapidity as to justify the establishment of a second store, where he has his headquarters. The new store at No. 2100 California street is large and well stocked, carrying a general line of merchandise, hardware, dry goods, shoes and similar accessories, in addition to having a department for the sale of hay and grain. In connection he built and is operating a large bakery, which supplies bakery goods for his own stores, as well as enabling him to fill orders for other stores in Eureka. The successful business man of today is the ripened product of the Swedish emigrant of 1887, ambitious to find a home in the new world, energetic and industrious, and never content to do less than his best in even the humblest task. He is a member of the Retail Grocers' Association of California and takes an active part in the Eureka local of the same, and served as delegate to the state convention at Del Monte in October, 1914. With all of his engrossing business claims he has found time for participation in the Scandinavian Brotherhood, Fortuna Lodge No. 212, I. O. O. F.; North Star Lodge No. 39, K. P., at Arcata, and Hoopa Tribe, I. O. R. M. He was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and is a member of Eureka Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T. With his wife and family he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which he is president of the board of trustees. By his marriage to Emma Anderson, a native of Sweden, he has six children, all of whom were born in Humboldt county, namely: Verona, Esther, Oscar, Alfred, Selma and Edwin.

JACOB RASMUSSEN.—Closely associated with the farming community of Humboldt county there will be found a generous sprinkling of Danes and others from the northern district of Europe. Mr. Rasmussen is a native of Denmark, having been born near the village of Rudkiöbing, on the island of Langeland, December 6, 1845. He is the son of Rasmus Christensen, also a native of Denmark and a man who devoted practically his whole life to farming, owning a small farm in Denmark and on the homeplace he died in 1854. Jacob Rasmussen received his earlier education in the schools of the old country, but wishing to better his condition he decided to come to America and landed in New York in 1868, being absolutely without a friend or relative in the new country. He did not remain long in New York, however, but moved to Iowa, where, in Woodbury county, he found employment in a pottery, remaining there for twenty months.

Coming to California in 1870, Mr. Rasmussen located in Marin county, where he obtained employment on dairy farms. Hearing of the great opportunities for a young energetic man in Humboldt county he took a trip to look over the field, but in the fall of 1873 he returned to Marin county, where on October 7 of that year he was married to Christine Nissen, a native of Tondern, Slesvig, Germany. She had come to California in 1871. After his marriage Mr. Rasmussen once more came to Humboldt county locating on



Jacob Rasmussen

Bear river ridge, and here he formed a partnership with his brothers-in-law, N. C. and E. P. Nissen, for the purpose of renting the Mountain Glenn ranch of six hundred acres of improved land. Here they engaged in dairying with one hundred fifty cows, making their own butter, which they shipped direct to the San Francisco markets, hauling it about sixteen miles to Hookton on South bay and shipping by water from there. The lease of the ranch expiring in two years, Mr. Rasmussen purchased what is now his home place of one hundred thirty-seven acres three miles west of Ferndale, later purchasing eighty acres additional adjoining the original property. At the time of purchase only fifteen acres of the ranch were improved, the rest being covered with a thick growth of brush and timber. At first he engaged in dairying on a small scale, but as he cleared and improved the land, he enlarged his business. He was the first man to engage in dairying in the Eel river valley, successfully following the business for a number of years, but during the last few years he has lived retired from all active affairs to enjoy the rest he has so justly earned. He was interested for a time in the Chapin, Peterson & Rasmussen Company, engaged in general merchandising in the Odd Fellows building in Ferndale, but because of carrying too many accounts which proved to be worthless it was not a success and he sold out and dissolved partnership. He was also a stockholder in the Ferndale electric light plant, but he later sold his interest to Mr. Barnes. At the present time he is a stockholder in the Bank of Ferndale and has been a director in the bank since its organization. His son, Frank N., is cashier of this bank. Mr. Rasmussen was one of the organizers of the Humboldt County Fire Insurance Association, of which he has been treasurer from its inception. The company was started about twenty years ago and has grown steadily, and now has over one million dollars of insured buildings among the farmers of Humboldt county at a very nominal rate of insurance, thus creating a great saving for the people of the county. Mr. Rasmussen was made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., in 1875, is a member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., of Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have four children: Frank M.; Jennie, Mrs. L. C. Erickson, of Centerville; Roland T., a draughtsman in Oakland; and Dora J., who resides at home. Mr. Rasmussen is one of the most prominent men in the section and is a thrifty, industrious farmer, one who is surrounded by a large circle of admiring friends. He has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding and uplifting of the community.

JOSEPH J. WEISS.—The Hurlbutt Market, on Fifth street, Eureka, conducted by the firm of Weiss & Baumgartner, is one of the most up-to-date provision houses in the city, and the sanitary, neatly kept establishment has set a high standard for merchants to follow in its modern equipment, convenience of arrangement and facilities for prompt service. Mr. Weiss has been a resident of Eureka for more than a quarter of a century, and from the time of his arrival here until he bought out the business was in the employ of L. S. Hurlbutt, the former proprietor. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of German extraction, his father, Joseph Weiss, having been born in Germany, whence he came to this country when twelve years old, living in Ohio from that time until he came to California. He learned the butcher's trade in Cincinnati and afterward conducted a meat market there for a

number of years. Now he is a resident of Eureka, and, though seventy-five years of age, is actively assisting his son at the Hurlbutt Market.

Joseph J. Weiss was born September 18, 1864, and was reared and educated at Cincinnati, living there until he attained his majority. Then he came to California, in the year 1885, first locating at San Diego, where he found employment in a butchering establishment. After a year in that city he came to San Francisco, where he worked in a meat market for about two years, in 1888 arriving at Eureka, which has since been his home. Entering the employ of L. S. Hurlbutt, he remained with him until he took over the business on his own account in 1900, buying out the Hurlbutt Market, which name he has since retained. He has a partner in the ownership and conduct of the establishment, Fred Baumgartner; they do business under the firm name of Weiss & Baumgartner, and their enterprise has attracted a large trade, which systematic methods and accommodating service have not failed to hold. They have a large trade in fresh and pickled meats, sausages, butter and eggs, and put up large quantities of bacon and lard, doing their own slaughtering; the slaughter house is located on Elk river, about five miles south of the city. In 1914 they erected, at Nos. 312 and 314 Fifth street, the substantial and finely appointed business building which they now occupy, commodious and specially arranged for the needs of the business. It is a one-story structure, 30x70 feet in dimensions, of concrete, and strictly sanitary in every respect, easily kept clean and carefully looked after. A large share of the success which the firm has enjoyed may justly be attributed to Mr. Weiss, whose long experience and thorough familiarity with the ins and outs of the local trade have been most valuable. Progressive and energetic, he has not only demonstrated the proper spirit in the conduct of his business, but has proved himself equally wide-awake in matters affecting the welfare of his adopted city, where he is held in high esteem by a wide acquaintance.

Mr. Weiss was married at San Francisco, in 1890, to Miss Laura Brandt, of that city, and they are the parents of two children: Joseph C., who is employed at the Hurlbutt Market; and Olive, who is now engaged in teaching in the Eureka Business College. With his family Mr. Weiss resides at his well-kept home, No. 918 J street, where he and his wife entertain their many friends, and their hospitality and good will are appreciated by all. Mr. Weiss was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. He is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; is past eminent commander of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and a charter member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. He is progressive and enterprising and very optimistic for Eureka's greatness and is ever ready to give of his influence, time and means toward its upbuilding commercially, socially and morally.

CHARLES CLIFFORD FALK, M. D., F. A. C. S.—Born in Hancock county, Ohio, November 17, 1872, Dr. Falk was brought to Humboldt county, Cal., by his parents at six years of age. He inherited his mechanical ability from his people, who were skilled machinists, blacksmiths, millwrights and carpenters; and during vacations he worked at these various trades, in which he was proficient at an early age. Completing his education in the public schools of Eureka, the higher branches were taken up at Phelps Academy, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the Cooper Medical College in San

Francisco, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1897. For four years he served as county physician; one year as county health officer, and two years as a member of the city board of health. In this capacity he was instrumental in securing the passage of ordinances requiring inspection of meats, slaughter houses, meat and fruit markets, restaurants, hotels, etc.

Recognizing the advantage of air, light, heat and sanitation as important aids to nature in the cure of disease and injury, Dr. Falk spent several months in careful study of the construction of various institutions in the larger Eastern cities, and in 1910 he perfected plans for one of the most modern hospitals in the West. In the Northern California Hospital means for ventilation, sanitation, light and heat are incorporated to the highest degree known. By the natural ventilating system the required three thousand cubic feet of fresh air are changed three times in one hour; this being accomplished with an air current of less than three linear feet per second, without what is known and recognized as a draught. In addition, the lower strata of air containing the contaminating organisms are removed by means of an outlet in the form of a steel flue located near the floor. This method of ventilation originated, so far as is known, with Dr. Falk and his father, E. H. Falk. The result is so perfect that it has attracted wide attention, and is believed will play an important part in improved systems of ventilation in future.

Along the line of his profession Dr. Falk is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; is associated with the Humboldt County, California State and American Medical Associations, while fraternally he is a charter member of the Eureka Lodge, B. P. O. E.

THOMAS W. SWEASEY.—One of the oldest, if not the oldest living pioneer in Humboldt county, is Thomas W. Sweasey, prominent business man of Eureka, where he has made his home for many years. Although now well past eighty-two years of age he is hearty and robust of health, and his intellect is as bright as in the days of his prime, when he was proving such a factor in the development of his county and state. He is a man of great force of character and has accomplished many things of importance and has accumulated a large fortune by his endeavors. He has suffered severe reverses at times, through the loss of valuable timber lands and also in mining ventures in Alaska, but has always recouped himself and continued, with splendid success in the end. He has had many exceptional pioneer experiences and his tales of the early days read like a romance. He and his father and family blazed the trail, cut the brush and trees, and brought the first wagon to Eureka that ever came overland, all those before having been shipped in by steamships. He also established and ran the celebrated overland stage from Eureka to Ukiah, carrying the mail for more than twenty years, and was also one of the pioneer hotel keepers of Hydesville. He is noted throughout the county for his integrity of character, as well as for the active part that he has taken in all the affairs of the city and county for so many years. He is now the manager of the Fashion livery barn, owned by Richard Sweasey & Co. (Richard Sweasey being his brother), and is part owner of the Fashion stable, corner of Fourth and G streets, besides owning other valuable property in and near Eureka.

Mr. Sweasey was born in London, England, July 6, 1832, the son of William J. and Anna (Crouchey) Sweasey, both natives of England. When he was but four years of age his parents came to America, settling at Har-

mony, Posey county, Ind., where the father engaged in farming. The family at this time consisted of three children, three others having been born in America. They were: Margaret, later Mrs. James Henderson, of Sacramento, who died about a year ago; Esther, now the widow of Henry Axton, residing in Eureka; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; Louisa, Mrs. Powers, of Fresno, now deceased; Anna, Mrs. Gillette, of Stockton, now deceased; and Richard, one of the most prominent men of the county and also one of the wealthiest, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition.

It was in the fall of 1849 that the family left their home in Indiana for the long journey across the plains to California. They came as far as the Missouri river, wintering near St. Joe, Mo., and early the next spring continued on their way. There was a train of ten wagons, with three yokes of oxen to each, and much loose stock, including cows and horses. The father was the captain of the train, and practically its owner. They wintered that year on the Calaveras river, and the following spring moved near San Francisco, where the father took up government land and engaged in farming. In 1854 he came to Eureka and engaged in the general merchandise business, and also for a time farmed on the O'Neil river. He built the steamboat Humboldt in partnership with his son Richard, who still owns the vessel, which is running from Seattle to Skaguay. The opening of an overland trail for wagons from the "outside" into Eureka marked an important step in the history of the county, giving a new means of travel. Over this trail the Sweaseys, father and sons, brought six of the wagons that they had brought from Indiana, about three hundred head of cattle and fifty horses. They crossed the Sacramento river at Benicia, where were then the only white settlers on the trail into the Eel river valley. This road is still traveled.

The farm on which the elder Sweasey located his family was on the Eel river, near the present site of Hydesville, and here they resided for a number of years. When the father and the son Richard went to Eureka and engaged in the merchandising business, Thomas W. remained in charge of the ranch, conducting it with much success for a long time. He established, in addition, a stage line from Eureka to Hydesville, later extended it to Blocksburg, and at a yet later date extended it through to Ukiah, this being the famous overland stage, which for twenty years carried the mail between Eureka and Ukiah under his management.

The marriage of Thomas W. took place in 1853, uniting him to Miss Sarah Davis, of Redwood City, San Mateo county, Cal., the daughter of a well-known pioneer family of the state. Mrs. Sweasey bore her husband four children, all natives of Eureka, and well and favorably known throughout the county. They are: Elizabeth, now Mrs. S. F. Bullard, of San Jose; William, married to Catherine Forse, and living at Rohnerville; Ellen, now Mrs. Foss, residing at Samoa; and Daisy, now Mrs. Nelson, residing at Hydesville.

From 1897 to 1900 Mr. Sweasey was engaged in gold mining in Alaska, being located at Dawson. He made his way over the Chilcoot Pass, packing his grub over the mountains; he built a scow from lumber he had whipsawed and went down the Yukon to Dawson. He was fairly successful in his ventures, but failed to find the wealth that he had so ardently hoped to locate there. For the past eleven years he has been in the livery business in Eureka, and in this line has been especially successful. In addition to his business ability Mr. Sweasey is popular with many friends throughout the county.

He is a stanch Democrat, and although he has never been actively engaged in the politics of his party he is well informed and takes an influential part in all questions of public interest, especially when they are local issues that affect the welfare of the community. He is also well known in fraternal circles, and is a prominent member of the Masons, having united with that order when he was a young man.

The boyhood days of Mr. Sweasey did not afford him much in the way of educational advantages. He was nineteen when the family came to California, but Indiana was also a frontier country at that time, and the schools were few and inferior. He received most of his training from his mother, and attended school but four months in his entire lifetime. The mother died in Indiana, and after coming to California there was no further opportunity for educational pursuits. In spite of this handicap, however, Mr. Sweasey has done his full share in the development of his section of the state, and is well informed on all questions of the day. The standing of the family has always been high, and he has done much to keep it so. The county bears many marks of his industry and application, and he is esteemed as one of the leading citizens of Eureka and Humboldt county.

GEORGE W. WATSON.—It would be difficult to mention any important progressive movement of permanent value to the industrial, commercial or educational advancement of Eureka that has not received, at some period in its development, the practical co-operation of George W. Watson, who as president of the Eureka Foundry Company, part owner of the American Shoe Company and a leading member of the local group of realty men, has contributed variously but effectively and efficiently to civic growth. Nature adapted him for commercial pursuits, thorough apprenticeship prepared him for industrialism, habits of close observation fitted him for skilled work, while the possession of keen mental faculties enabled him to develop his varied talents not only to his personal advantage, but also in the interests of the community. Through long residence in Eureka and close, continuous study of property conditions, he is an expert judge of values and exceptionally well qualified to handle real estate deals with intelligence and discretion.

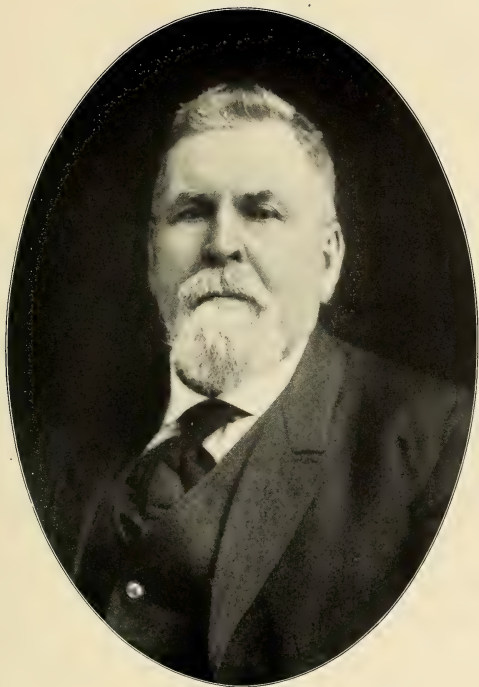
Although a native of Scranton, Pa., Mr. Watson passed his early life mostly on a farm near Flemington, N. J. At the age of eighteen he went to Boone, Iowa, where he became an apprentice as a machinist and remained until he had mastered the trade. Upon returning east he secured employment in his native city of Scranton, where he worked as a machinist in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Lehigh Valley Railroad shops, also in the shops of the Dixon Manufacturing Company, large locomotive works. The year 1889 found him in California, where he settled at once in Eureka. Working as a machinist successively for the Humboldt Iron Works, the Vance mill and the old Excelsior mill, he finally bought the Humboldt Iron Works, which he operated for ten years and then sold it to the Eureka Foundry Company. After a service of four years as chief engineer for the Eureka Lighting Company he bought an interest in the California Iron Works of Eureka and served as president of the company operating the plant. Upon the consolidation of the concern with the Eureka Foundry Company he became president, which position he still holds. Under his oversight a large business has been developed that gives steady employment to a number of skilled men. In addition to the presidency of the foundry company, he with

a brother, John G. Watson, conducts the American shoe store at No. 313 F street, Eureka, and he also maintains a real estate and insurance office in the store.

The marriage of Mr. Watson in Eureka in 1890 united him with Miss Millie Langford, a native of Scranton, Pa. They are the parents of three children, all born in Humboldt county, namely: Eunice J., who has received an excellent education and at present is engaged in teaching school; Charles, a graduate of the California State Agricultural College at Davis; and Allan, attending the University of California. The family hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eureka, in the maintenance and support of which Mr. Watson is a leader, as he is also in the local temperance movement and other measures that he believes to be for the permanent religious, moral or general welfare of city and county. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is the only fraternal organization with which he holds membership, being a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F. Active in the associations for exploiting the natural advantages of Humboldt county, he is a member of the Eureka Development Association and the Eureka Chamber of Commerce. Direct in his dealings with his fellowmen, optimistic concerning the future of this section of the state and glad to be a part of the forward work of development, his long life in Humboldt county furnishes an example of stanch fidelity to the duties of citizenship and a growing community spirit of mutual helpfulness.

GEORGE WILLIAM SWEET.—Among the prosperous men in the Eel river section of Humboldt county is G. W. Sweet, who was born in Hants county, Nova Scotia, November 8, 1840, the son of John Sweet, also a native of Nova Scotia and a very successful farmer all his life. Mr. Sweet received his education in the public schools of his native county until thirteen years of age, when he left school to enter the ship yards of the vicinity, taking up the trade of ship carpenter. He did not serve an apprenticeship, but entered at once into the activity of carpenter and at this trade he worked for eleven years. He was steadily employed by one company for seven years, by the Church-Hill Company for two years and the remaining two years for other companies in the district. At one time he was carpenter on the barque *Gazelle*, but gave this position up to come to California.

In 1869 Mr. Sweet came to Humboldt county and followed his profession in the ship yards, but in a few years he went to Bunker Hill, where for a time he engaged in building. While there he became desirous of engaging in farming and dairying for himself, and accordingly he rented the Lone Star ranch on Bear river from Joseph Russ. In the fall of 1869 he leased a ranch of one thousand acres, and entered actively into farming and dairying. All of the cattle on the ranch were unbroken to domesticity and had to be broken to milk, an undertaking that took considerable time, but he persevered and succeeded in breaking them all, from which he selected a good herd of one hundred cows. After running the place for eleven years he gave it up, having purchased a ranch in 1882 of one hundred thirty acres of land on Pleasant Point. Of this only a few acres were improved, the remainder being covered with a dense growth of brush and timber, but this tract he ultimately cleared and improved. He was one of the first men in the vicinity of Grizzly Bluff to engage in dairying, and today his dairy is the model for all the valley to copy. In 1900 he purchased ten acres of land on the main road to Grizzly



G. W. Sweet

Bluff, upon which he built a fine home, which today is one of the best in the county. Later he purchased fifty acres adjoining the original purchase and to this small ranch he has retired from all active labors, having rented the old home place, for he prefers to live on the smaller ranch in the neighborhood of Grizzly Bluff. He is one of the founders of the Grizzly Bluff creamery, and has been one of the directors ever since its organization. When they first operated the creamery they made their own butter and during this time Mr. Sweet was manager of all the affairs pertaining to the creamery. He was made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., in 1875, and was exalted in Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., in 1897. He has always been interested in Republican politics and takes an active part in all matters for the good of the community. In Nova Scotia, November 28, 1867, he married Mary Jane Fox, also a native of Nova Scotia and the daughter of Oliver Fox, a successful wheelwright of the province. They were blessed with seven children, namely: Harry G., a rancher near Ferndale; Maggie May, deceased; Sarah Inez, Mrs. Edeline, of Grizzly Bluff; Irene Amelia, at home; George A., deceased; Ralph Elmer, on the home place; and Mary Blanche, Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Sweet has been very successful since coming to Humboldt county and is one of the leading men of his community.

GEORGE MANSON MOORE.—The representative of the fifth ward of Eureka in the city council is a native of Oak Bay, Charlotte county, New Brunswick (born September 16, 1863), but has lived in Humboldt county from the age of fourteen years and is thoroughly familiar with the resources of this section of the state. During the year 1874 his father, Benjamin Moore, a ship-carpenter by trade, came to the Pacific coast and found employment at Eureka, from which point he sent back such favorable reports to his family in the Canadian province that in 1877 they joined him here. To the lad of fourteen years the journey from the shores of the Atlantic to the land beside the sunset sea was filled with unending interest, and even now his mind often recurs with enthusiasm to the events of that long trip westward. Later years gave him further experience in travel and enabled him to see much of the vast region embraced by British Columbia, as well as the mining country of California and Alaska. In 1897 he made his way to Dawson over the Chilcoot Pass, and returned by way of St. Michaels. However, he has seen no place which has appealed to him with sufficient force to cause him to leave Humboldt county. The home of his boyhood is his preferred home in mature years.

Many varying occupative activities have engrossed the attention of Mr. Moore, who gained some experience in farming in Humboldt county, for six years engaged in buying and selling cattle, and for two years carried on farming and dairying with fair results. For nine years he worked in the lumber woods and is himself the owner of timber lands in this county. For a considerable period his chief work has been that of contractor. With his father he was engaged in taking contracts for bridge building and since his father's death has continued the business, enlarging it and also adding contracting for street grading and sewer work, as well as private residences and store buildings. In this he is assisted by his son. The Alderpoint bridge, the largest single span bridge in the United States, forms a permanent memorial to the efficiency of George M. Moore, who also built bridges over tributaries to Eel river, Mad river and the Van Dusen. Mrs. Moore was in

maidenhood Miss Jennie Hartford, a native of Canada and a daughter of Robert Hartford, a pioneer ship joiner of Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have a son, Joseph H., who assists his father in his large business undertakings.

The political views of Mr. Moore have brought him into the Progressive party and he has been an active local worker. Interest in the progress of his home city has led him to fill local offices and aid civic projects in every way practicable. For a time he served on the Eureka Board of Education. Under Assessor Connick he served as deputy county assessor, and in June, 1913, he was elected councilman from the fifth ward of Eureka, since which election he has devoted much of his time to movements connected with the progress of the city and the permanent welfare of the people. His fraternities are the Improved Order of Red Men and Foresters. A man of principle and public spirit, he has taken part in the actual material development of the county and on frequent occasions has figured in important movements for the commercial advancement of his home city.

JOEL SEVIER BURNELL.—With the coming of the vast army of immigrants into California during the gold-mining era there arrived at the mines a young New Yorker, Joel Burnell by name, who had been allured to the west at the very beginning of American occupancy and had crossed the plains in 1849 with a large expedition through New Mexico and Arizona, entering California from Yuma. After having mined with little success for a few years, in 1852 he drifted into Humboldt county and bought a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres (later government land), which he proved up on and proceeded to develop. In those days it was difficult to find a market for crops. Humboldt county was so sparsely settled that a home market was lacking. It became a regular custom for this pioneer to cross the mountains to Weaverville, Trinity county, and there sell to the miners the rolls of butter, the product of the skill of his wife as a butter-maker. These trips would take two or three weeks, during which time the faithful wife was left at home alone in what was then a wilderness inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Being a man of deep religious temperament and excellent knowledge of the Bible, he often utilized these trips as an opportunity to preach the Gospel to miners. For one year he held services at Ferndale and in the '60s he preached in different parts of the Sacramento valley. The early establishment of the Methodist Episcopal denomination along this part of the coast was due in no small part to his self-denying efforts in the cause and to the work done by him without expectation or desire for pay, but wholly for the good of the church. Around the farm in the southern part of the county where he settled in 1852 there grew up a small settlement of farmers and in his honor the railroad station was known as Burnell. This was the terminus of the railroad for many years.

The marriage of Joel Burnell united him with Nancy Jane Stringfield, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Sevier Stringfield, a Kentuckian for some years resident in Illinois, but after 1853 a farmer near Hydesville, Humboldt county. The family of Joel Burnell comprised the following children: Manfred C., now of Chico; Louis M., ex-district attorney of Humboldt county and a resident of Eureka; Mrs. Electa J. Houck, of Oregon; Walter S., who resides in Escondido; William A., deceased; Elizabeth, a teacher in this

county, who became the wife of David Jenkins and died in Kansas City, Mo.; Fred C., who died when nineteen years old; Joel Sevier, who was born near Hydesville, Humboldt county, March 15, 1868, and is now a practicing attorney of Eureka; and Ida Burnell, a successful teacher in the Eureka schools.

After completing the studies of the old Eureka Academy the study of law was undertaken by Joel Sevier Burnell, who remained in the office of his older brother, Louis M., until he was admitted to the bar in August, 1897, and since then he has continued in practice at Eureka. In addition to the details of professional work he devotes considerable time to the supervision of an apple orchard which he is developing at Camp Grant. Fraternally he is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., and is secretary of the Association of Veteran Odd Fellows and also has membership with Centennial Rebekah Lodge. His family consists of two children, Cummings J. and Elvie, and his wife, formerly Miss Elvie S. Cummings, who is a native and lifelong resident of Humboldt county, her father, L. J. Cummings, having crossed the plains in 1851 via the northern route through Oregon and as early as 1868 established himself permanently as a resident of Humboldt county.

CAPT. JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON.—One of the best known of the younger generation of seafaring men who make Eureka their home is Capt. John Edward Johnson, master and part owner of the little gasoline schooner *Magnolia*, which plies between this port and Brookings, Ore., making the round trip twice each week. Captain Johnson is a native of California and came to Eureka in his mother's arms, when a babe of but three weeks. Since that time he has become well known here, although he has not made his home in this city continuously. He has sailed the high seas for many years and during that time has twice circumnavigated the globe, visiting most of the world-famous seaports.

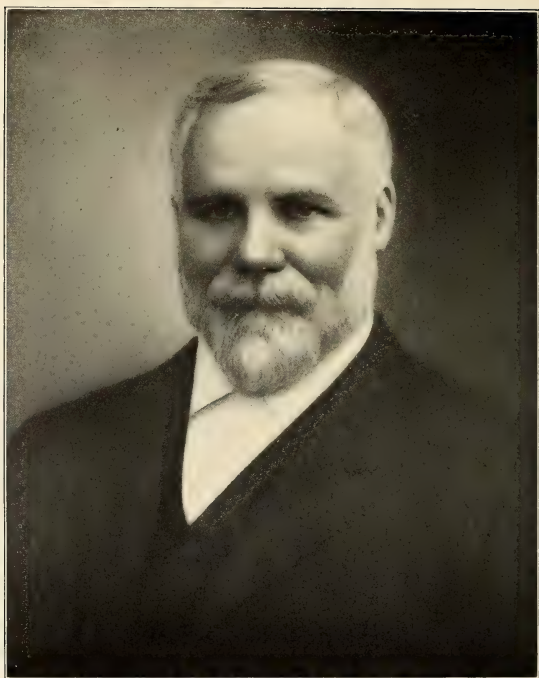
Captain Johnson was born in San Francisco, February 13, 1875, the son of Peter Johnson, a native of Kalmar, Sweden, and a ship carpenter by trade. During young manhood the father came to Humboldt county and followed his trade here, also working in sawmills as a millwright. In early life he also followed the sea for a time. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Katherine (Redmond) Johnson, a native of New York city. The parents came to San Francisco in 1874, shortly after their marriage, making the trip around the Horn in a sailing vessel in which Mr. Johnson shipped as the ship carpenter. Arriving in California he determined to quit the sea, and located the following year in Humboldt county, where he remained until 1899. From that year until 1906 he made his home in San Francisco, then removing to Lomita Park, San Mateo county, where both parents are now living. There were nine children in this family, all native Californians, and all born in Eureka save the eldest, Capt. J. E. Johnson. The other children are: William August, now residing in San Francisco; Marie A., the wife of F. E. Gist, residing at Long Beach; Elizabeth R.; Arthur, a ship carpenter; Charles, an engineer; Eleanor, Katharine and Edith C., all residing in San Francisco.

The boyhood days of Captain Johnson were spent in Eureka, where he received his education in the public schools. When he was about fourteen years old he began to work at the carpenter's trade under his father, and at the age of seventeen he went to sea. His first sailing was with Capt. James F. Higgins, now deceased, on the steamer *Farallon*, which went ashore in

Alaskan waters several years ago. After continuing with Captain Higgins for a few months he shifted to other vessels. He has followed the sea continuously for twenty-two years, with the exception of three years when he was associated with the D. K. B. Sellers Commission Company, of Eureka, being employed in the warehouse at the foot of D street. In March, 1894, he shipped in the Maggie C. Russ, built at Eureka, later sailed with the barkentine Amelia to Honolulu, and returned with her to Puget Sound. At the time of the Spanish-American war he enlisted at Mare Island in the United States navy, being assigned to the cruiser Philadelphia, on which he saw much service. They raised the flag over the Hawaiian Islands August 12, 1898, and in the spring of 1899 went to the Samoan Islands. In June, 1899, Captain Johnson was honorably discharged, after which he returned to Eureka, and during the following winter was with the schooner J. G. Wall. Later he was on the Lizzie Vance in the lumber trade, and afterward was on various sailing vessels until 1902, when he joined the barkentine Hawaii in Newcastle, Australia, remaining with her for two years and eight months. On one voyage, in 1904, he made the run to Puget Sound as master. In 1905 he left the Hawaii and joined the schooner Vine, on which he made a trip to Point Barrow, Alaska. This was his last trip on sailing craft, thereafter signing only on steam vessels. In the employ of the North Pacific Steamship Company he commanded the Newport for Charles P. Doe, of San Francisco, sailing between Eureka and San Francisco for a year. Later he commanded various other small steamers until in 1909 he took charge of the J. J. Loggie, continuing with it until February, 1912 (this boat was wrecked in October of that year), when he took charge of the steamboat Antelope for Captain Coggeshall, remaining with her until June, 1913, at which time he started in business for himself as a partner of Captain Crone, leasing the gas steamer Coaster for the season. He then determined to build a craft of his own, and for this purpose entered into a partnership with Capt. Walter Coggeshall, and the splendid gasoline schooner Magnolia was built for them at the Fairhaven shipyards, in the spring of 1914, being ready for service in May. Of the latest design and first class in every detail, it is sixty-five feet long, seventeen feet in the beam, and was constructed at a cost of \$12,500. It has a capacity for eighty-five tons of freight, and is propelled by two forty-horsepower standard gasoline engines. The offices of the Magnolia Transportation Company are located in Eureka, at the foot of F street. Their schedule calls for sailings twice weekly, their destination being Brookings, Ore., making stops at Crescent City and Requa, Cal., the latter on the Klamath river, with Captain Johnson always in charge.

The marriage of Captain Johnson took place in Eureka December 14, 1907, uniting him with Miss Cecelia Johnson, the daughter of George T. Johnson, who located in Eureka in 1875 and died here February 24, 1912. Of their union have been born two children, Sophie Kathrine, aged six, and Edward Cecil, aged four years. Shortly after his marriage Captain Johnson built a bungalow on Fourteenth street, where with his family he has since made his home.

Aside from his business interests Captain Johnson is popular in many lines of activity, and is associated with the affairs of his home city. He is wide awake and progressive and is always in favor of progress and improve-



James Roll

ment and stands for social, civil and municipal uplift and betterment. Fraternally he is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., and of Humboldt Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Eureka. He is also a member of Major Frank Rice Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, and is a member of California Harbor, Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific, with headquarters at No. 36 Stewart street, San Francisco. Socially both Captain and Mrs. Johnson have many warm friends and are popular members of their social circle. Mrs. Johnson and the children are members of the Episcopal church of Eureka, and she is prominent in the various lines of church activities.

JAMES ROSS.—For almost forty years the fortunes of James Ross have been identical with those of Humboldt county, and he is one of the men whose industry and unwearying effort have changed the county from a virgin forest into a land of homes, where plenty smiles and prosperity reigns. When he first came to this locality in 1876 the beautiful little city of Arcata, where he now resides, was an undreamed-of possibility, and only towering trees marked the present site of the habitation of man—Eureka itself was but a straggling village and there were but few settlers throughout the valley.

Mr. Ross is a native of Ireland, born in the town of Broughgammon, County Antrim, June 5, 1853, and descended from a long line of sturdy Scotch and Irish ancestry. His father was William Ross, a native of Scotland, born in Inverness. He was a millwright by trade, but much of his life had been devoted to farming, which occupation he was following at the time of his death, which occurred about 1857. The mother was Ann McCurdy, born in County Antrim, Ireland, where she was married to William Ross and where she lived until her death. She bore her husband four children, three sons and one daughter.

The boyhood days of James Ross were passed on his father's farm in Ireland, where he remained until he was about twenty-two. His father died when he was a lad and he continued to make his home with his widowed mother, attending the village schools until he was sixteen years of age, and later he cared for the farm. On his determining to seek his fortune in America Mr. Ross lost no time in setting sail. Arriving at New York, he set out to cross the plains to San Francisco, from which point he went at once to Humboldt county, arriving here April 14, 1876. His first employment was on Vance slough, where he worked at loading lighters going down to meet the vessels on the bay, but he remained here only a short time. Later he went to Salmon Creek and was employed in the sawmill owned by the Evans, McKay & Marks Company, remaining here until the closing of the mill in 1878. Following this he secured a position with Flanigan & Co. in their Bayside mill, soon afterward, however, securing a position in the D. R. Jones mill on Gunthers Island.

The possibilities of farming in this new country were ever fascinating to Mr. Ross and he had from the first been on the alert for an opportunity to secure a tract of farming land and return to his occupation of tilling the soil. In 1879 he rented a tract of one hundred twenty acres of bottom land, all but a small portion of which was unimproved, the tillable soil being only about forty acres. The remainder was a wilderness of trees and brush, and this he set to work to clear and bring into a state of cultivation. Bit by bit this was accomplished, and today he has one of the finest properties in the

valley, cleared and highly improved. It was not until 1901, however, that he finally purchased this tract, although for many years he has been engaged in farming and dairying here. This latter line of industry had appealed strongly to Mr. Ross and he was one of the organizers and supporters of the first creamery in the valley, which was at first known as the Arcata Creamery No. 1, but which is now owned by the United Creameries Company. Mr. Ross laid his plans for dairying as soon as the creamery was an assured fact and his first milk was delivered some three or four days after its opening. He is at present one of the stockholders of the enterprise and a staunch supporter of the industry. His first herd of cows numbered but six head, but now he has one of the best herds in the valley, and one of the best dairies as well.

When Mr. Ross commenced dairying his land was not in a condition for farming, but at this time he has one of the most profitable ranches in the valley and is noted for his success in diversified farming. He raises a variety of crops and there is no waste to his acreage as he utilizes every part of the farm. In 1912 he planted four acres to potatoes and from this tract he dug four hundred fifty sacks of fine potatoes. He has met with great success in every department of his work and is classed as one of the most prosperous farmers of that locality. His property is rapidly increasing in value and will continue to do so, as it is rich in soil and well located.

The marriage of Mr. Ross occurred in Arcata, July 30, 1879, the Rev. J. S. Todd officiating. Mrs. Ross was Miss Ann Jane Christy, and like her husband a native of Ireland, born in County Antrim, January 6, 1852. They attended the same school during childhood, and often played together in the fields and meadows, their respective homes being perhaps a quarter of a mile apart. When Mr. Ross came to America he carried with him the promise of the future Mrs. Ross to join him when he should have ready a home for her, and when the call came she made the long journey alone, coming by way of New York and San Francisco, to Arcata, being married immediately on her arrival. She has borne her husband five children, three sons and two daughters, all well known and deservedly popular in Arcata, where they have been born and reared. They are: Samuel John, residing in Arcata; James, deceased; Anna Jane, who married D. A. Ross and resides in San Francisco; Katie May and William C., both at home.

Mr. Ross is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He arrived in Humboldt county with nothing but his faith and courage and industry, and his desire and determination to have a home. He has labored with unfaltering application and has been justly rewarded. His family is one of the most highly esteemed in the community and Mr. Ross is accredited as one of the most reliable citizens of the county. He is popular with a wide circle of friends, where his splendid qualities of heart and mind have made for him a permanent place. He was made a Mason in Broughgammon Lodge No. 72, F. & A. M., and is now a member of Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M.; was raised to the Royal Arch Chapter in Bush Mills Chapter No. 114, in Ireland, and is now a member of Eureka Chapter No. 52, R. A. M. He is also a prominent member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., in Arcata. In politics he is a Republican, although he has never been actively associated with the political affairs of his community. Together with his family Mr. Ross is a member of the St. Johns Episcopal church in Arcata.

WILFORD E. PEACOCK.—For the last four years the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been represented at Eureka by Wilford E. Peacock, who has been in the employ of that concern during the great part of his residence in California. He came to the state in 1902, and after a stay of seven months at Los Angeles moved up to San Francisco, not long afterward securing a position with his present employers. When he had served a year in the San Francisco office he was stationed at Eureka as cashier under C. W. Hayden, his predecessor as agent, whom he succeeded in July, 1910. By his uniform courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, his attention to business and willingness to oblige the patrons of the company, he has become a respected and popularly known resident of Eureka, where he has proved a most desirable citizen. In turn, he has become an enthusiastic admirer of the beautiful little city where he has had his home for several years, and is ready to aid in movements for her welfare whenever possible.

Mr. Peacock was born March 1, 1875, at Melrose, Monroe county, Iowa, son of Samuel D. Peacock, a farmer and stockman, now conducting a large stock ranch at Salina, Kans. The father married Mary Jane Eads, a distant relative of the great civil engineer of that name, who built the Eads bridge at St. Louis and other great works. The immediate ancestors of W. E. Peacock are from Bullitt county, Ky., but the family was settled in Virginia in the early days of this country's history, and came originally from England. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Peacock were born six children, of whom W. E. is the second eldest child and second son. He is the only member of the family in this state. The father was a member of Company C, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war.

W. E. Peacock grew up at Melrose, being about thirteen years old when the family moved from Iowa to Salina, Kans., where after completing the grammar schools he attended Roache's Business College. Following this he attended a school of telegraphy in the same city, and when eighteen years old went to work as assistant at Oakley, Kans., on the Union Pacific road. He remained there for about six months in that rank, and was then assigned to a station and became station agent at Grinnell, Kans., whence he was sent back to Oakley, doing relief work and night work. In 1900 he went to Salt Lake City to take a position with the Bell Telephone Company, which then contemplated putting in telegraph instruments, using the same wires installed for the telephone service. Mr. Peacock was engaged to install the system on the lines of the Bell Telephone Company at that point, and remained at Salt Lake for fourteen months. Then, as already related, he came to California. His experience at Eureka has been pleasant, his work congenial, and his excellent personal characteristics and capability have won him many friends, in both business and social circles. He is a typical employe of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which has a reputation for unimpeachable service to its patrons and demands the highest qualities in those in its employ. Its steamer City of Topeka is the fastest and finest boat plying between San Francisco and Eureka. The company's office is at No. 213 E street, the warehouse and docks at the foot of C street.

In May, 1912, Mr. Peacock was married, at Eureka, to Miss Mabel Klepper, of that place, and they have one child, Virginia. Socially Mr. Peacock belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.; the Humboldt Club, and the Eureka Development Association.

FLETCHER A. CUTLER.—Until his removal a few years ago to San Francisco, Judge Cutler made his home at Eureka, and he still retains important interests in Humboldt county, the scene of his early life and of the successes which marked the beginning of his brilliant career at the bar. He is now practicing with ex-Governor Gillett, as the junior member of a partnership established over ten years ago. His experience on the bench was obtained as judge of the Superior court of Del Norte county. Paternally and maternally Judge Cutler may be proud of the part his immediate ancestors have had in the history of Eureka. His father was a business man of the town for many years after his settlement here, in 1869. His mother was the first public school teacher here.

The Cutler family is one of long standing in this country, the emigrant ancestor, Purituous Cutler, having come from England and settled in Massachusetts during the early Colonial period. It was represented on the Colonial side during the Revolutionary war, and a number of the name have been known for distinguished military service, political prominence and professional attainments. Thomas Cutler, the Judge's father, was born March 29, 1829, on a farm in the town of Killingly, Conn., and grew up there. He came to California with the first rush of settlers after the discovery of gold, making the voyage around the Horn on the *George Washington*, which landed him at San Francisco in August, 1849. So far as known, only one of his fellow passengers on the voyage outlived him. Proceeding immediately to Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras county, he began mining, and had more than average success there and at his later locations, Chinese Camp and Copperopolis, also engaging in merchandising. In 1869 he removed to Eureka, in Humboldt county, where he was in business as a merchant for over a quarter of a century following, until his retirement in the year 1896. For several years he served as collector of the port of Eureka, and he was honored with various other positions of trust in his adopted city, where his high character and ability received deserved recognition. From the time he took up his residence here he was active in its business and public life, taking a prominent part in the administration of the local government, and by his conspicuous efficiency and public-spirited conservation of the welfare of his fellow citizens won so high a place in their esteem that his name will be permanently enrolled among those who established its institutions upon a sound basis. Though he began life without capital other than his abilities he accumulated a comfortable competence and did well by his family, in all of the relations of life so conducting himself that he was considered one of the worthiest citizens of his generation, to which he was widely known. In 1901 he moved to Oakland, Cal., hoping that his failing health would benefit by the change, but though he had been a strong man in his prime he did not rally, and he died June 30, 1902. He was buried in Mountain View cemetery, Oakland, with Masonic rites, the services being conducted by Live Oak Lodge, F. & A. M., and a committee representing the Society of California Pioneers, of which he was a member. He had been a charter member of *George Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., of Chinese Camp, Cal.* Mr. Cutler married Sarah L. Buck, a native of Watertown, Maine, who came alone to California when a young woman and soon afterward located at Eureka, where she was the first public school teacher. She afterwards joined her brother at Chinese Camp, and taught there for a few terms, until her marriage.

Some years later she returned to Eureka with her husband and family, and for a time had a class of private pupils, whom she instructed with her sons in her own home. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cutler, Thomas B. became connected with the Del Norte County Bank at Crescent City, Cal.; Fletcher A. is mentioned below; Maude became the wife of H. T. Compton, of Stockton, Cal.; Mary completed the family. Mrs. Cutler continued to reside at Oakland after her husband's death, retaining in her old age the charm of manner and attractive personality for which she is remembered by many old friends at Eureka.

Fletcher A. Cutler was born May 4, 1863, at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, Cal., and being but six years old when the family settled at Eureka has little recollection of his earliest home. He acquired his preparatory education under the direct tuition of his accomplished mother, subsequently studied for a time in the preparatory department of the State University at Berkeley, and completed the course at the boys' high school in San Francisco, from which he was graduated. Returning to Eureka, he soon afterwards received appointment as under sheriff of Humboldt county during the administration of Sheriff T. M. Brown, and during the five years of his service in that position devoted his spare time to reading law. At the end of that period he entered the law office of his uncle, S. M. Buck, at Eureka, to carry on his preparation for the legal profession systematically, and he was admitted to the bar in the year 1887. He was at once admitted to partnership with the uncle mentioned, with whom he was associated until his appointment by Governor Budd, some ten years later, to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Superior court in Del Norte county. After four years' service on the bench Judge Cutler returned to Humboldt county in January, 1903, and resumed the practice of law at Eureka in partnership with Hon. J. N. Gillett, who was then representing the district in Congress and has since been honored with the governorship. Gillett and Cutler, by the individual and collective value of their services, have attained position among the foremost attorneys in the state. Mr. Cutler moved to San Francisco when he felt that he could handle his legal work better with his headquarters in the metropolis, and has an office at Room 617, No. 525 Market street. The firm has included among its clients the Bank of Eureka, the Santa Fe Railway Company, the Northern California, San Francisco & Northwestern and Freshwater Railway Companies, and other concerns of notable importance, and the list of all those who have felt their legal affairs safe in the care of Gillett & Cutler contains the names of some heavily capitalized organizations who could not afford to risk engaging anything but the best talent.

Judge Cutler had hardly reached his prime when he found himself occupying a leading position at the bar of his state. Yet his reputation has been founded on so solid a foundation that time has strengthened it and tests have left it unshaken. The thorough training he received at home set a high standard for his later studies, and he has maintained it through all his years of practice, giving his best to every case, as if all his personal interests depended thereon. His honorable nature and high principles would make it impossible for him to slight the details of anything he undertakes, and though he is noted for his familiarity with the law, and the judicial sense which enables him to see the applicability of the statutes to whatever work he may have in hand, he never neglects to give special attention to each case, with

results which justify his methods. His success in presenting cases in court is so indisputably attained by careful and exhaustive preparation and logical arrangement, that his power as a pleader and cleverness in making the most of his arguments seem spontaneous. Judge Cutler has always been admired for his strict observation of the best ethics of the profession, his consideration for his fellow practitioners, and the avoidance of tactics unworthy a man of his undoubted skill.

Judge Cutler was always considered one of the public-spirited citizens of Eureka, ready to do his share in promoting her advancement along every line, and his interest has not ceased since his removal, though his opportunities for practical assistance are not so great. He still has important property holdings in the city and county, where he has made a number of profitable investments. At one time he owned a sixth interest in the eighty-acre tract upon which the depot and yards of the Eel River Railroad were established (some years ago that company was merged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe), and he has also acquired valuable redwood timber lands.

Outside of his judicial duties before mentioned, the only public position Judge Cutler has held was that of postmaster at Eureka, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland. He served from 1893 to 1897. His political support has always been given to the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masons, belonging to Lincoln Lodge No. 34, K. P.; Crescent Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M., of Crescent City, Cal.; Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; and Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T. He was a member of the Humboldt Club, and prominent in Humboldt Parlor No. 14, Native Sons of the Golden West, at Eureka, also serving as grand trustee of the grand parlor.

On February 2, 1887, Mr. Cutler was married to Miss Eicula M. Warner, who was born in Nevada, daughter of Capt. Charles C. and Lucie (Kent) Warner. One daughter has been born to them, Lucie.

COTTRELL & SHIELDS.—The senior member of the firm of Cottrell & Shields, proprietors of the moulding mill on Broadway and Cedar streets, Eureka, is John Austin Cottrell, who was born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, on the 4th of July, 1841, and began to earn a livelihood in the lumber woods at an age when most boys are in school. Throughout all of his life he has been identified with some form of the lumber industry. As early as 1864 he came via Panama to California, but instead of settling in the state at that time, he proceeded to British Columbia and became one of the very first men to settle at Vancouver. With him to that frontier community went his wife, Rebecca (Wyman) Cottrell, and their second son, Howard A., was the first white child born in Vancouver. The first child of that marriage, James A., is a native of Victoria.

After having engaged in lumbering in or near Vancouver for twenty years, in 1884 Mr. Cottrell came to California to establish a home. The lumber interests of Humboldt county attracted him to this portion of the state and here he has since engaged in business. For four years he engaged as an employe in the old Lincoln mill at Eureka, after which in partnership with William F. Gibbard he rented the Richardson mill on Third and B streets. The firm of Gibbard & Cottrell carried on the mill for some five years. At the expiration of that time the senior member sold his interests to Mr. Cottrell, who continued alone up to 1901, and then erected the present modern

and well-equipped mill on the corner of Broadway and Cedar streets, Eureka. Since 1911 John E. Shields has been a part owner of the business and by his active, intelligent co-operation is proving of the utmost assistance to the original proprietor. After the death of his first wife Mr. Cottrell married Mrs. Margaret Ogilvie, a widow with one son, Kenneth Ogilvie. Of their union a daughter, Lois A., was born. In fraternal relations Mr. Cottrell is a Mason of the blue lodge affiliations and has maintained a warm interest in the work of the order.

The junior member of the firm, John Edgar Shields, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, January 10, 1865, and during his teens learned the trade of carpenter, in which he became skilled to an unusual degree. After coming to California in 1888 he followed his trade in Eureka, where he erected the residences of A. S. Connick and Robert Porter, a substantial block on Fifth street, and numerous other buildings public and private. Since forming a partnership with Mr. Cottrell he has devoted his entire attention to the work at the moulding mill and has co-operated in every project for the benefit of the business. By his marriage to Alida M. Alexander, a native of New Brunswick, he is the father of five children, namely: Bertha, wife of C. E. Baldwin; Gertrude, who married Alexander Simpson and has one son; Edith, Mrs. John H. Bears; Ralph I. and John. Business in the hands of men like Mr. Cottrell and Mr. Shields means a straightforward enterprise requiring honesty of character, earnestness of purpose and energy of action, qualities which the partners possess in large degree and with which they have forged to the front as representatives of a department of the lumber industry in Humboldt county.

CAPT. HENRY SMITH.—Familiarity with the life of a sailor extending back to early life in England, where he was born in Suffolk county October 22, 1842, and including experiences on the high seas in every part of the world, admirably qualifies Captain Smith for the very responsible position which he has filled since 1897, viz.: that of superintending the beacon lights in Humboldt bay as an employe of the United States government. Native ability and long experience combine to equip him for his important duties. He can scarcely recall a time when he was not interested in the sea and more or less acquainted with ocean-going craft. When only a boy he made his first voyage from London to Australia on the ship Francis Henty, and altogether he made four round trips between London and Australia. During one of these voyages to the island continent he stopped off at New Zealand and engaged in mining, but met with so little success that he turned his thoughts toward immigration to America. The bark Gertrude, built in Bath, Maine, was the ship on which he sailed from Sidney, Australia, to San Francisco, Cal., and thence he sailed north on the bark Metropolis, Capt. George F. Smith, commander, arriving at Eureka on New Year's day of 1863. The new year meant for him a beginning in a new locality in the midst of an environment and conditions different from those of his boyhood, but he speedily proved himself the master of a sailor's duties on a western vessel and during 1863 proved a most efficient assistant on the bark Rival, that sailed to Victoria, British Columbia, under Captain Blair as commander.

After having engaged during February, 1864, with Capt. H. H. Buhne, commander, on the tugboat Mary Ann, Captain Smith embarked in freight boating on the Dirigo to all the ports on Humboldt bay. During the period

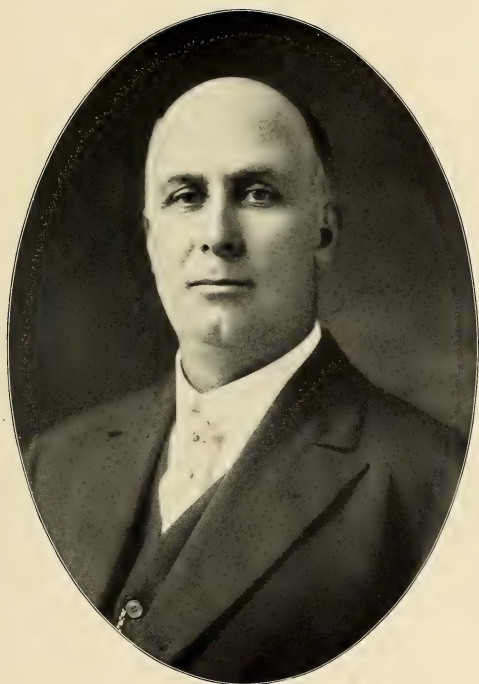
of employment in freighting he made a voyage to England and there married Eliza Simmonds, who was born in London and died in Humboldt county in 1902. The six children of the marriage are named as follows: Mrs. J. P. Borg, William J. Smith, Mrs. Ida M. Alexander, Charles H., Mrs. Maude B. Luberg and Fred Smith. During 1869 Captain Smith began to operate the steamboat Gussie McAlpine, from Eureka to the Arcata wharf, and later he ran the Sylvia between Eureka and Hookton. Beginning in 1875, he remained for eighteen years in the employ of John Vance and ran a steamboat to the Mad river slough. While with Mr. Vance he towed all of the rock used in the building of the West Seal Rock lighthouse. After leaving the employ of Mr. Vance he ran the steamer Phoenix for the Excelsior Redwood Company until 1897, when he entered the employ of the government, in connection with the lighthouse service in Humboldt bay. Deeply interested in everything pertaining to the ocean steamship service or bay transportation, he nevertheless has not neglected the ordinary duties of citizenship and may be found at all times favoring movements of undoubted merit and genuine public utility. When a boy in England he was confirmed in the Church of England and after coming to America identified himself with the Episcopal faith. Religious enterprises, as well as those of a strictly civic nature, receive his earnest support, nor has he been lacking in his support of all educational institutions, particularly the public schools of Humboldt county.

HARRY ELLSWORTH HURLBUTT.—Prominent among the extensive dairy farmers of Humboldt county is Harry Ellsworth Hurlbutt, of Alton, who has been a resident of this county since 1873, when he was a lad of six years. The record for business efficiency that has been made by Mr. Hurlbutt is one of which he may be justly proud, and which makes him a citizen in whom any community may feel justified in reposing the greatest confidence. That many of his fellows through Humboldt county are well aware of this is amply shown by the fact that he is now being placed by his friends and political supporters before the people as a candidate for the office of county assessor.

Mr. Hurlbutt is a native of California, having been born in San Francisco, May 12, 1867. His father was Willard Hurlbutt, and his mother Angelina Lovejoy, both California pioneers of a splendid type, and well known throughout Marin and Humboldt counties, where they resided for many years, and where their family was reared. Harry Ellsworth was the eldest of the children, and was six years of age when, in 1873, the family removed from Marin county to Humboldt county and located on a ranch. The following year they moved to Mattole and engaged in the sheep business, remaining for six years, when, in 1880, they located at Ferndale. Four years later, in 1884, they again returned to Mattole and engaged in the sheep and cattle business there, meeting with much success.

The marriage of Harry E. Hurlbutt took place in Mattole, June 24, 1894, uniting him with Miss Bertha Miner, a native of that place, and the daughter of H. A. and Margaret (Hulse) Miner. Of this union have been born six children: Earl, who is an accountant and cashier for the Pacific Lumber Company's store at Scotia; Allen, Beatrice, Ray, Eilene and Helen.

In 1897 Mr. Hurlbutt came to Garberville and leased the Woods ranch, a property of twelve thousand acres on south fork of Eel river a mile and a quarter south of Garberville, and at present owned by Tooby Brothers. He



Harry E. Hurlbutt.

operated this property for fifteen years, and for thirteen years of this time he resided there. His operations were very extensive and equally successful. He ran about seven thousand head of sheep and some four hundred head of cattle, also farmed extensively. At the expiration of this time he secured his present property at Alton, known formerly as the Jerry Dahle place, where he has since resided. This ranch consists of three hundred twenty acres, and is a very valuable property. Mr. Hurlbutt has it leased for a term of five years with an option to purchase at the expiration of that time. Here he is engaged in extensive dairying, and is meeting with the greatest of success.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Hurlbutt is very popular with his friends and acquaintances, who are legion. He was made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 197, F. & A. M.; is also a member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and Oakland Consistory, Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and with his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Hurlbutt is a Republican in his political affiliations and is actively interested in the affairs of his party, both locally and throughout the state. He is keenly awake to all that is for the best interests of his community and is always to be found in the thick of the fight when there is a local issue involving the general welfare of city or county, and is always to be found on the side of social betterment and progress. That he has won for himself a place in the confidence of the people has already been shown by the political preferment given him, and it is not at all likely that this is the end in this line of advancement.

The father of Harry Ellsworth Hurlbutt was Willard Hurlbutt, now deceased, but for many years one of the foremost pioneers of the county. He was a native of Dalton, N. H., born March 29, 1837. He came first to California in 1859, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, and locating in San Mateo county, later removing to Marin county. During the year 1866 he returned to New Hampshire and at Littleton he was married to Miss Angelina Lovejoy, a descendant of an old and distinguished family. It is claimed that all the Lovejoys in America are related, all being lineal descendants of three Scotch brothers who came to America during the early Colonial days. The immediate ancestors of Mrs. Hurlbutt were all Whigs and Republicans and it is thought that this branch of the family were of the same blood as Owen P. Lovejoy, the anti-slavery champion who died a martyr at Alton, Ill., on account of his anti-slavery tendencies.

Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt returned to California, locating in San Mateo county, where they remained for a year, later removing to Marin county, where they resided until 1873, when they went to Humboldt county. The following year, 1874, they went to Mattole, where they engaged in the sheep business, remaining until 1880, when they removed to Ferndale. Here they remained until 1884, when they returned to Mattole, and again engaged in sheep raising and cattle raising. In this Mr. Hurlbutt was very successful, and continued to reside there until the time of his death, in 1891.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Willard Hurlbutt has disposed of her farm and sheep interests and makes her home in Garberville, where she is well known and possesses many friends. She is prominent in fraternal

circles, being especially interested in the Pythian Sisters, of which order she is an influential member.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hurlbutt were born four children, all of whom are living at this time, and all well known in Humboldt county, where all were born except the eldest, Harry Ellsworth, now a resident of Alton. Walter Lovejoy, a resident of Garberville, married Miss Lillian M. Newhouse; they own a seventy-acre ranch near Garberville. Fred A. is a rancher residing at Garberville. Elmer Willard, a rancher, married Miss Mary Meyer, and resides at Garberville.

The Hurlbutt family is one of the most highly respected in Humboldt county, and in the vicinity of Garberville and Alton, where the stalwart sons make their homes, the name stands for honor and honesty in business transactions, for industry, sobriety and ability. The father is well remembered as a man of superior ability and reliability, and the sons have proven worthy of their sire.

JOHN HARPST.—The decade following the discovery of gold in California was characterized by great activity in prospecting throughout practically every section of the state. As early as 1850 parties of prospectors had explored the country between the head waters of the Trinity and Klamath rivers and the coast, finding sufficient presence of gold to justify the operating of mines for a considerably later period. When John Harpst, a native of Ohio, born in 1839, came to California in 1857, at the age of eighteen years, he sought these mines in Trinity county and for some time followed the search for gold at Canadian Bar. When in the fall of 1858 Governor Weller called for volunteers to take the field against hostile Indians in the western part of Trinity county and the eastern part of Humboldt county, he was among the men who promptly enrolled their names and offered to do service. Under Capt. I. T. Messig he took part in a campaign that lasted through the winter of 1858-59. A number of serious engagements made the winter memorable. In one of these battles a bullet from the Indian lines pierced the left breast of Mr. Harpst and inflicted a serious wound, but youth and powers of endurance enabled him to quickly recover from the effects of the injury.

After the close of the campaign, having seen the advantages of soil and other resources offered by Humboldt county, Mr. Harpst decided to take up residence here. A few years later he became a partner with O. H. Spring in the mercantile business in Arcata, which in an early day was a noteworthy rival of Eureka, although the latter, selected as the county-seat in 1856 and incorporated as a city at the same time, soon outstripped all competitors. Near the head of Humboldt bay he engaged in lumber operations with Mr. Spring and James Gannon. Later, with these men, together with D. J. Flanagan and T. F. Brosnan, he founded and operated the Union mill on the bay shore near Eureka. A store and shingle mill were afterward established at Bayside and lumbering together with quarrying operations continued on a very large scale for a long period of profitable years. Eventually Mr. Harpst retired from the heaviest of his responsibilities and for a considerable period before his death, which occurred February 19, 1906, he had enjoyed a rest from business cares. In September of 1896 he married Miss Kate L. Carr, who was born in Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., the daughter of Thomas Carr, a pioneer of this state, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Harpst was reared in Eureka and still lives in this city. Lately she

has built a large and beautiful residence on the corner of Huntoon and D streets. She has given much care to her gardens, in which she takes much pride, and as the result of her efforts she has one of the most attractive places in the city. Fraternally Mr. Harpst belonged to the Masons and Elks. In the former he had been associated with the blue lodge and chapter in Eureka, a member of the Golden Gate commandery, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco.

In the circles of early settlers, where he was best known, his name stood as a synonym for honor, while in his general circle of acquaintances, especially among younger generations, he was looked up to as a pioneer who had endured many privations in the period of the Indian troubles and who had merited the best that later years could bestow upon him.

JOSEPH EDWARD MERRIAM.—Although for many years he followed the fortunes of the sea, and though he came to the Pacific coast with the expressed intention of continuing his sea-faring life, Joseph Edward Merriam has never been aboard a vessel since he sailed into the harbor at Eureka on June 19, 1884. With him were his wife and one child, and soon after coming to Eureka he determined to give up his former calling and locate on shore, choosing Humboldt county for his future home. During the succeeding years he has been variously occupied, but has always met with much success, and is today one of the leading insurance men in the county and is also largely interested in real estate. Besides his home in Blue Lake he owns a valuable fruit garden and also a valuable timber claim of one hundred and seventy acres about six miles southeast of town. Judge Merriam does not believe in any vigorous man being idle, and seeing the many small pieces of valuable land around homes neglected, he desires to show the people of the community as well as outsiders the wonderful production of the soil and the value of raising vegetables and fruits on small tracts. Having a love for horticulture and gardening and believing that every foot of the soil should produce, he purchased two and one-half acres in Blue Lake which had been neglected and to which he devoted his spare moments. It is now in orchard, small fruits, berries and vegetables, and the whole space to the fence line is producing under intensified culture. Its success has been demonstrated, hence it is a plan that others would do well to emulate. Judge Merriam has also been interested in the buying and selling of real estate for a period of years. He has never regretted his decision, and feels that it was a wise choice that brought him to California.

Mr. Merriam was born in Port Greville, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, December 3, 1856. His boyhood days were spent there and during his youth he attended the public schools. His disposition was a roving one, however, and when he was a lad of only fourteen years he went to sea, sailing on coasting vessels running to New York City. This was a hard and a dangerous life, for the ice floes drifted along the coast for many months of the year, and the vessels of the coast fleet were in much danger for this reason, as well as on account of storms and fog. Afterwards he was in West Indies, South American and Western Island trade, sailing out of New York and Boston, but always in Canadian ships. He was mate of the brig *Zebenia* for three years and for two years master. These voyages necessitated his absence from home for protracted periods, and wishing to avoid them he resolved to seek the Pacific coast, intending to run river steamers in California. For

two years previous to this time his wife had been constantly with him on the water, but after the birth of their first child, Adeline, she had to remain ashore. He brought his wife and child across the continent to San Francisco, arriving in June, 1884. After four days they came on to Eureka and have remained in Humboldt county ever since. Mr. Merriam claims to be a Humboldt because he never crossed the bar after the day of his arrival.

The conditions on the coast were quite different from what he had been led to expect, and Mr. Merriam soon decided to try his fortunes on land. He secured employment with S. S. Loveren on his ranch near Mad river where the chief occupation was dairying. Mr. Merriam had never worked on a farm and was not familiar with any of the farm work, never having even harnessed or hitched a horse before this time. He was, however, strong and willing to work and to learn, and remained with Mr. Loveren for two years.

For the next three years he worked on various ranches in the neighborhood, learning much of the ways of the new country and the new occupation, and becoming an efficient farmer. In 1889 he determined to engage in farming for himself, and going into the mountains, he leased a stock range from Thomas Baird and started in the stock-raising business. This enterprise was undertaken on a small scale in the beginning, as stock at that time was high. The following year he took up a homestead on Boulder creek, near the old Rock ranch, his tract comprising one hundred and sixty acres. Here he removed with his family, remaining until their home was proved up on, which was in 1898.

It was this same year that Mr. Merriam decided to leave the homestead and go with his family into Blue Lake to reside. They moved into the thriving little city July 25, 1898, and here they have built a permanent home, where they now reside. Mr. Merriam was already well known in the community and his popularity was attested when in the following November he was elected justice of the peace, on the Populist ticket, and has been repeatedly re-elected since, holding office continuously from that time until the present.

Soon after locating in Blue Lake Mr. Merriam took up the insurance and realty business on a small scale, increasing his interests and the scope of his operations as his business developed. Now he is one of the leading insurance men of the county, and his real estate transactions are also important. He deals in both life and fire insurance, representing some twenty companies, and has written many policies in both Trinity and Humboldt counties.

The marriage of Mr. Merriam and Miss Clara Russell Webster took place at Parrsborough, Nova Scotia, June 15, 1881. Mrs. Merriam is a native of Nova Scotia, born in Cumberland county May 6, 1860, and her mother was born in that county April 15, 1835. Mrs. Merriam bore her husband five children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the others we mention the following: Adeline M., born in Nova Scotia, and now residing in Blue Lake, is the wife of Eugene B. Tamboury and the mother of one child, Clara Anetta; Harold Mathew, born in Alliance, Humboldt county, married Minnie Griffith; Mary Henrietta, also born in Alliance, May 4, 1887, died in Blue Lake in 1901; Elsie Marion, born at Thief camp, on Maple creek, became the wife of Chester Moore, of Blue Lake. Mrs. Webster, the mother of Mrs. Merriam, at present makes her home with her daughter in Blue Lake.

Mr. Merriam is very much interested in all matters of public interest in Blue Lake and indeed throughout Humboldt county. He is an enthusiastic



Sophus N. Jorgensen

advocate of suffrage for women and his efforts are largely responsible for the fact that Blue Lake is the banner suffrage town in the county. He has taken an active part in all suffrage movements and worked earnestly for the passage of the amendment which enfranchised the women of California. He is also well known in fraternal circles, and is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Red Men, being connected with the local lodges of each organization. He is the father of what is known as the "Blue Nose Picnic" in Humboldt county, which was started as the result of his effort to bring together and renew acquaintances of the people who came to the county from the New England states and the provinces of Canada, embracing an Atlantic coast line from Cape Cod, Mass., to Cape Race, Newfoundland. Obtaining the available addresses he sent each person a postal written by himself, and the first picnic at Blue Lake, held in August, 1911, was well attended, being one of the largest picnics held in the county, and it has since become an interesting annual event.

The varied experiences of both Mr. and Mrs. Merriam give them a wide outlook on life, and there is a fund of interesting tales that they may tell when their fancy so inclines. Mrs. Merriam was the first woman ever known to land on the Isle of Mona, an uninhabited island seven miles long, located in the Mona channel midway between San Domingo and Porto Rico.

An interesting possession of Mr. Merriam, and one on which he has spent much time and effort, is a book in which he has recorded the name of every family in Blue Lake, the date on which they took up their residence there, where they came from, who they are, and such other valuable and available information as he deems of interest.

Throughout the county Mr. Merriam is regarded as one of the most reliable and trustworthy men in the community, and his prosperity is due entirely to his own efforts and to the confidence that has been reposed in him by his fellow citizens and the resulting patronage that this has brought into his office. He has also been especially successful in all his dealings with the Indians, by whom he is regarded as a true friend and is referred to by them by the familiar name of Joe, which carries with it great respect.

SOPHUS NICOLAI JORGENSEN, M. D.—The man who pursues a purpose with resolute energy usually becomes an important factor in the professional or business circles of his community. In this respect Dr. Jorgensen has not proved an exception to the general rule, for through skill in the practice of medicine and devotion to the demands of the profession he has risen to a position of influence at Fortuna, his headquarters for more than a decade of continued activity and usefulness. It has been his practice to study every modern development in therapeutics. With this end in view he has read current medical literature with interest and concentration of thought and has maintained an active membership in the Humboldt County, California, and American Medical Associations, besides being personally and intimately identified with the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Salt Lake City, Utah, is the native home of the Doctor, and January 4, 1868, the date of his birth, but he has few childhood memories, except such as are associated with San Francisco, the family having established a home there in 1870. Always eager to learn, he proved a diligent and intelligent pupil in the San Francisco schools and when he had completed the studies of the common branches he turned his attention to medicine with a view to

entering upon the duties of that profession. Following an unusually creditable record as a medical student he was graduated from the Hahnemann Hospital College of Medicine in 1897, with the degree of M. D., and has since followed the practice of medicine and surgery, for one year in Nevada City, Cal., and since 1898 in Humboldt county, the first five years in Hydesville, and since 1903 in Fortuna. Aside from being identified with associations of a professional order he has some social and fraternal associations, notably with the Knights of Pythias and the Eureka Aerie of Eagles.

A. DAMGAARD.—The senior member of the firm of Damgaard & Strain, of Eureka, Humboldt county, Mr. Damgaard has built up a good business in the sale of Napa, Sonoma and other California wines. He has lived in Humboldt county since 1898, most of the time at Eureka, and has made a success in the wholesale liquor trade. Mr. Damgaard came to California in 1894, the year of his arrival in America, and before he went into business on his own account was variously engaged, principally at agricultural work. He is a native of the Isle of Fyen, Denmark, born April 22, 1871, and came to America in 1894, arriving at Omaha, Nebr., on the twenty-third anniversary of his birth. It was also the day Coxey's army reached that point. After spending the summer in Nebraska he continued on to the coast, and for some time was in Contra Costa county, Cal., where he found employment at all kinds of farm work, cattle ranching, general farming, driving teams, bailing hay and operating a threshing machine. In 1898 he came to Humboldt county, making the trip on the steamer Chilcot, and landing at four o'clock on the morning of September 22d. His first location here was at Ferndale, in the Eel river valley, where he remained for two and a half years; the first year and a half he worked at teaming, breaking marsh land, and did any other work which came to his hand. For six months he was clerk for G. A. Waldner in the Western hotel, Eureka, then for two years was in business in Ferndale. Selling out, he went down to San Francisco, at which place and Oakland he was employed for a year, since when he has been settled at Eureka. Here he has established a family wholesale liquor business in partnership with Mr. Strain, their location being at No. 103 Fifth street.

Mr. Damgaard is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and of the Eagles fraternity, and his genial disposition has brought him many friends. A lover of sports and outdoor life, he spends six weeks of each year camping out in the mountains of Humboldt county, to hunt and fish, which he enjoys more than any other diversion. Mr. Damgaard is a Republican in his political views, but beyond voting taking little active part in the campaigns.

In 1901 Mr. Damgaard was married at Eureka to Miss Selma Sjöblom, of Eureka, who was born in Sweden, and their family consists of two children, Myrtle and Lillian. Mr. Damgaard owns the fine residence at the corner of Clark and E streets which he occupies with his family.

EDWARD BACKENSTOSE, D. V. S.—The distinction of being the oldest veterinary now in active practice in California belongs to Dr. Backenstose, who is well known in Eureka not only as a successful practitioner in his chosen line, but also as a food and sanitary inspector. It seems little less than remarkable that one who was graduated from the New York Veterinary College as early as 1854 should still be engaged in active practice

and, notwithstanding the arduous and at times dangerous experiences of the intervening sixty years, should still exhibit the skill characteristic of his earlier days of professional work. During boyhood and youth he saw much of the dark side of life. The death of his parents and his own desolate condition without money or friends made him familiar with sorrow and privation at a time when the majority of boys are care-free. He was born at Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., March 31, 1833, and in 1850 was employed to drive a stage between Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, which places were then still unconnected by any railroad line. Considerable experience in the driving of a stage-coach with all of its hardships and frequent dangers gave him a broad knowledge of life. During the years of such work he developed a love for horses and skill in caring for them. Indeed, it became apparent that he was unusually expert in the selection of remedies for the diseases of all animals and he gained a record so enviable that he was sent for in important cases throughout his section of the country. This led eventually to his course of study in the veterinary college and to his selection of the profession as a life calling.

Practice in the southern states, continued uninterruptedly for a period of years, was interrupted when the Civil war began in 1861. The Doctor, then in New Orleans, hurried back to New York City, there to enlist as a veterinary surgeon in Governor Sprague's Rhode Island regiment. While nominally a veterinary, this did not prevent him from taking an active part in every engagement and he fought at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Antietam and many other battles of strategic importance. His regiment was noted for courage and he was worthy of the command with which he associated. Three times he was wounded in action and to this day he carries a bullet in his body, a memento of that great struggle. During the war he became deeply interested in military tactics and the life of the camp proved so interesting that after he had been honorably discharged he volunteered for service in the regular army. Accepted as a veterinary surgeon in the army, he was assigned to Washington Territory and for fifteen years was stationed at Walla Walla. During this time he served in the Joseph Indian war in Washington and was ordered to Montana, but before his regiment arrived the battle of Little Big Horn had been fought and lost, and it was ordered back to Walla Walla. Finally he resigned from the service and in 1884 came to California, where for seven years he was county veterinary of San Diego county and at the same time built up a large private practice. Since 1892 he has practiced his profession in Eureka, where since 1905 he has served under appointment as food and sanitary inspector and for a number of years also held office as veterinary of Humboldt county. A devoted believer in the principles of Masonry, he was made a Mason in Lake Erie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Girard, Pa., in 1860, and is now a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and a charter member of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and also holds membership in Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco.

WILLIAM LORD.—Few pioneers surpass Mr. Lord in length of association with the history of Humboldt county, for with the exception of his first eighteen years (1840-58) all of his life has been passed within its limits. During all of this long period, up to 1910, he has been more or less connected with mining enterprises and at various times has owned sixteen

different mines on the Klamath river, so that he is as well informed as any man in regard to mines in this section of the state. A member of an old family of New England and himself a native of Carroll county, N. H., born February 8, 1840, he was seven years old when the family moved across the state line into Maine, settling at Milo, where he received a public-school education and remained until eighteen years of age. So keen was his interest in the west, brought into conspicuous public notice through the discovery of gold, that he determined to seek a livelihood on the Pacific coast and, coming here in 1858 via the isthmus, he settled on the Klamath river in Humboldt county. For a long period he was one of the leading men at Orleans, where he bought six different mining claims, besides conducting a general store and running a pack-train from the bar to Arcata. About 1886 he removed to Arcata and here he has since made his home, now largely retired from business enterprises and enjoying in his advancing years the comforts made possible by former frugality and thrift. At the time of the Indian troubles he was in the midst of the region made perilous for white men, but his own warm friendship for the red men and his long-continued kindness to them seemed to exempt him from any danger whatever at their hands.

In the establishing of domestic ties Mr. Lord chose as a helpmate Miss Eleanor H. Locke, a native of Maine, a woman of fine mind and keen insight into both national issues and domestic problems, and a very active worker in the cause of temperance. Their children, seven in number, are as follows: Oscar William, of Eureka; Lewis M., bookkeeper for Richard Sweasey, of Eureka; Wilbur, of El Centro, Cal.; Mrs. Bessie Lytle, of Arcata; Benjamin Edward, winekeeper for the Humboldt Stevedore Company, Eureka; Frank D., who was accidentally killed by an electric shock at Knight's Landing, in July, 1907; and Edward L., of Los Angeles. The eldest son, Oscar William, was born December 4, 1870, at Orleans, Klamath (now Humboldt) county and had a primary education in Arcata, supplementing the same with a course in the Eureka Business College in 1887-88. As a wage-earner he had his first experience as bookkeeper with Baker, Nye & Co., of Arcata. Coming to Eureka in 1891, he entered the employ of the Ricks (now the Eureka) Water Company and has continued with the same concern and its successors ever since. Starting as bookkeeper, he afterwards also became collector and in these capacities became thoroughly familiar with the entire system. On the organization of the Eureka Water Company he was elected secretary in January, 1903, and on the death of W. G. Corbaley in October, 1913, he succeeded him as superintendent. When the system was taken over by the city of Eureka September 1, 1914, he was appointed superintendent of Public Works by the City Council and as such continues superintending the city water works. It is generally conceded that the council could not have made a wiser choice, for his experience with the Eureka water system for nearly a quarter of a century has made him more familiar with the water supply, distribution and the citizens' needs than any other man. The position is one entailing great responsibility, but he has proved equal to every emergency and his management of the water interests has been satisfactory to all interested parties. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. Three children, Clarence W., Miriam and Ruth, have been born of his union with Miss Lottie Riddell, a native of San Francisco

and a daughter of William S. Riddell, for some years a resident of that city. During 1877 the family came to Humboldt county, where Mr. Riddell had a position with Franklin Ellery for a time, but for ten years afterward he remained in the employ of the John Vance Lumber Company. Removing to Los Angeles in 1893 he has since made his home in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Lord are members of the First Congregational Church of Eureka. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees and since 1906 has been superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1909 he built a comfortable residence at No. 1312 H street, where the family dispense genuine hospitality to their many friends and acquaintances.

LUTHER LEE HOTCHKISS.—Years of experience have given to Mr. Hotchkiss a thorough knowledge of the lumber business and enable him, almost at a glance, to place a correct valuation upon a tract of timber or a block of lumber. Before he came to Humboldt county in 1910 he had worked in timber regions in different portions of the country both north and south and had been connected with practically every department of the industry from the felling of the trees to the shipping of the lumber. It was shortly after the Civil war that he first began to work in the lumber business and since then he has been connected continuously with the work, rising from a most humble place to one of responsibility and proving his worth to lumber companies time and again in enterprises involving tact, energy, intelligence and shrewd judgment concerning the various grades of lumber. During early life he lived in Connecticut, where he was born in New Haven and educated in the grammar school of Meriden and the high school of New Britain. The first money he ever earned came through work in a factory at Meriden where ivory novelties were manufactured. Later he spent several years in the Hartford office of the William H. Imlay Lumber and Paper Company. On removing to the middle west he found employment in the commission business at Battle Creek and afterward was connected with the money-order department of the American Express Company at Detroit.

The outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 found Mr. Hotchkiss true to the Union and so anxious to enlist in the service that he returned to his old home in Connecticut, where he became a private in Company B, Third Connecticut Infantry, and with the regiment went to the front. The most important engagement in which he bore arms was that of Bull Run. On the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge and returned to Detroit, Mich., where he entered upon a long identification with the Brooks & Adams Lumber Company. In these years of growing experience in the lumber industry he proved his worth to the company employing him. During a long period of busy years he considered Detroit his home, although the demands of the lumber business were such that he was frequently called on long trips to other sections and during 1888 the interests of the yellow pine lumber business took him to Brunswick, Ga. Large enterprises engrossed his attention upon his return to Detroit and later he was connected with timber interests near Green Bay, Wis. Upon coming to Humboldt county in 1910 he entered upon the duties of manager of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia. Since 1912 he has made Eureka his headquarters and has engaged in the buying and selling of timber lands, for which important work his previous experience admirably qualifies him. Since coming west he has been an active member of the Humboldt Club of Eureka,

while prior thereto he became connected with the blue lodge chapter and commandery of Masons at Milwaukee, Wis., and Oasis Temple, N. M. S., at Charlotte, N. C. By his marriage to Eliza C. Conkie he is the father of a daughter and a son, namely: Marion H., who married Dr. C. C. Cottrell, of Scotia; and Ray, now living in Oregon and employed at Coos bay in Coos county.

CHARLES EVERDING.—For about a quarter of a century (1868-1892) it was the privilege of Charles Everding to be identified with the business interests of Eureka, where as a partner of Capt. H. H. Buhne in the hardware line, as a leader in movements for the material upbuilding of the town and as a factor in the advance made in every department of local activity, he was counted a representative of that splendid German-American class indispensable to the progress of the west. For years his intelligent and kindly face was familiar to the people of the community. They recognized in him the traits that make for good citizenship and civic loyalty, as well as the intrinsic qualities of character that win and retain friends. Even in the independent financial circumstances of his later years he retained the frugality and industry of his boyhood years and never forgot the training he received in the parental home in Hanover, although after coming to America at the age of twenty-one he never again had the privilege of renewing the associations of early life or of seeing once more the humble cottage familiar to his earliest memories.

An experience in the manufacture of starch at Cincinnati, Ohio, qualified Mr. Everding for the same business, as a partner of his brother, John, in Berkeley, Cal., where he settled during 1862. Six years later he came to Eureka and here he remained until his death in 1892, meanwhile increasingly prominent in business, in social affairs and in the activities of the Odd Fellows.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, December 22, 1851, Mr. Everding was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Kohlman, also a native of Hanover, Germany, and both members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Everding survives her husband, and resides at the old home surrounded by the love and tender care of her youngest daughter, Clara A., who lives with her. The two other living children are Louis C., of Arcata, assistant manager of the North Redwood Lumber Company at Korbel, Humboldt county; and Sarah, the wife of E. Miller, residing at San Jose. Edward Everding, in early life was book-keeper in the mill of D. R. Jones and later was the second man to serve as cashier of the Humboldt County Bank, where his keen intuition in financial affairs proved of the utmost assistance to the growth of the institution. Active in Odd Fellowship, in banking circles and in business affairs, his death in the year 1894 removed from Eureka one of its leading men and was regarded not only as a distinct loss to his own family, but likewise to the town of his lifelong identification.

AUGUSTUS GUSTAFSON.—A fondness for the life of a sailor and the necessity of earning his own livelihood took Mr. Gustafson to the sea when he was yet a mere lad in his native country of Sweden. Born December 12, 1858, he had traveled in all of the oceans and touched at all of the leading ports of the world before he sailed around the Horn on an English ship which cast anchor in the harbor of San Francisco during 1879. Nor did his experiences on the high seas end with his temporary sojourn in San Francisco, for soon he was induced to enlist in the United States navy, after

which he was attached to the battleship *Alaska*, under Commodore Belknap and continued in the service until the expiration of his time. During the wars in Chile and Peru he engaged in patrol duty on the South American coast. Subsequent to receiving an honorable discharge on Mare Island in January, 1882, he became connected with a dry goods business in San Francisco. A very early experience as a clerk in his native land somewhat qualified him for such enterprises and when he left San Francisco in 1884 it was for the purpose of embarking in a similar venture at Sacramento. The following years brought their share of reverses and encouragement, but it was not until 1897 that he left the capital city for his former headquarters in San Francisco, where he spent some months as manager of a department in the Emporium.

Immediately after his arrival in Eureka during May of 1898 Mr. Gustafson became an employe in the dry goods house of Crocker Bros., and from them he was transferred to the management of the White House dry goods establishment, of which C. C. Dixon & Son were the proprietors. In 1902 he resigned his position in order to embark in business for himself. Opening the Model, a men's furnishing establishment at No. 437 Second street, he carried on a specialty store in Eureka until 1908, since which time he has engaged in the liquor business. For some time he was a member of the Eureka Chamber of Commerce. The Red Cap and Corona De Ora Mining Companies, owners of valuable mines, have his name enrolled on their lists of stockholders, and he has further acted as a director of the Waldner Fruit & Land Company, in which he owns stock.

By his first marriage Mr. Gustafson had three children, Augustus, Jr., Karl and Albert, all living in San Francisco. The present Mrs. Gustafson was formerly Mrs. Flora Davis. The fraternal connections of Mr. Gustafson are numerous and varied, including membership in Court Eureka, Foresters of America; Knights of the Royal Arch, of which he is past valiant commander; Eureka Aerie No. 130, of the Eagles; Eureka Camp No. 652, B. P. O. E., and the Woodmen of the World, whose local lodge he has helped to develop by personal efforts and by official work as council commander. His interest in the Foresters of America began with his initiation in Court Sacramento No. 12, of which he was past chief ranger in 1889, and since his residence in Humboldt county he has organized Court Ferndale and Court William McKinley at Arcata, had the honor of being elected supreme representative and attended the supreme court held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1904.

WILLIAM PETER McDADE.—One of the most important industries of Humboldt county is that of ship building, and the ship yards at Fair Haven, across the bay from Eureka, are well known throughout the state, and in fact along the entire coast, as many vessels of importance, and even some little fame, have been constructed there. At present one of the most prominent figures in this great industry is William Peter McDade, who for practically his entire lifetime has been associated with the yards at Fair Haven, and to whom the construction of vessels of various types is as the breath of his life.

Mr. McDade is a native of California, having been born at Fair Haven, August 6, 1880, the son of Hugh and Agnes (Day) McDade, both of New Brunswick, Canada. His father was a ship carpenter, born in St. John, New Brunswick, where he lived for many years and where he was mar-

ried. He learned his trade there, and followed it for some time, but after his marriage he came to California, hoping to better his financial condition in the west. He arrived here about 1873, locating in Humboldt county, and for many years he and his wife have made their home in Eureka. He is now about sixty-seven years of age, and is employed by his son in the Fair Haven yards as a ship carpenter, in which line he is an expert workman. The parental family numbered four children, three of whom are still living. They are: Edith, now the wife of William Falk, and residing in Eureka; Nellie, deceased; William Peter, of whom we write; and Everett, a ship carpenter employed at St. Helena, Ore.

After completing his education, received in the public schools, Mr. McDade was apprenticed in the H. D. Bendixsen ship yards at Fair Haven, where he served an apprenticeship of five years, mastering all the details of the craft of building ships. Bendixsen was then the foremost ship builder of the vicinity and the Bendixsen ship yards were the first to be located at Fair Haven or in that region, and it is these yards that Mr. McDade now leases from the Bank of Eureka. The former owners were John Lindstrom, John C. Bull, and Bendixsen. During his ownership of the yards Bendixsen did a thriving business, constructing in all some one hundred six vessels.

Mr. McDade remained steadily with Bendixsen during his ownership of the yards, then with Mr. Bull, and after they were purchased by Lindstrom he was made the superintendent, remaining in this capacity for three years, during which time the following vessels were built: Florence Wood, Daisy Freeman, Tahoe, Yellowstone, Shoshone and Catherine. Of these all were steam schooners except the Florence Wood, an auxiliary cable schooner, which was purchased by the United States government and taken to the Philippines and is still in the government service, laying telegraph cables.

Later Mr. McDade worked for the McCormick Company in the capacity of yard foreman, and while there built the Klamath, a steam schooner with a capacity of one million two hundred thousand feet of lumber, and sixty passengers. The Hammond Lumber Company then leased the yards and ran them for three years, building the Nehalem, the Fort Bragg and the Willamette, Mr. McDade being their yard foreman during this time. Later this same company, continuing their lease, built the Necanicum, in 1911-1912, and the Mary Olsen in 1912-1913, with Mr. McDade in direct charge as superintendent of the construction.

It was in 1914 that Mr. McDade leased the yard and engaged in the business of ship building for himself. He has recently completed the building of the Magnolia, a one hundred ton, twin screw gasoline schooner, owned by Capt. Ed Johnson, of Eureka, and also built a seventy-foot barge, beam twenty-six feet, for the Coggeshall Launch Company, of Eureka. The first steamship that Mr. McDade built was the Toledo, owned by the Fay Brothers, and now in Alaskan waters. It was one hundred six feet long, with a twenty-foot beam, and eight-foot hold. He was only twenty-four years old at that time. When he was but twenty-six years of age he was superintendent of the yards with one hundred men under his charge.

The marriage of Mr. McDade took place in San Francisco, May 27, 1901, uniting him with Miss Minnie Murphy, a native of Malone, N. Y. She is the daughter of Peter and Mary (Brady) Murphy, both natives of New York state. The father died in New York, but the mother died in Eureka.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McDade are well known in Fair Haven and in



James E. Still



Susan A. Still

Eureka, where they have many friends. Mr. McDade is recognized as one of the most influential and prominent of the younger generation, and his splendid qualities of heart and mind have won him the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is especially well liked by his business associates, including the patrons of his ship yards and the employes, the men in the yards being his most loyal and devoted admirers and friends. Aside from his business associates Mr. McDade is also popular in fraternal circles, where he is associated with several well known orders. He is especially interested in the affairs of the Elks.

MRS. SUSAN STILL.—The life of Mrs. Susan Still, of Eureka, Cal., has been from the first closely associated with the hard conditions attendant upon residence in the sparsely settled portions of our country. Born in Jefferson county, in eastern Tennessee, on October 29, 1831, she was the daughter of Robert L. and Margaret (Haynes) King, the father's family being natives of Virginia, and the mother a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. With her parents, Mrs. Still removed to Johnson county, Mo., in 1839, and there she grew up and received her education in one of the primitive log school houses characteristic of that time, subsequently adding materially to her store of information by systematic reading, so that she is now a well-informed woman and an interesting conversationalist. Her first marriage occurred in 1847 to John Marr, a native of Missouri. Two years after their marriage he came to California across the plains, engaging in mining for about two years, when he started on the return trip by way of Panama and the Mississippi river. In the meantime he had contracted cholera and he died of this scourge in Illinois in 1851. Mrs. Marr was subsequently married in Missouri, on September 14, 1854, to James E. Still, a native of Bowling Green, Ky. For some time after their marriage they continued to live in Lafayette county, Mo., where Mr. Still was engaged in farming, but later removed to the West, with other members of the King family, among them being Mrs. Still's brother, William W. King, who later became her husband's partner on his farm in Humboldt county, Cal. The journey across the continent, which was made by means of ox-teams and wagons, was of six months' duration, continuing from April 6 to October 6, 1864. Arriving at Sublimity, Ore., the party remained there a year, driving from there to Crescent City, Cal., whence they shipped their goods on the steamer *Del Norte* to Eureka, they themselves coming down the coast with their stock by trail to Eureka, there being no wagon road at that time. Here Mr. Still and Mr. King rented land, which they farmed until 1868, at which time they purchased the Willowbrook farm of one hundred sixty acres near the mouth of Salmon creek from Captain Ticnor, and commenced clearing and improving the land, and by the addition of adjoining land became the owners of three hundred acres. Until Mr. Still's death they conducted the Willowbrook hotel on their property, Mrs. Still and her brother later giving their attention to dairying interests and the building up of their herd of cows, in that way clearing the estate of mortgage. They conducted the business in partnership until 1901, at which date they removed to Eureka, where they now reside on Harrison avenue, having leased their dairy and herd of sixty cows.

By Mr. Still's first marriage, to Mary Still, who died in Missouri, he had two children, Arabella, who became the wife of Thomas McDaniel and died in Willowbrook, and Alexander Leonidas, of Fields Landing. By his second

marriage six children were born and of these three are now living: James H. is an engineer in Eureka; Roberta was twice married, first to Justin N. Adams, and after his death she became Mrs. McFee and now resides in Canada; and Louisa H., the wife of Walter Church, resides in Grizzly Bluff. Though now advanced in years, Mrs. Still is hearty and active, and busily engaged in household duties. Since the age of fifteen years she has been a faithful and enthusiastic member of the Baptist Church, and in her political interests is an upholder of the principles of the Democratic party.

ADOLPH BARRY ADAMS.—The son of a California pioneer, but himself a native of Australia, whither his father had gone in answer to the lure of the gold mining excitement, Adolph Barry Adams has yet been a resident of Humboldt county since he was a lad of sixteen, coming here thirty years ago, and is today one of the most progressive and influential citizens of Eureka, where he has made his home for most of his time since locating in California. He is at present engaged in the real estate and insurance business and represents several of the best-known companies, both in life and fire insurance. As would be but natural with one whose faith in the future of Eureka is unqualified, he has invested from time to time in real estate, building and selling several residences, and at present owning several pieces of city property.

Mr. Adams was born at Omeo, Gippsland, Australia, October 28, 1869. His father was St. Clair Adams, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and a pioneer of Humboldt county, having located here first about 1854. He was then interested with his brother, Barry Maxwell Adams, in gold mining, and they were among the first to land at Humboldt Bay. They engaged for a time in mining with much success, and later took up government land and engaged in the cattle business. At this time they also were interested in packing freight into the Salmon creek gold mines, employing pack trains of mules, and making a success of the enterprise. When the great gold excitement in the early '60s broke out in Australia, St. Clair Adams answered the call, leaving his brother, Barry Maxwell Adams, still in Humboldt county. While in Australia he met and married Miss Marie Craig, of Glasgow, Scotland, and by her had four children, three daughters and one son, Adolph B. Adams, the subject of this sketch. The mother died in Australia and later the father returned to Humboldt county, where he died about twenty-four years ago (1890) and was buried at Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal.

The early life of A. B. Adams was spent in the gold fields at Omeo, Gippsland, Australia. He was a mere boy when his mother died, and at the age of fourteen he determined to go to sea, and secured a berth as a cabin boy on one of Pope and Talbot's vessels, the Locksley Hall. For several years he followed this life, meeting with many and varied experiences, and at the end of that time came to San Francisco, thence to Eureka, where his father had preceded him. He at once secured employment in the lumber mills near Eureka, being first in the employ of Isaac Minor, at Glendale. He did not care for this class of employment, however, and so saved his earnings and took a business course at the old business college, located on Fifth street, Eureka. Completing his course he became a bookkeeper and stenographer, and for a time made this his occupation. In 1892 he first engaged in the insurance business, conducting a public stenographic business in connection with this undertaking for some time, owing to the hard times

which attended the panic of 1892 and 1893, and which made it difficult to establish a new business. His undertaking prospered, however, and at the present time he has one of the best insurance businesses in Eureka.

The fraternal field is also one that has proven of great interest to Mr. Adams and he is a prominent factor in many of the best known organizations in the community. He is secretary of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F.; clerk for the Modern Woodmen of America, and chief of records for the Improved Order of Red Men, all of Eureka. He is also the commanding officer of the Fifth Division Naval Militia of California, a state military organization of Eureka, composed of seventy-five seamen and two officers.

The marriage of Mr. Adams took place in Eureka in 1902, uniting him with Miss Mae Louisa Nellis, the daughter of James Nellis, one of Eureka's oldest pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of three children, Marcel, St. Clair and Adolph Barry, Jr.

Mr. Adams possesses a bright and cheerful disposition, and expresses success naturally. He is enthusiastic about the growth and general welfare of Eureka and never loses an opportunity to give his city and county a boost.

He has a beautiful home on Harris street, where he has a carefully tended lawn with a wealth of flowers which add materially to the beauty and worth of his property. This is the third residence that he has built in Eureka, the two former ones having been sold. Mr. Adams is a conscientious worker, and early and late he may be found in his office ready to give attention to the needs of his patrons and to the affairs of the fraternal orders which he represents. It is this careful attention to detail that has built up his present splendid business, and which has given him his high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRANK EDWIN CLONEY.—The chief of police of the city of Eureka is a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and was born at New St. Stephen, Charlotte county, December 19, 1870. Like the average youth of the East he received a good public school education. He made the most of every chance and subsequent habits of observation in travel and thoughtfulness in reading have enabled him to become the possessor of a varied fund of information. Leaving home at the age of seventeen he was attracted to the lumber camps of Maine and from there to the logging industries of New Hampshire. Reports received from acquaintances concerning steady employment to be had in the lumber camps of Humboldt county and his keen desire to see the west led him to California in 1888, when he was a youth of eighteen years, and during the next fifteen years he remained an employe of the large lumber interests of this section of the state.

Efficiency in the work of a woodsman, steadiness and sobriety won for Mr. Cloney a high reputation among his associates in the camps, and by degrees he also became well known in the towns, so that his appointment to the police force of Eureka in 1903 was regarded as a merited recognition of his ability. Indeed, so thoroughly did he familiarize himself with the duties of the department and so capable did he prove in their discharge that when he was appointed chief in July, 1907, the people without regard to politics felt pleased with the choice and there has been uniform satisfaction with the efficiency of the department and the success of the force in the maintenance of law and order. Some years after coming west he married

Miss Heffren, a native of Arcata, by whom he has a son, Francis. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and Eagles at Eureka.

GEORGE ALEXANDER CROWE.—One of the great industries of Humboldt county is represented by the dairy business and creamery interests, and prominent among the men interested in these enterprises may be mentioned George A. Crowe, of Eureka, the present manager of the Buhne Dairy Company, one-half owner in the company. Their offices are located in the Buhne building in Eureka, and they represent one of the most prosperous and sound enterprises in the county.

Mr. Crowe is a native of Indiana, having been born April 1, 1868, near Jeffersonville, Scott county, where his father, Samuel S. Crowe, was a practicing attorney in that region. When the son George was a boy of twelve years the family removed to Texas, locating at Palestine, where the father engaged in farming for about one year. Later the father died there, and the mother and four children came to California, locating in Humboldt county in 1885. An elder sister, Mary, Mrs. Fouts, lived at that time in San Francisco, and the family spent some time there before coming on to Eureka, where they had other relatives (the Ricks) living. The present esteemed citizen of Eureka was the youngest of the four sons, and for a time he worked in Eureka and San Francisco, being variously occupied, but eventually becoming interested in the dairy business. He first began working for the Buhne Dairy Company twelve years ago on delivery, and his success and rise with the company have been almost phenomenal. He was steadily promoted from one position to another, as his splendid qualities were discovered and tried out by the management, and in 1906 he was made the manager of the company. At that time also he purchased a one-half interest in the business, which he retains. Under his capable supervision the scope of the enterprise has materially widened, and the business is steadily increasing in value. The company obtains all the milk and cream from the Buhne Dairy ranch, and the product stands the highest test for sanitary condition and quality.

The marriage of Mr. Crowe occurred in San Francisco in 1897, uniting him with Miss Clara Taylor, a native of Eureka, and the daughter of Frank Taylor, a pioneer of Humboldt county. She has borne her husband three children, Dorothy, Donald and Clarence.

Aside from his success as a business man, Mr. Crowe is deservedly popular wherever he is known. He is an influential member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., being past grand, and is past chief patriarch of Mount Zion Encampment. He is also a member of the Canton of Odd Fellows, of which he is clerk. In politics he is a Republican, and is especially interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his home city and county. He is wide awake to the best interests of the community, standing four-square for the right and is always well in the forefront of any movement which stands for the betterment of conditions of public weal.

JEFFERSON R. LANE.—The beautiful city of Eureka is one of the most important ports along the northern California coast, and the number of vessels putting in at this point has created a demand for trade conditions and conveniences of service of many kinds. One of the successful business men of the place who has made a specialty of work for the marine trade is Jefferson R. Lane, proprietor of the Marine Iron Works, which are equipped for a large variety of machine work, but particularly for repairs

on vessel machinery. The recognized reliability of his establishment has brought him much responsible work, and he has never failed the patrons who rely upon him for conscientious attention to their needs. Considerable general machine work is also done, including automobile repairing, and Mr. Lane has the agency for the Rambler motor cars.

Mr. Lane is a Kentuckian by birth, and in both paternal and maternal lines belongs to old-established families of his native state, prominent in her politics and government affairs. He was born at Louisville August 11, 1861, and having lost both his parents by death in 1865 made his home during the next six or seven years with his maternal aunt, Louisa Butler, in that city. His independent career began at the early age of eleven years, when he left home and went west to Denver, Colo., later spending some time at Leadville, then in its pioneer days. Though so young when he started out for himself he was prudent with his earnings and managed to save a little. Some years later he went to Arizona, where he followed gold mining very successfully, laying the foundation for a competence by his profitable operations there. In 1903 he settled at Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., where he has since been doing business, his principal interest being in the Marine Iron Works, located on First street. There he has a splendidly equipped plant, completely fitted with the most modern lathes, drills and other iron working machinery, and a corps of efficient employes capable of handling the most difficult automobile or marine engine work. He handles the Exide storage battery and makes a specialty of storage battery repairs and recharging. A large share of the business consists of expert repairing on automobiles, and he carries a large stock of automobile accessories. But the most important work is the repairing of marine and stationary gas engines, for which this establishment has no rival in skill and expert service. Aside from his interest in the works Mr. Lane holds stock in the Holmes Lumber Company at Eureka. In all his associations, business or social, he has gained a reputation for high personal qualities which accounts for the confidence of his fellow citizens and the respect which he commands wherever known.

NICHOLAS J. NILSEN.—Prominent among the dairymen of Humboldt county, and especially of the vicinity of Eureka, may be mentioned Nicholas J. Nilsen, who is owner and manager of the Bucksport dairy, one of the most thoroughly modern and best equipped dairies in the community. Here the latest sanitary methods are employed, and here an especially high standard of excellence in every department and detail is maintained. Mr. Nilsen has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1885 and has been variously employed during the intervening years and the time that he first engaged in the dairy business. He is a brother of O. Nilsen, proprietor of the grocery firm of O. Nilsen & Co., of Eureka, and both of the brothers are regarded as citizens of the highest type and are highly esteemed wherever they are known.

N. J. Nilsen is a native of Norway, and was born at Mandal June 30, 1855. His father, Nils Christian Nilsen, a tailor by trade, died when this son was but twelve years of age. His mother, Johanna Christine Nilsen, bore her husband seven children, of whom all but the two sons now residing at Eureka died when still very young. After the death of the father the burden of support fell largely on the shoulders of the twelve-year-old Nicholas, and he was obliged to work very hard during his entire boyhood. In fact he

had commenced working when he was but seven years of age, being employed in the match factory at Mandal. He attended the public schools and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church at the age of fourteen. The following year he went to sea as a ship's cook on a sailing schooner, but did not like the work and later secured employment in a sawmill, where he remained for two years. He then again went to sea, being engaged in the lumbering business, carrying lumber from his native land to Denmark on sailing sloops. His next berth was on a three-mast barkentine, which sailed between England, Ireland and American ports, and in this connection he paid his first visit to America, landing at Baltimore, Md., when he was seventeen years of age. Returning to England, he was wrecked off the west coast of Ireland, and his escape from death was almost miraculous. He afterwards sailed to Australia, England, France, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean Sea ports, South America and North America, continuing to follow the fortunes of the sailor until 1883. In the meantime, in 1880, he had married at Mandal Miss Magen Gunderson, whose father was a sailor and ship carpenter, at which trade Mr. Nilsen had worked for two years.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Nilsen came to California and located in Humboldt county. His brother, O. Nilsen, whose sketch also appears in this edition, had come west the previous year, and his reports of the opportunities offered in the new country were such as to make the elder brother anxious to make the change and settle here. Leaving his wife in Norway (where she remained for five years before joining him in California), he arrived in Eureka in May, 1885, and very soon he found work as a carpenter. He helped to build the Minor mill at Glendale, and also helped to get out the necessary timbers, but overwork broke down his health, so that for a year he was unable to do anything. Upon recovering he and his brother and brother-in-law (Hans Gunderson, who had come to California with him) cleared and grubbed land under contract, meeting with an appreciable success. In 1890 his wife joined him, and they settled in Eureka. Mr. and Mrs. Nilsen were the parents of one child, a daughter, Johanna, born in the mother country. She came with her mother to California, where she died at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Nilsen had been engaged in the pursuit of his trade as a carpenter, but after the death of his daughter he engaged in dairying on Mad river. Later he moved to Bayside and again rented a dairy farm, meeting with much success in this new undertaking. From there he came to Bucksport, in the fall of 1902, and rented Henry Deering's dairy ranch of one hundred seventy acres. In 1912 he bought his present place on the historic site of old Fort Humboldt, where he owns seven lots, and where he has built a handsome bungalow of seven rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences. On this location General Grant was in command during the winter of 1853-54. Mr. Nilsen has also built a large dairy barn which is the most modern in scientific and sanitary construction, and which has accommodations for forty milch cows. His ultimate intention is to install the latest scientific milker and other modern improvements for dairying. This site is especially desirable for a home place, as it is within reach of Eureka by electric car service, and is on a high plateau overlooking Humboldt bay, with a magnificent sweep of scenery.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Nilsen have many friends in the county and especially in Eureka and vicinity. They are members of the Norwegian and Danish

Methodist Episcopal Church, where they take an active part in the denominational activities. Mr. Nilsen is well liked wherever he is known and his business integrity is acknowledged to be above question. During the early years of his life, and even for a few years after he came to California, he was beset with many difficulties and met with discouraging reverses and misfortunes; but within later years he has been prosperous and successful, and today is one of the influential and progressive men of the vicinity where he lives.

HUMBOLDT BREWING COMPANY.—The history of the Humboldt Brewing Company dates back to experiences that involved its stockholders in financial losses and made the plant a losing factor in the industrial development of Eureka; but recent years have witnessed a change in the entire mode of operation and new owners with new methods of manufacture and with the most modern devices of equipment have transformed the hitherto unprofitable investment into a popular and profitable enterprise. The Humboldt Brewing Company is headed by the Zobeles of Los Angeles, the officers being as follows: George Zobelein, president; Edward Zobelein, vice-president; William Kramer, secretary; and Philip Zobelein, treasurer.

The early history of the brewery shows a frequent change of ownership and a complete lack of success. The first step toward later success occurred with the purchase of the plant, then known as the Eureka brewery and situated on First street, by John U. Haltinner, July 8, 1895, seven years after which A. Johnson became a partner. During the summer of 1904 Messrs. Palmatag and Cressman bought the grounds forming the site of the present brewery on Broadway. They began to build and had the brewery perhaps one-half completed when discord arose between them and they sold out to Max Kuehnrich of Los Angeles, who purchased the plant. January 17, 1905, Messrs. Johnson and Haltinner, who owned two small brewing plants, sold them to Mr. Kuehnrich, and in 1905 the present company was incorporated and took over the plant. In 1907, when the Zobeles acquired the Los Angeles Brewing Company plant, they also acquired the Humboldt Brewing Company plant. In March, 1911, John R. Hagen, after a long experience with the Los Angeles Brewing Company, brewers of the famous East Side beer, was transferred to Eureka and given charge of the plant, and since the advent of Mr. Hagen as manager the output has been increased and the business has doubled in volume, with every prospect for continued development under his capable supervision. Only one-fourth of the capacity of fifty thousand barrels is in use at present, so that the plant will bear a remarkable expansion of business before its capacity will be exhausted; and there is every reason to believe that with such a manager as Mr. Hagen progress will be permanent and development assured. The company manufactures exclusively for wholesale and retail dealers in Humboldt county and bottlers and distributors elsewhere. Purity is the watchword of the concern and its manager has been called the "patron of purity" on account of his determination to turn out nothing but a pure product. He exercises the greatest care in purchasing malt or hops and in employing a competent brewer, nor is he less concerned as to the purity of the water used in the manufacture of the beer. To provide this requisite the company bored its own wells and regularly makes tests for the purpose of preserving the uniformity necessary to satisfy not only its own code of purity, but as well

its maintenance of a commercial standard. Through the alert and efficient management, the plant has been developed from a losing proposition to a valuable unit in the industrial prosperity of Eureka.

HARRY A. PERRY.—Prominently identified with the growth and upbuilding of Humboldt county is Harry A. Perry, who is a native son of California, born near Napa, Napa county, April 28, 1879, and he attended the public schools of Napa and Sonoma counties. His father, James Martin Perry, was a native of Switzerland, in 1866 coming to California, where he married Ida Farsblade, a native of Sweden, and settled on a farm in Napa county. In the fall of 1895 he came to Humboldt, but within a year returned to Sonoma county. In 1897 he returned to Humboldt county and since then has been a resident of the Eel river valley. Here he was employed on dairy ranches and gained his experience in the work that was to be his means of livelihood in after years. In 1907 he rented the present ranch on the island in Eel river, consisting of fifty-five acres of improved land. Twenty acres of the land he cleared and fenced off into sections of six-acre tracts. He is at the present time actively engaged in dairying and is interested in the breeding of a fine line of graded Jersey stock, having thirty of the finest cows in the county. He is a member of the Ferndale Cow Testing Association, president of the Humboldt County Dairymen's Association and is a director of the Farm Bureau of Humboldt county. He has passed through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias and is at the present time deputy grand chancellor of the local lodge. He has always been actively interested in matters pertaining to the Republican party and is ready at all times to aid any movement that has for its object the good of the community. He is an ardent member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Leila Lucretia Hansen, a native of Ferndale, Humboldt county, having been born here January 20, 1885. Their marriage took place in Ferndale December 4, 1907, and of their union there have been three children, Evelyn Aileen, Gordon E., now deceased, and Dorothy Isabel. Mrs. Perry is the eldest daughter of George C. Hansen, who was born in Iowa and came to Humboldt county in the early '70s. He purchased a farm which he cleared and improved and engaged in the dairy business. In Ferndale he married Miss Lucretia Hall, a native of Michigan. They are retired, making their home at Point Kenyon. Mr. Perry is a successful and enterprising young man, one who is progressive, industrious and very public spirited.

OSCAR NILSEN.—Among the most desirable citizens that come to America from foreign shores there is no question but that the Scandinavians rank well at the head of the line, their industry, honesty, sobriety, and general high class of natural ability leaving little to be desired. Such an one is Oscar Nilsen, of Eureka, at present one of the most prominent general grocers that the city supports, and a man of sterling qualities of mind and heart. He came to America many years ago and has acquired his splendid business through his own efforts, ably assisted by his wife, and later by his children, all of whom are highly esteemed wherever they are known.

Mr. Nilsen is a native of Mandal, Norway, where he was born August 17, 1857. His father, Nils Christian Nilsen, was a tailor by trade, but he died August 12, 1866, when Oscar was but nine years of age. His mother, Johanna Christine (Jensen) Nilsen, thus left a widow with two small children (there



Harry A. Perry

being another son, Nicolai Johan Gustav, two years older than Oscar, who is now a dairyman at Eureka) was beset with difficulties to provide for the needs of her little family, and Oscar started to work in a match factory when he was but nine years of age. He was educated and confirmed in the Lutheran church, and when he was fifteen years of age he went to sea as a sailor, following this line of occupation until he was twenty-two years of age. He sailed on various Norwegian ships for several years, and later engaged in sailing in the coasting trade on the eastern coast of North America. During that time he visited practically all the principal ports of England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Scotland, the North Sea, the Atlantic coast of Canada and the United States and the Gulf of Mexico. Finally chance sent him to Hull, England, and while there he married Miss Theodora R. Gabrielsen, a native of Mandal, Norway, and together they returned to their native city. While in England Mr. Nilsen had been in correspondence with an old school-mate, James Osmundsen, who was engaged in bridge building in Humboldt county, Cal., and he became desirous of coming to California to make his home. Accordingly he left his wife in Norway and made the journey alone, coming by way of Philadelphia, and from there crossing the continent to San Francisco. From there he came to Eureka, arriving July 16, 1884. Three years later Mrs. Nilsen joined her husband and since that time they have made their home in Eureka.

Mr. Nilsen first found employment in the lumber camps and saw mills, working for a time at Korbel, and later in the shingle mills at Eureka. When the mills finally closed he took contracts to clear land, meeting with much success in this undertaking, in which for a time he was in partnership with his brother, they employing often as many as six men. After his wife came and they were located in Eureka, Oscar Nilsen was employed for two years as a longshoreman. Later he was employed as deliveryman for J. H. Trost, in the grocery business, and there learned much of the detail of that business. For five years he worked in a feed and seed house, and later for a feed, seed and farm implement house for another period of five years. Sixteen years ago he engaged in business for himself in partnership with A. R. Abrahamsen, under the firm name of O. Nilsen & Company, and as such has continued to do business continuously since. The firm makes a specialty of staple and fancy groceries, hay, grain and seeds, enjoying a large and splendid patronage. They soon purchased the corner of Fifth and A streets and eight years ago they erected a two-story structure which is occupied entirely by their business. Even this has proved inadequate and in addition to it they now rent space on A street for their feed and hay business. They also deal extensively in seeds, carrying a large and assorted stock of garden, grass and farm seeds, without doubt the largest and most complete line of seeds carried by any dealer in Humboldt county. They conduct both a retail and wholesale trade and are modern, up-to-date and progressive in all their business methods and pride themselves in carrying only the highest grade of stock.

The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Nilsen has been especially happy. They are the parents of ten children, and lost one child in infancy. These children are all grown and are a credit to the community, being, like their parents, intelligent above the average, industrious and progressive men and women, and well and favorably known in Eureka. They take an active part in the affairs of the community, being interested in social, religious and fraternal

affairs, and all are engaged in business pursuits. In this they are closely associated with their father, who is a prominent member of the Norwegian Nordmanna Literary Society. Of the children we mention the following: Sigurd H., who is the buyer for the grocery department of O. Nilsen & Company, married Miss Della Miner of Ferndale, and they have two children, Margaret and Baby; Margaret N. is the wife of Ben Anderson, of Eureka, and the mother of two children, Benhard and Clarence; Carl O. is an employe of his father's establishment; Nellie is the wife of Harold W. Hansen of Eureka, who owns and operates a machine shop on D street; Thomas, Joseph, Minnie (Mrs. Marcussen), Selma, Richard and Oscar, complete the family.

JOHN H. BLOEMER.—A representative type of the sterling men in Arcata is found in John H. Bloemer, proprietor of a flourishing laundry business which he inaugurated thirty years ago. So much of his life has been passed in the west that he might well be called a typical westerner, but nevertheless he was born and reared in the east and had also acquired his first business experience there. His earliest memories are of St. Louis, Mo., where he was born August 12, 1854, the son of parents who were able to give him good educational advantages. Appreciating his opportunities, he studied diligently in the public schools and later took a business course in Jones's College, and was thus equipped theoretically for the duties which he was to take up later. Opportunity offered a position as clerk in a grocery store in St. Louis, and he filled it acceptably for three years, in the meantime saving his earnings as a nest egg for future enterprises. A part of his earnings was spent in the trip to California in 1876, and he considers the money well expended, for life in the west opened up to him possibilities that in the east he had never dreamed of. Coming direct to Arcata, Humboldt county, he was engaged in mining at Orleans Bar for about a year, when he left the Klamath river for the Salmon river, there buying an interest in the Andrew Baer mine. This he operated until 1882, and after selling it to William Bennett he returned to Arcata, which has been his home ever since. After his return he bought a block of land and erected his present residence. For a time he was in the employ of the Jolly Giant Mill Company, but in 1885 he resigned his position to start an enterprise which he believed could be developed into a thriving business. In his surmise he was correct, for the small hand laundry which he started at that time he has seen develop into an up-to-date establishment which has no equal in the city. It was maintained as a hand laundry until 1896, in which year it was equipped with steam, and from time to time since then improvements have been added in modern machinery and the latest devices for turning out immaculate linen. All departments of the work are equipped with steam power, and the purest of water is supplied from a deep well on the premises. Mr. Bloemer takes great pride in the business which he has built up, and he has reason to be proud of his success, for he has spared neither effort nor means in his determination to serve his customers faithfully and well.

Mr. Bloemer's first marriage occurred at Orleans Bar, in 1876, uniting him with Miss Minnie Baer, who survived until 1883, and at her death in that year left four children. The eldest, John H., resides in Seattle, Wash., where he holds a position as engineer; F. W. maintains an automobile service in San Francisco; C. W. is engaged in the real estate business in Bakers-

field; and Rose is auditor in the Union Savings Bank in Oakland. Mr. Bloemer's second marriage was solemnized in Arcata and united him with Miss May E. Hammitt, a native of Oregon, and of this marriage there is one child, Grace. For much that Mr. Bloemer has been able to accomplish in later years he gives credit to his wife, who is a woman of unusual business ability and sterling worth and has been of great assistance in furthering his interests. Fraternally Mr. Bloemer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he also belongs to the affiliated order of Rebekahs. In politics he is an independent Democrat.

HON. WILLIAM KEHOE.—Politics in the hands of a man like Senator Kehoe is a straightforward matter requiring earnestness of purpose and energy of temperament; with him, politics never descends to partisanship, but partakes of the elements of statesmanship and contains the loftiest patriotism of spirit. More than a decade before a Progressive party had been formed in California he had put forward as his favorite principles such measures as lie at the basis of that organization. On these principles he had rested his policy as a citizen, as a lawyer and as a public official. With their aid he has become known for largeness of views and breadth of civic vision. In various bills and measures they have taken visible form, always for the well-being of the state and the advancement of its citizens.

A lifelong resident of Northern California and of the coast country, William Kehoe was born at Greenwood, Mendocino county, September 12, 1876, and at the age of seven years in 1883 accompanied other members of the family to Humboldt county, where he completed a public school education. From early life he directed his studies with the law as his objective occupation, and the consummation of his hopes, as well as the beginning of his professional responsibilities, came with his graduation in 1899 from the law department of the University of Michigan. During the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of California. Returning to Eureka, he opened an office in this city, where he has since risen to merited prominence as a lawyer and public man, and where also he has participated in business as vice-president of the Alderpoint Development Company and secretary of the Mattole Development Company. His family consists of his wife, Mrs. Ella (Cook) Kehoe, a native of the town of Wiconisco, Pa., and one son, Harold B. Elected to the state assembly from the second California district in 1908, he served with efficiency. At the expiration of his term he was reelected to the assembly and was chosen chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1912 he was elected senator from the first senatorial district and in the session of 1913 he acted as chairman of the committee on corporations, a member of the judiciary committee and a worker on five other committees of importance, meanwhile introducing and taking a very prominent part in the passage of the immigration bill, the water conservation bill and the forestry bill, all measures vitally close to the permanent welfare of the state and the best interests of the people.

DANIEL HALLARAN.—Of the officials who are engaged in looking after the welfare of Eureka none is more earnest in his endeavors than Daniel Hallaran, who since January, 1861, has resided here, and now represents the first ward as a member of the city council. He has been associated with the Vance Lumber Company and its successors, the Hammond Lumber Company, since 1867, originally as foreman of the mill and yards

until the mill was destroyed by fire, and since that time as manager of the local yard.

Of Irish birth and ancestry, born August 8, 1840, Mr. Hallaran was only five years of age at the time he was brought to the United States, and during boyhood he was a pupil in the public schools of Springfield, Mass. At the age of fifteen, in 1855 he went to sea, shipping in the whaling bark *Montezuma*. From New Bedford he cruised around the Western or Azore Islands after whales for about three months, touching at Fayal Harbor several times for water. After capturing two whales they started for the Rio de la Plata, where they captured a large sperm whale. They then put in at St. Catharina, Brazil, for water, and started for a trip around the Horn, intending to cruise in the Arctic, but in a storm off the Rio de la Plata the bark sprung a leak and the captain headed her for New Bedford, while the crew worked the pumps the entire way. During the year 1856 Mr. Hallaran shipped as a boy on the clipper ship *John Gilpin* from New York city, bound for San Francisco around Cape Horn, the voyage of one hundred fifty days being passed without special incident. Its most exciting moment was the hour of landing in San Francisco (in the fall of 1856), then in the throes of the civic upheaval caused by the vigilance committee. Shipping in the United States revenue cutter *Jeff Davis* for Puget Sound, he witnessed many exciting scenes during the Indian troubles in Washington and saw the great Indian chief Lushi brought on board the ship in double irons, a prisoner, to be consigned to authorities at Olympia. Six months were spent in the northwest in the United States service and during that period he saw much of the country, passing through Seattle when it was an insignificant hamlet of three hundred persons.

Returning to San Francisco from Washington and exchanging government service for industrial pursuits, Mr. Hallaran found employment in the oil and camphor distillery of R. F. Knox located on Rincon point, in what is now South San Francisco, and continued there until the works were shut down. He then found work in a sawmill back of Redwood City, remaining there until he started for the mines at Oroville, Butte county. During 1858 he followed the stream of mining emigration to the Frazier river, but soon returned to the Oroville mines. Next he went to Siskiyou county and mined on the Klamath river, but he was not very successful. The winter of 1859-60 was spent in Stockton. The first trip he ever made to Eureka occurred in January of 1861, when he found a small seaport village whose entire business was concentrated on First street. After working for a lumber concern for some months in 1862 he went to the Salmon river of the north and engaged in prospecting, thence to Elk City and from there went on to the Big Hole excitement, where he prospected about three weeks when the stormy season came on and he had to get out of there on account of the snow. Returning to Elk City, he mined until the end of the season, and then made his way back to Eureka in the fall of the same year, resuming employment in his former capacity. When he left the second time it was for the purpose of revisiting his old home in the east, but after he had spent the greater part of 1864 in Massachusetts he returned to Eureka and secured a position in the mill of the Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company. Very early in 1866 he again left for the mines, this time spending almost two years at Idaho City, and returning in October of 1867 to establish a perma-



Matthew Shelburne. Alice Gilbert Shelburne

nent home at Eureka. During the more than half a century he has been associated with the business interests of Eureka Mr. Hallaran has been optimistic for its future and his investments have proven the wisdom of his judgment. He is now in the afternoon of life and in possession of valuable property which gives him an ample income. Several times he had worked here and as many times sought other places temporarily, only to come back to the seaport town of Humboldt county with an affectionate longing for the quiet place of his former association. These trips into various parts of the country had given him a healthful life in the open and stimulated his love of nature, at the same time lending the color of romance to his young manhood, but as a permanent abiding place he has been content to select Eureka, on Humboldt Bay, and here he has lived busily and happily ever since his marriage in 1867. The people honor him for his worth of character and integrity of life.

In the Democratic party Mr. Hallaran has been prominent and a local leader, however his election to the city council was made on the independent ticket in 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1913 and he is now serving his fourth term. He has been a firm believer in municipal ownership of public utilities and was always in favor of the city buying and operating the water works. Since becoming a member of the council he has had opportunity to enlist the aid of others, the result being the calling of an election in which the people voted the bonds necessary and the purchase of the water system was accomplished, thus giving the city and people a valuable asset that is continually enhancing in value. In addition he also served as library trustee for some time. By his marriage to Mary O'Brien he became the father of ten children. Mary is the wife of John Clancy; Nora died in her nineteenth year; John is an electrician; Daniel is employed at the Toggery; Arthur died when twenty-six years of age; Frank and Esther were twins; the former died at twenty-five years and Esther is now Mrs. Peters of San Francisco; George is a resident of Fort Bragg; Alfred and Edmund are twins, the former assistant manager of the Hammond Lumber Company yards, while the latter is employed in the United States Engineer's office in Eureka. Mr. Hallaran was bereaved by the death of his beloved wife and helpmate January 29, 1915.

During Mr. Hallaran's first term as councilman the mayor and council issued a signed invitation to Mr. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to visit Eureka in the hope of interesting him to the point of extending the road from the south into Eureka. This was the beginning of a movement that culminated in the completion of the railroad to Eureka in October, 1914.

MATTHEW SHELBOURN.—The residents of the Mattole valley felt that they had a welcome acquisition to their numbers and a real social gain when Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Shelbourn settled among them in the year 1897, and the friendliness they were first met with has never diminished. Their home is three and a half miles south of Petrolia, on what was formerly the Collins ranch, where Mr. Shelbourn is engaged principally in the stock business. A native of England, he was born July 16, 1866, in Belton, Lincolnshire, and his parents, William and Ann (Singleton) Shelbourn, were also born in that country and died there. The father, a carpenter and builder by calling, lived to the age of seventy-eight years, dying in 1904; the mother passed away in 1906, when seventy-three years old. They had a family of

ten children, six sons and four daughters, nine of whom reached maturity and only two of whom are in the United States. Mr. Shelbourn's sister, Charlotte Shelbourn, makes her home with himself and wife.

Matthew Shelbourn grew up in his native country and acquired a good education in the public and private schools of Lincolnshire. When he began to work he engaged as a gardener in the employ of Lord Brownlow, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the railway service, at first as porter at the stations, gradually working his way through various promotions until he became conductor, on the Great Northern railway line. Altogether he was in railroad work ten years, until he came to America, in the fall of 1897. Meantime he had married, and his wife had two bachelor uncles who owned and lived upon the ranch now occupied by the Shelbourns, George and Joseph Collins, at whose urgent request Mr. and Mrs. Shelbourn left England for this country. They were accompanied to California by Mrs. Shelbourn's mother and brother. The Collins brothers had acquired possession of about seven hundred acres of ranch land in the Mattole valley district of Humboldt county, and besides operating the same the younger, Joseph, acted for several years as assistant keeper at the Cape Mendocino lighthouse, situated off the most westerly point on the mainland of the United States. They were well and favorably known citizens of their section of the county, the Mattole and Eel river valleys, and their sister, Mrs. Gilbert, and her daughter and son-in-law, the Shelbourns, were hospitably received into the life of the community, into which they entered heartily. George and Joseph Collins are now deceased, and their property is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Shelbourn, who have maintained high standing among their fellow citizens by their substantial character and many admirable qualities.

Forest View Farm, as the ranch is appropriately named, is located on Mattole river about three miles south of Petrolia and besides being supplied by the Mattole is well watered by numerous mountain springs and streams, one of these having two natural water falls of fifty and twenty-five feet respectively. From the pool above the lower falls is obtained the water supply for domestic use by piping a distance of about eight hundred feet, thus giving the purest of mountain water. In 1906 a new residence was erected, which is large and commodious and modern in all its appointments. The larger portion of the ranch is open grazing land with smaller areas studded with fir, pine, laurel or pepperwood and tanoak, and it is further beautified by profuse growths of many varieties of ferns including the maidenhair. The ranch takes its name from the beautiful view of the forests on all sides, a gem in its beautiful setting.

At Peterborough, England, June 17, 1895, Mr. Shelbourn was married, being united with Miss Alice Gilbert, a native of Peterborough. She is the daughter of William and Kezia (Collins) Gilbert, natives of Sibsey, Lincolnshire. The father was an engineer on the Great Northern Railway until his death at the age of forty-six, and as stated above her mother now makes her home with Mrs. Shelbourn. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert only two are living, Mrs. Shelbourn and her brother, Charles William Gilbert, who is assisting Mr. Shelbourn in his cattle raising enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Shelbourn had one child, Edward, who died in infancy. They are firm believers in the principles of the Republican party, believing that its policy is for the best interests of the whole country. The family are members

of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Ferndale. Mr. Shelbourn is a member of Active Lodge No. 379, Ferndale, and Mattole Lodge No. 92, K. P., at Petrolia, of which he is past chancellor commander and as a delegate attended the Grand Lodge at San Francisco in 1915. He has always been interested in the cause of education and is serving as a member of the board of trustees of the Petrolia school district.

GEORGE ALEXANDER KNIGHT.—The genealogy of the Knight family is traced back to the colonial period of New England history and thence to substantial ancestry in England. Records, whose accuracy has been emphasized by the traditions of successive generations as well as the written accounts of the period, indicate that the family had patriotic participation in the Revolutionary war. Even now there are many of the name within the borders of New England, but the greater number have sought the larger opportunities of the middle west or the Pacific coast country. High among them all, adding prestige to a name honored throughout the entire history of our nation, but particularly worthy as the artificer of his own fortunes and the winner of his own success, is George Alexander Knight, the silver-tongued orator of California, the man of intellectual powers well reinforced by integrity of purpose, the citizen whose patriotic plans promote progressive legislation and the eloquent and tactful standard-bearer of the Republican party through many stormy convention sessions memorable in politics and decisive in results. His parents, George H. and Elizabeth Knight, the former a native of Providence, R. I., and the latter of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, Canada, lived during the early part of their married life at Worcester, Mass., and there his birth occurred July 24, 1851. When two years of age he was brought to California, where the family established a home at Eureka, Humboldt county, and where his father conducted the first hotel for many years, meanwhile endeavoring to promote the development of the community and direct attention to latent local resources. In the sports on the playground of the Eureka grammar school the boy proved to be a recognized leader. In the schoolroom he stood at the head of his classes. So generous was he in heart, so bright in mind, so honorable in soul and so tactful in friendship that he became popular in every circle. Older people predicted a future of great promise for him, for they recognized his admirable endowment of intellect.

The advantages of the Oakland high school and three years in Oakland College supplemented a grammar-school course of study and enabled Mr. Knight in 1870 to take up the study of law with a substantial substratum of classical education. In selecting the law for his profession he was singularly fortunate in appreciating the bent of his talents. His fine mind assimilated the theories and practices of the law with facile readiness. Nor was he less quick in his processes of logical reasoning. With the swiftness of lightning he grasped a case in all of its intricacies. Combined with this facility of mental grasp there was an ease of expression, a fluency of language, that even in early youth marked him as about to enter upon a career of promise and professional prominence. To such an one admission to the bar with honors was a foregone conclusion of his studies. It was also to be anticipated that in his six years of service as district attorney his powers should be expanded, his knowledge of the law broadened and his ability to conduct difficult cases increased. Even in those early years he had aligned

himself as a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but he allowed no partisan influence to detract from the success of his administration as district attorney, in which capacity his official opinions were regarded as of great value and he exercised his influence toward the righting of wrongs that interfered with the functions of government. In the prosecution of criminals he displayed remarkable efficiency and at that early date gave evidence of the splendid legal abilities that afterward brought him to the front of his profession in the west. "Our George," the people of Humboldt county then learned to call him and in this way they still affectionately refer to him. During that period he laid the foundation of his later influence and proved himself unexcelled in the administration of our criminal laws.

With the campaign of Hon. George C. Perkins for governor of California on the Republican ticket, Mr. Knight suddenly sprang into prominence, and from that year (1879) to the present (1914) he has been one of the leading orators and statesmen of the west. It was a source of pride to his admirers in Humboldt county that his remarkable oratorical ability, of which they had been fully aware, should take the entire state by storm during a memorable campaign that brought into prominence every gifted orator in the state. Of all the speakers who went forth to "stump" the state for Mr. Perkins none was more effective or popular than the young orator from Humboldt county and Mr. Perkins always gave to him much of the credit for his gratifying victory at the polls. In appreciation of his work the governor and party leaders urged him to become a candidate for congress the following year, but the Democratic party was then in the ascendancy, and their candidate, Charles P. Berry, defeated Mr. Knight. What seemed a defeat, however, proved to be the greatest good fortune of his life, for it caused him to determine to devote himself to the law and to relinquish all office-seeking allurements, and to that decision may be attributed his subsequent eminence at the bar. Removing to San Francisco and opening a law office, he soon became known as one of the best-posted lawyers in the western metropolis, where the firm of Knight & Heggerty long has held rank with the leaders of the profession and has retained the clientage of some of the wealthiest litigants of the period, besides taking part in many of the most famous criminal and civil cases in the state's history. Indeed the reputation of the firm is practically national in its scope.

There are many attorneys (and among them Mr. Knight himself) who consider his greatest legal forensic effort to have been his address on the final trial of Josh Hamlin, charged with the murder of John Massey. Hamlin, convicted of murder in the first degree, but granted a new trial, lost his attorney by death, and Judge Toohey appointed Mr. Knight to defend the accused man at the new trial. The talented Henry Edgerton was on the opposing side. It would have seemed almost folly to attempt the defense of a case in which the opponent was an attorney so famed for logic and eloquence, but by a succession of court battles Mr. Knight managed to save the life of his client, who escaped with a light sentence. This trial in 1882 enhanced the reputation previously made by the rising young attorney, who later became even more prominent through the subsequent defense of Dr. Llewellyn Powell, charged with the murder of Ralph Smith, editor of the San Mateo Gazette, at Redwood City. After five trials in this case an

acquittal was secured. In the case on appeal it was decided that the statute authorizing the change of venue to the people was unconstitutional.

National interest was aroused by the trial of Cordelia Botkin, charged with murder, by poisoning, of two women in Dover, Del., a case involving a number of important questions never before presented for adjudication in the California courts. In this case Mr. Knight appeared as attorney for the defendant. Aside from criminal cases he has gained distinction in the civil branch of his profession, notably in the litigation over the great estate of Thomas Blythe, the contest of the will of Jacob Z. Davis and the contest in behalf of Charles L. Fair over the will of ex-United States Senator James G. Fair. Difficult indeed would it be to enumerate all of the cases, civil and criminal, that have engaged the attention and kindled the ambition of Mr. Knight in legal victories. Suffice it to say that he has been more or less intimately identified with every important case in his home city for more than a quarter of a century, and his professional eminence renders consonant the specific recognition accorded to him throughout the entire west.

A firm advocate of the principles for which the Republican party stood from the first era of its organization, Mr. Knight early in life became interested in political affairs. Since 1879 he has participated perhaps in every state and national campaign, giving his services without remuneration and solely for the good of the cause dear to his heart. Considered the strongest convention man in the state, he has appeared as a delegate at every Republican national convention since 1884 with the sole exception of 1888, when he received the largest electoral vote of the party for that year. One of his most noteworthy sessions of service as delegate occurred in 1884, when, at the age of thirty-three, as the champion of James G. Blaine, he opposed the famous orator, George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly and a supporter of Arthur. No one who attended the convention has ever forgotten the oratorical effort of Mr. Knight, who defended Blaine in one of the most eloquent convention addresses ever delivered. The speech was the climax of the convention. Every sentence, almost every word, received a deafening applause. In the opinion of one of the noted correspondents and press reporters of the convention, it was worth half a lifetime to witness such a scene and the effect upon the great audience of the impassioned appeal of Mr. Knight, a gem of oratory, worthy of Demosthenes or Patrick Henry. That morning Mr. Knight had been comparatively unknown outside of the west. That night his name was a household word. Twelve years later a similar occasion occurred in the Democratic convention when William Jennings Bryan leaped from obscurity into prominence through an eloquent effort. However, such scenes are rare in the history of a nation, and whatever may be the cause of the flow of oratory its effect is a distinct addition to political literature.

As a delegate to the convention of 1892 Mr. Knight assisted in securing the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the second term as president. Four years later he secured the entire vote of California for William McKinley and was elected a delegate to the St. Louis convention, where he formed strong personal friendships with Mr. McKinley and others of the foremost statesmen of the country. During 1900 he seconded the nomination of President McKinley upon the invitation of the latter. It

had been a great convention, but those in the rear of the vast building had been unable to hear any of the speeches, and when suddenly the voice of the silver-tongued orator broke upon them, the confusion and noise ceased as if by magic. As a consequence he won the heartiest applause given any speaker. Great and small alike listened eagerly to his eloquent address and were quick to do honor to his ability. In the national convention of 1904 Mr. Knight was requested by Theodore Roosevelt to make one of the speeches seconding his nomination. Of this speech Collier's Weekly gave the following report: "The last day was devoted to nomination oratory. It was a severe test for the speakers, since the day was hot and the list of speakers unconscionably long. The nominating address for president, by ex-Governor Black of New York, was epigrammatic and ornate. That of ex-Senator Beveridge, who made the first seconding speech, was excellent, although a trifle overrhetorical for the occasion. Indeed the soporific dominated in the addresses and the big audience wearied of it. The best speaker of the day was George A. Knight of California. He had terse, meaty, sense-bearing phrases and his magnificent voice reached every man in the great hall. His first words, 'Gentlemen of the Convention,' brought ringing cheers from the straining audience. His next sentence was interrupted by a voice from a remote gallery, 'Not so loud,' and everybody, including Mr. Knight, roared with laughter. Mr. Knight should stand hereafter with Mr. Thurston in voice attainment. And his speech as a whole was a really great effort, by far the finest of the entire convention." The New York Sun mentioned the same address in these words: "Mr. Knight is California's pet orator. He has a voice like a Sandy Hook fog-horn. He hadn't said three words of his speech before a voice from a gallery roared out, 'Not so loud, if you please.' This brought forth cheers and laughter, which Mr. Knight acknowledged by a gracious bow. Several of Mr. Knight's utterances were graciously applauded." The New York Evening Post gave this mention: "The convention was treated to an agreeable surprise in the speech of George A. Knight of California, who revives in physical type, in voice and in oratorical methods the liveliest memories of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. He made the great hit of the whole convention and could have stormed it for any political favor he had to ask. The applause, whenever called for, came in gusts and storm, sweeping the hall and sometimes coming back again after it seemed to have spent its force."

During this convention Mr. Knight was selected to represent California on the national Republican committee. His services were called into requisition in the east and middle west, and such was his popularity that he was invited to speak in Madison Square Garden, that vast hall where the measure of true orators is so promptly taken. Of that address a reporter gave this verdict, which was one of countless others of a similar tenor: "Standing in the presence of twenty thousand Republicans, George A. Knight, California's silver-tongued orator, got a reception in Madison Square Garden that will be talked of in party annals for years to come. Knight was third on the list of speakers. 'Eli' Root, the idol of New York Republicans, and Frank Higgins, the popular nominee for governor, had already spoken at length, and the audience, enthusiastic as it had been was growing weary of much oratory and the lateness of the hour. 'California

stretches her hands across the mountains, deserts and fertile valleys tonight to the Republicans of the Empire state, and bids you stand with her and give a mighty majority for Theodore Roosevelt, the champion of human rights,' said Knight, and his victory was won. From thence on it was cheering and singing for over an hour. When Knight, after a glorious tribute to Grant, said, 'The Republican party offers you another Grant for a leader' a cheer went up from ten thousand throats that shook the garden. On the platform were two score party veterans of fifty years. When Knight spoke of them as pathfinders who had followed Fremont as the first Republican leader, the old men rose in a body and led the most remarkable demonstration of the night. Knight in closing said that in the olden days the farmer made a man of straw and stuck him in the fields where the crops were choice, to let the crows know where the good stuff was. 'So the Democrats have placed bogie men in the Philippines to let the people know the grand work the Republican party has accomplished,' said Knight, and the audience cheered for five minutes. The Californian tried to cut short again and again, to make way for Senator Fairbanks, but each time the audience roared its disapproval and told him to talk 'all night.'" During that same memorable address delegates from Columbia, Princeton, the University of New York, Yale and Harvard, present in large numbers, gave exhibitions of "rooting" never before equaled in a political convention.

When the national convention of 1908 was held in Chicago, Mr. Knight attended as delegate from California and seconded the nomination of William Howard Taft at the personal request of that gentleman. In this speech he fully sustained his high reputation as an orator. During the convention he was again chosen to serve on the Republican national committee. Nor has he been less prominent as a leader in state conventions than as one of the principal men in the national gatherings of the party. As chairman of the state convention in 1894 that nominated M. M. Estee for governor, he wielded large influence in the work of the party. During 1908 he acted as chairman of the state convention that chose delegates to the national convention of that year. In all of this intimate connection with party affairs he has held aloof from office-seeking and only occasionally has permitted his name to be used for office, as in 1905, when he was prominently mentioned for the position of United States senator. Under Governor Perkins he served as state insurance commissioner, while later he was judge advocate on the staff of Governor Markham and attorney for the state board of health under Governor Gage.

In the midst of professional, political and public duties of vast importance and continuous demand upon his time, Mr. Knight has found the leisure for participation in social and fraternal activities and has been especially interested in Masonry as a member of the chapter and Commandery No. 1, K. T., California Lodge, and Mystic Shrine. While yet a resident of Humboldt county he was honored with the office of grand master of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and more recently he has been an influential member of the Bohemian and Pacific Union Clubs of San Francisco. A type of the public-spirited citizen, upright business man, talented attorney and gifted orator, his name is worthy of perpetuation in state annals not alone as the "silver-tongued orator," but also because of the force of character that made possible his

rise and the integrity of purpose that permitted no blemish or evidence of injustice in his entire record, public or private. Courage and confidence have characterized his career; an intelligent purpose has pointed the path to progress; superior attainments have enabled him to surmount many obstacles in the struggle for supremacy, but withal he has retained the kindness of heart that sees good in all, the earnestness of character that is unaffected by prosperity or adversity and the thoroughly admirable attributes that have made him a man among men.

GEORGE W. BURGESS.—As a justice of the peace for Van Dusen township, Humboldt county, George W. Burgess has rendered splendid service to the cause of peace and justice, law and order, in his home community. To him the functions of his office are the settlement of claims and difficulties in an amicable manner, and there is no other justice of the peace in the state whose record for the successful accomplishment of such service exceeds his, and few if any which equal it. He is now serving his last of eight terms in this capacity, and during the past four years there has not been a fine collected or a suit prosecuted in his jurisdiction, all difficulties and differences having been peacefully settled through the splendid management of Mr. Burgess. For some years he also served as deputy assessor. He is also interested in real estate and owns a fine farm of eighty acres a quarter of a mile from Blocksburg.

Mr. Burgess has been in California since November 15, 1862, when he landed in San Francisco from a trip across the Isthmus of Panama and up the coast. He is a native of Maine, having been born in Searsmont, Waldo county, August 4, 1839, and there he grew to maturity. The educational advantages were very meager, but he received a good common school education and had one year at high school. When he was eighteen years of age he commenced teaching in the public schools of the county, usually teaching during winter terms and in the summers remaining at home and assisting with the management and care of his father's farm. When he was twenty-three years of age he forsook the home environment and came to California. Arriving at San Francisco, he went at once into Napa valley, where for a time he found employment on a ranch, and then went into the mines at Weaverville. Later he took a wood contract on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at Jack's valley, Nev., remaining there for a year and a half. During this time his wife joined him, and later he met with an unfortunate accident, being struck by a heavy four-foot log as it rolled down the hill side, and he was pronounced fatally injured. He has, however, outlived the doctor who made the fatal prediction and is still hale and hearty at seventy-five years of age. After his recovery he taught school for a term before leaving Jack's valley, and then became foreman for the William Winter's ranch. Following this he ran a hydraulic mine at Douglas City for one winter, this claim being the property of one Charles Trurot. In May, 1871, he removed into the mountain district of southwestern Trinity county, where he located a claim of a tract eight miles by twelve miles. The region had not been surveyed, and Mr. Burgess was the only white man therein. In 1875 the surveys were made and settlers began to come in. Mr. Burgess homesteaded a claim of one hundred sixty acres and acquired a similar tract of school land by purchase. Many of the settlers remained but a short time, and Mr. Burgess continued to purchase the abandoned



Mr. & Mrs. Geo. W. Burgess

rights of others until he owned a tract of eleven hundred forty acres. He prospered exceedingly in this locality, remaining until June 28, 1881, when he moved over to the Watch ranch, in Van Dusen township, Humboldt county, and for five years ran this property. December 5, 1887, he removed to Blocksburg, where he lived for two years, and December 5, 1889, he purchased his present place of eighty acres from a Mrs. Harris, and has since resided thereon.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have five children, three daughters and two sons, all natives of California, and well known in Humboldt county. Of these, Sadie A. is now the wife of Craig R. Thompson, a rancher of Alderpoint, and the mother of six children, George A., Edith A., Craig Gaston, Vina M., Clara D., and Ellis F.; George G. is a blacksmith in Blocksburg, and is married to Miss Maude M. Smith, by whom he has three children, Joseph G., Francis and Bessie S.; Dora is the wife of William Wilson, of Fortuna, where Mr. Wilson is a carpenter and millwright, and owns a ranch at Cuddeback, and they have six children, Laura S., Nellie F., Lester B., Helen Georgie, John E., and Vernon; Lucena is the wife of S. Arnet Shields, ranger on the Trinity Forest Reserve, the family making their home in Blocksburg; they have five children, Stella N., Bernice R., George William, Edith S. and Sadie A.; and Edward I., who is manager of the home place, is married to Miss Julia Josephine Smith, of Blocksburg; they are the parents of five children, Theodore F., Lloyd Edward, Willard Howard, Earl Smith and Georgette M.

Mr. Burgess is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for Humboldt county particularly and for California generally that will be found anywhere. He is especially enthusiastic regarding the advantages of real estate investments, and his advice to young men is to put all their money into land. He declares that the value is certain to increase with a rapidity that will surprise even the most sanguine, and that especially in the vicinity of San Francisco, as he believes that within a remarkably short time the region surrounding San Francisco Bay will be closely built up. In his warm appreciation of the possibilities offered by California Mr. Burgess is closely seconded by his splendid wife. She was Miss Sylvina Conant in the days of her maidenhood, a native of Appleton, Me., and her marriage with Mr. Burgess was solemnized at Searsmont, Waldo county, Me., September 17, 1861. Their home is plain but comfortable, and there the true California hospitality of a day gone by is still dispensed, giving the fortunate guest a glimpse of a period that has vanished. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are well known and popular with their many friends. Mr. Burgess is a Republican and is well versed in the affairs of his party, particularly in questions of local importance.

CAROLINE COOPER BECKWITH.—The distinction of having been the first white women in the Eel river valley and the fourteenth and fifteenth white women in Humboldt county belongs to Mrs. Beckwith and her sister, Mrs. Rowena VanDyke. Mrs. Beckwith, hale and hearty at the age of seventy-nine, recounts many exciting and even dangerous experiences with the Indians that still roamed the dense forests. It is impossible for a writer of this day and generation to adequately depict the trials and anxieties of her pioneer history. There have been many memoirs written concerning the era associated with the discovery of gold, but every pen has faltered before the romance, the renunciation and the anguished apprehension of the women and

girls who left their loved ones in the east and endured the terrors of Indian massacres, the privations of poverty and the loneliness of the western frontier. Grateful reverence from later generations is due these early settlers, and the twilight of the useful existence of Mrs. Beckwith has been surrounded and brightened by the affection of children, the devotion of friends and the companionship of the few survivors of those far-distant days. Sorrows, such as come into every life, have flecked her pathway with shadows, but always she has been bright, courageous and hopeful. Joys, too, have come into her life, but perhaps nothing has given her more satisfaction than the devotion of her children, whose successful and useful careers she did much in establishing.

A native of Prince Edward Island, the childhood of Caroline Cooper seemed absolutely devoid of advantages. Her father, an English sea captain and a man of considerable prominence in maritime activities, had little money, and the maintenance of the large family in comfort in the rigorous climate of the island became a serious problem. Finally he was led to the west by the discovery of gold. Early in 1850 he set sail from his northern home along the Atlantic coast. Accompanying him, in a vessel he had built himself, were his wife and thirteen children and their families. All went well during the voyage of nine months, but misfortune awaited them, for the party arrived in San Francisco during a serious epidemic which carried away many members of the family. Three or four of the sons came to Humboldt county and engaged in lumber manufacturing, and were afterwards joined by two of their sisters, Caroline and Rowena. Three of the brothers were killed by the Indians on Eel river and a fourth brother perished in the same manner near Hydesville. Of a once large family Mrs. Beckwith and Mrs. Rowena (Walter) Van Dyke are the sole survivors. It will thus be seen that Mrs. Beckwith's life has been unusually eventful and her knowledge of pioneer conditions in Humboldt county most comprehensive.

While the name of Caroline Cooper Beckwith is worthy of perpetuation in the annals of Humboldt county, not less worthy is the name of her honored husband, Leonard Crocker Beckwith, a native of Connecticut and from the age of ten years until eighteen a sailor on the high seas in a New Bedford whaler. Arriving in Humboldt county in the fall of 1851, he settled in the Eel river valley near Fortuna and bore a part in all the pioneer history of the community. Until his death in the year 1905 he owned and operated a claim of one hundred sixty acres near Rohnerville, but in addition to cultivating the land he did much for the public service and also ran a pack-train to Trinity county. A brave Indian fighter, he enlisted in the early Indian wars and helped to drive the red men out of the county, thus making it possible for white settlers to engage in farming peacefully and uninterruptedly. On the organization of the Eel River Lodge of Masons he became a charter member and he stood four-square on the philanthropic and humanitarian principles of the order. Of his marriage to Caroline Cooper there were nine children, namely: Gertrude, Mrs. D. H. Allen, of San Francisco; Leonard, who was drowned in Van Dusen river; Mrs. Anna Poole, deceased; Frank Walter, of Humboldt county; Mrs. Caroline Prichard, of San Francisco; Harry S., of Los Gatos; Helen, Mrs. George S. Shedden, of Eureka; Mrs. Maude Stevens and Mrs. Hattie Davis, both of Seattle, Wash.

FRANK WALTER BECKWITH.—It may well be a source of pride to public-spirited citizens of Humboldt county that a goodly number of the

native-born sons of the community have remained here to establish themselves in some life work and by their integrity, intelligence and progressive enterprise have not only promoted their own fortunes, but in addition have been a credit to the county of their birth. Such a list of capable business men would include the name of Frank Walter Beckwith, who was born in the Rohnerville district July 31, 1859, and during early life became familiar with the difficult tasks of farming and stock-raising as conducted in this then frontier and isolated region. Love of the farm, however, was not sufficiently strong to subdue an innate desire to embark in business and at the age of nineteen he left the ranch to take a clerkship in a general store at Rohnerville. Upon coming to Eureka he found employment in the store of J. Lowenthal and there gained an experience of considerable value in later enterprises. From Eureka he went to Hydesville to open a general mercantile store and this business he conducted until the spring of 1915, when he sold it, having won and retained the trade of that section through his varied assortment of goods and uniform uprightness in all transactions.

The Hydesville store did not represent all of the business activities of Mr. Beckwith, who in addition thereto was the owner of the finest shingle mill in Humboldt county, this being a modern plant with substantial equipment and furnishing steady employment to thirty-five men. To develop a business to such an extent in spite of many handicaps indicates the possession of abilities out of the ordinary and Mr. Beckwith indeed merits consideration as a man of striking acumen and keen insight. This business was also disposed of in 1915. On the organization of the Eureka Lodge of Elks he became a charter member and since has retained a deep interest in the work of the order. As a Mason he has risen to the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Shriner degrees and has been prominent in the local work. By his marriage to Miss Gesina Drucker, of San Francisco, a Native Daughter, he has five children, the eldest of whom, Genevieve, is the wife of E. B. McFarland. The others, Shirley, Harry, Anne and Caroline, live with their parents in Eureka.

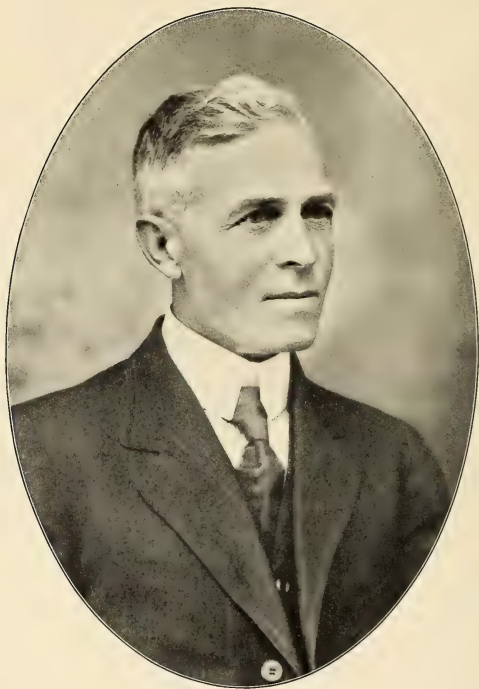
JOHN SLAUGHTER ROBINSON.—All citizens who cherish a patriotic affection for Eureka watch with deepest interest the erection of new buildings and appreciate every evidence of artistic taste and substantial construction on the part of the men having in charge this most important department of civic advancement. Perhaps few have been more successful in the drawing of their own plans and specifications than has John Slaughter Robinson, who for more than twenty-nine years has been identified with the building business in Humboldt county, and during that long period of industrious activity has been awarded contracts of considerable importance. Skill with tools seems to have been a natural gift with him, for he can scarcely recall a time when he was not interested in everything pertaining to the trade of carpenter; yet it happened that, instead of entering the occupation for a period of apprenticeship during youth, he was put to serve under a blacksmith, and thus gave four years to a trade which he never followed and which has been of little practical benefit to him in the building business. As a boy he lived on a farm in Lawrence county, Mo., where he was born May 18, 1859, and where he had such advantages as the schools of the locality and period rendered possible.

For some years while still making his home in Missouri Mr. Robinson followed the trade of a carpenter, and this has been his chosen calling in

Humboldt county, where for fourteen months, beginning in the spring of 1886, he followed the trade in Bridgeville and since then has lived in Eureka. For seven years he worked under Knowles Evans, the well-known contractor. At the expiration of the time he began to take contracts for himself and since then he has been given many building contracts of importance, including the following: Residence of Fred Bell on Third street, Eureka; residence of John C. Bull, Jr., on E street; Smith home on E street; Bowker residence on the corner of Second and S streets; Need's block on F and Third streets; the First Christian Church on Seventh street, Eureka; the Odd Fellows' hall in Arcata; Hotel Vance, and many others too numerous to mention. Besides his home in Eureka he is the owner of a ranch of eighty acres in the Ozark mountains in Missouri, as well as other holdings of considerable value. Fraternally he is a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. By his marriage to Caroline Bennage, a native of Indiana, he became the father of ten children. Eight are now living, including twin daughters, Jessie and Bessie; the former the wife of T. Benson. The others now living are Mrs. Pearl Hill, Mrs. Annie Winters of Vallejo, Barney, Walter, Leonard and Frank.

AUGUSTUS COTTRELL.—An identification with Humboldt county that began immediately after the arrival of Mr. Cottrell in California during 1865 has continued up to the present time to the advantage of both himself and the county; the former by reason of his stirring and profitable association with business enterprises; the latter on account of his energetic cooperation in developing projects for the material upbuilding. The most unwearied exertion had been his previous experience, laying the foundation of the rugged constitution and tireless energy that enabled him to work his way forward to prosperity and local prominence. His early life had been passed at Oak Bay, New Brunswick, where he was born February 7, 1840, and where he had worked during boyhood on farms and in lumber woods, earning only his board and clothes, but gaining an experience of the utmost importance to later efforts. When he came to the west via the Isthmus of Panama and landed at San Francisco, he determined to seek employment in the lumber woods of Humboldt county. At that time only two steamers sailed from San Francisco to Eureka each month. Few people had begun to seek the opportunities of Humboldt county, and the demand for transportation as a rule was slight, although at times the vessels were crowded to their utmost capacity and even beyond the limitations stipulated by law.

On his arrival in Eureka the young man from New Brunswick found a village whose entire business was concentrated upon one short street. Beyond in the forests there was considerable activity, for the demand for lumber had caused the erection of sawmills and shingle mills and the woods were resounding with the ring of many axes swung by stalwart young fellows. He had no difficulty in securing employment and engaged in cutting down trees or working in sawmills or scaling logs, also contracting logging for many years. Little by little he put by his earnings and finally he had saved an amount that enabled him to embark in business for himself. With George Connick as a partner in 1888 he established a grocery store and when later the partner sold his interest to Mr. Warren the title was changed to Cottrell & Warren, continuing as such through a considerable period of growing business. For some time, however, Mr. Cottrell has been the sole proprietor



Edwin Graham

of the store, which he manages with the earnestness, energy and efficiency characteristic of him in every relation of life. To superintend a business of such importance leaves him little leisure for outside activities, yet he has proved himself a progressive citizen by the ready aid he gives to enterprises of merit and by his cooperation in educational, financial and commercial up-building. A service of six years as member of the city council and of four years as a member of the board of education impressed the people with his desire to promote the welfare of the city along worthy lines. At one time he owned valuable timber lands in partnership with Thomas Baird, to whom he later disposed of his interests in these great holdings. His principal fraternity is the Odd Fellows, with which he has been connected since 1867 and to whose lodge and encampment he has been a generous helper. He is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Eureka and for many years has been a member of its board of trustees. With his wife, who was Martha Jane Brown, of Michigan, he has a high standing in Eureka society and a host of warm personal friends. By his first wife, Keziah (Young) Cottrell, who was born in New Brunswick and died at Eureka in 1901, he is the father of two sons, Emile L. and Charles C., and one daughter, Ida May. The sons are physicians of excellent education and recognized skill and have built up a growing practice in the village of Scotia, Humboldt county.

EDWIN GRAHAM.—The climate of southern Humboldt county is particularly favorable for the propagation of fine fruits, some of the choicest varieties reaching perfection of color and flavor here, and although there is a relatively small number of fruit growers it is being steadily augmented by those who have investigated the advantages of the location. The new railroad line of the Northwestern Pacific, affording improved transportation facilities, is another argument to attract agriculturists of this class. Edwin Graham has a valuable homestead about eight miles northeast of Harris, off the Harris and Alderpoint road, and is at present specializing in the production of fine fruits, having about twenty-five acres planted in choice varieties and yielding abundantly in response to the intelligent care he has given them. He is a most capable worker, attending faithfully to the numerous details of orcharding, which keep him busy in practically all seasons.

Mr. Graham was born November 6, 1856, at Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, about twenty-five miles west of Des Moines. Francis S. Graham, his father, was a prominent official and business man of that section for years, holding the county offices of assessor and treasurer eight years each. Selling his farm for \$30,000, he embarked in the banking business, building the Bank of Dallas county, but he had reverses, and after the failure of his bank came out to Napa county, Cal., where he died in 1912, at the age of eighty-seven years. His widow died January 28, 1915, in Dallas county, Iowa, when almost eighty-five. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Graham: Morris J., the present county clerk of Dallas county, Iowa; Edwin; John P., who died leaving a wife and three sons; Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. L. Simcoke, druggist, at Adel, Iowa; and William F., who is in business at Perry, Dallas county, Iowa.

Edwin Graham grew up on his father's farm in Iowa, and had the educational advantages afforded by the neighboring schools. After his father's business losses he clerked in stores at Adel and Minburn, Iowa, following

that kind of work for many years. The day after his marriage to Miss Adel Winans, of Adel, Iowa, he started with his wife for California, arriving at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, in October, 1877. After clerking there for two years he removed to Petaluma, where he was in the employ of Joseph Campbell, a pioneer merchant of that place, continuing with him for three years, when he engaged in ranching three miles out of town. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Willits, where he was a dealer and shipper of poultry and eggs. During this time he drove a band of two hundred turkeys overland from Willits to Cloverdale, where he sold them at a good profit. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Ukiah, where he accepted a position in the old Ukiah House. For ten years he acted as head clerk and bookkeeper at the old Ukiah House, and meantime, in 1893, took up the homestead in southern Humboldt county which he now cultivates and resides upon, having one hundred sixty-three and twenty-three hundredths acres, of which twenty-five acres are cleared and planted in fruit. He has over five hundred trees set out, including two hundred peach trees, principally Muirs, although he also has Wheatland, Triumph, Foster, Susquehanna and Strawberry varieties; fifty fig trees of the White Adriatic variety, besides San Pedro White, San Pedro Black and California Mission; apples, Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Summer Sweet Paradise, Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, Yellow Belleflower, Ben Davis, Wallbridge, Newtown Pippin and Arkansas Black; pears, Bartlett's, Winternellis and Howell; prunes, Tragedy, German, French, Imperial Epinuse, Silver and Sugar; plums, Kelsey Japan's, Imperial Gage, Washington, Jefferson and First Best; besides six hundred grapevines, Mission, Muscat, Alexander, Mrs. Pince, Thompson Seedless, Black Malvoise, Isabelle, Muscatel and Zante currants; blackberries, Himalaya Mountain, Lawton, Mammoth, Oregon Evergreen, Loganberries and Burbank's Phenomenon; raspberries, Evergreen Red. Mr. Graham has taken great care in the selection of his fruit stock, and is reaping the results. In addition to his orchard work he is giving some attention to stock growing, raising about \$500 worth of hogs annually. There is still considerable timber on his property, pine, spruce and tan oak, the latter especially valuable, not only for the bark, but also for the lumber, which is beautifully grained, takes on a high polish, and is strong and durable, particularly desirable for the manufacture of fine furniture. Mr. Graham has won the highest respect of his neighbors by his industrious devotion to his work, and he is regarded as one of the most intelligent, progressive ranchmen in his locality, where he is helping to raise and maintain high standards by his own fine productions.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham have one child, David Morris Graham, now in the employ of Livingston Brothers, San Francisco, as head window trimmer; he married Miss Hattie Babbage, of San Francisco.

ALBERT VAN DUZEN, JR.—California is justly proud of her native-born sons, and among them is Mr. Van Duzen, Jr., who was born in Del Norte county, July 15, 1878. His parents moved to Trinidad, Humboldt county, when he was but four years of age and here he received his educational training in the public schools of the county until he was eleven years old. He then moved with his parents to North Fork, which is now Korbel, and here he attended the schools of the Scottsville district, now known as Blue Lake. He remained here two years, next going to Bayside, and in another year moved to Glendale and still continued his schooling for two years in that district and

from there to Warren Creek for a year, when they located in Scotia, where he completed the grammar school, June, 1894. He then attended the high schools at Arcata and Eureka for two years, but gave up the rest of the terms to engage in lumbering in the woods at Scotia. Later he entered actively in the management of his father's general merchandise establishment in Loleta.

Albert Van Duzen, Sr., is also a native son of California, having been born near the San Gabriel Mission, Los Angeles county, Cal., May 7, 1855, and he is the son of Isaac Van Duzen, one of the old pioneers who crossed the plains in 1852, by way of the southern route, and located in Mariposa county. Here he entered on one hundred sixty acres of government land and for a time engaged in teaming and hauling and later moved to Humboldt county in 1865. Here he located at Table Bluff and rented what is known as the Bluff House. His son, Albert, Sr., then attended the public schools of the district and also in Arcata until fifteen years of age and in 1875 he married and moved to Trinidad, where he drove the mail route for two years, from Trinidad to Arcata. Later he engaged in teaming with ox teams and for five years drove an ox team in the woods, logging in Del Norte county. He then returned to Trinidad and continued his teaming for Cooper Brothers for one year, and from there moved to Mad river valley and drove for Korbel Brothers, and for three years was engaged by the Minor Company at Glendale. He was one of the last men in the county to give up the ox-team method of transportation, hauling the last logs at Scotia with ox-teams. He then moved to Loleta and opened a general merchandise store, where he still resides. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and in national politics favors the ideas of the Republican party. He was united in marriage with Florence Cartwright, born in Racine, Wis., and of their union there have been two children, Albert, Jr., and Theodore, who assists his brother in the store.

Mr. Van Duzen, Jr., in the management of the store, keeps it well stocked and up to date, having added to the stock from time to time until now they have the largest and finest store in Loleta. A new building has been built where the store is now housed. They have been very successful since coming to Loleta and have done a great deal for the advancement of the community. Mr. Van Duzen, Jr., has been secretary of the Board of Trade for a number of years. He is a stanch Republican, always entering heartily into all movements for the general upbuilding of the town.

He was married in Eureka to Mildred Olive Hannah, a native of that city, and they have been blessed with three children: John Henry, Theodore Lewis and Paul Stillman. Mr. Van Duzen, Jr., is public-spirited, enterprising and industrious.

JAMES T. FRASER.—It is not a misstatement of fact to say that there is no work in which one may engage which has greater possibilities for benefiting and uplifting humanity along broad and deep lines than has the teacher's profession. This had been the life work of Mr. Fraser's forebears for several generations, and while he himself is not engaged directly in that occupation, he is still interested in educational matters and exerts an important influence in Eureka as a member of the school board. As the name might suggest, the family is of Scotch origin, and the grandfather of James T. Fraser, also James Thomas Fraser, a native of Inverness, Scotland, was

closely related to the MacDonalds and MacGregors of that shire. He was a man of splendid learning, a college graduate and it was with this training that he came to the new world and became a school teacher in Nova Scotia, teaching in both the English and Gaelic languages. His love of learning he bequeathed to his children, and his son Donald became a noted geologist. Another son, Abraham, the father of our subject, and a native of Pictou county, Nova Scotia, was also an educator of note, and a graduate of the college in Pictou. In addition to teaching the general branches he specialized on music, making a specialty of teaching in classes, in which he proved unusually successful. He was also a valued leader in religious work, especially in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. His usefulness to the world was cut off when he was comparatively a young man, his death occurring when he was only forty-nine years of age. His wife was in maidenhood Susanna McIntosh, a native of Smithfield, Nova Scotia. Her family had also originated in Scotland, her father, George McIntosh, a native of Greenock, establishing the family in Nova Scotia, where he became a farmer. The mother still makes her home in Caledonia, Guysborough county, Nova Scotia.

Five children were included in the parental family and James T. Fraser was the third in order of birth. Besides himself two others of the family are residents of Eureka, Mrs. Margaret Zerlang and J. M. James T. Fraser was born in Caledonia, Guysborough county, Nova Scotia, August 24, 1869, and his boyhood and youth were passed in his native heath. After attending the public schools of that place and obtaining a good education he began working on the farm and in the woods, and still later became interested in mining there. He was about seventeen years of age when he left the family home and started out in the world independently, coming to the United States at that time and locating in Minneapolis. There he found employment at teaming and log driving on the Mississippi river, as well as in the woods. Altogether he remained in that section for about three years, then setting out for the far west, and his advent in Eureka dates from July, 1889. During that summer and following ones he was employed in the redwoods, while during the winter seasons he devoted his time to learning the boiler-maker's trade in Langford Brothers' boiler works. After completing his trade he continued in the employ of the firm under whom he had had his training. During 1896 and '97 he had charge of the pump station of the Eureka water works for the Ricks Water Company, but at the end of this time he returned to his old employers, continuing with them and becoming one of their most trusted employees. So trustworthy was he held to be that he was sent by the firm to various places in this and other states in charge of important work that needed the supervision of an expert.

In 1914 Mr. Fraser was elected justice of the peace of Eureka township and January 4, 1915, he assumed the duties of the office, his term covering four years. It is Mr. Fraser's intention to fit himself for the practice of the law, and for this purpose he has been reading law for some time, and will continue his studies while holding the office of justice.

In Eureka, on July 31, 1896, Mr. Fraser was united in marriage with Miss Dora Zerlang, a native of this city and the daughter of Charles Zerlang. The latter, a native of Prussia, Germany, immigrated to Nova Scotia, and from there came to California, becoming a pioneer settler. In 1871 he came



Victor Hugo

to Eureka, where he owned and ran lighters, and it was while pursuing his daily duties that he was accidentally drowned in Humboldt bay. In Nova Scotia he married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Guysborough county, and of her eight children Dora, Mrs. Fraser, was next to the oldest. Some time after the death of her husband Mrs. Zerlang became the wife of Fred Haase, of Eureka. Three children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, A. L., Elizabeth Zerlang and James Thomas. Mr. Fraser was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and with his wife is a member of Camelia Chapter No. 63, O. E. S., he being past patron. In the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States, of which he is a member, Mr. Fraser is past grand master of the state, and both himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

VICTOR HOPE.—Coming to Blocksburg forty years ago, and since that time continuously residing here and conducting a flourishing business until he retired from active life a few years ago, Victor Hope is known as one of the oldest and most substantial residents of this part of the county. He is a pioneer in the truest sense of the word, and blazed the way for more than one industry or undertaking. He purchased a blacksmithing business on his arrival here, and is well known to the farmers and ranchers for a radius of thirty miles. He invented a side-hill plow which he manufactured and sold for many years, and also invented and manufactured a picket weaving machine. He built a tiny cabin back of his shop, cleared a small patch and improved it by planting a garden and orchard, he being the first man to plant apples in this vicinity, thus demonstrating the suitability of this locality for this great industry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hope are very musical, he being an accomplished violinist, while his wife is a pianist of ability. In an early day they played very often for dances and other social events, but in recent years their music has been their chief social pleasure. They are both very socially inclined and are popular with a wide circle of friends.

It was in 1875 that Mr. Hope came to California, locating at once in Blocksburg, where he bought out the blacksmith shop of John Stemmons, this being the first business of the kind in Blocksburg, and is still owned by Mr. Hope and leased out by him. He was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., March 22, 1847. His father, the Rev. S. B. Hope, of the Universalist church, was born and reared in New London, Conn., while his mother, Lucy Moore, was born and reared in Ontario county, N. Y., where she met and married the Rev. S. B. Hope, who was attending college in that county. After their marriage they came by ox teams to Washtenaw county, Mich., where Mr. Hope, Sr., engaged in farming. Both parents died there, the father at the age of sixty years and the mother living to be seventy. There were ten children in their family, all of whom lived to maturity save two, Victor being the sixth born. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then ran away from home and traveled extensively. From the time that he was fourteen until he was twenty-six he was in every state and territory of the United States, except Washington, Oregon and Montana. He learned the blacksmithing trade at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Mich., and became a journeyman blacksmith and an expert horse-shoer. He is a natural machinist and has so been able to accomplish much

more at his trade than would otherwise have been the case. He came to Colorado and worked for a time in the gold mines, prospecting for gold where Leadville now stands. He then went to Nevada and worked in the Belcher gold and silver mines on the Comstock lode at Gold Hill. From there he went to Reno, where for one summer he was employed in the lumber woods, and then came to Humboldt county in the fall of 1875, settling at Blocksburg, where he has since made his home. Mr. Hope was a strong Union sympathizer and at the time of the Civil war he tried to enlist in the cause of freedom, but the loss of an eye by an accident many years before prevented his being accepted. He drove cattle across the plains from Texas to Nevada and was in many skirmishes with the Indians where the fighting was close and sharp. He learned to understand the savages, however, and after coming to Blocksburg he had no trouble with them, although this place was one of their meeting places and on the exact spot where his residence now stands the Digger Indians had a large wickiup, and here they congregated and held their war dances. Often as many as five hundred bucks and squaws were assembled here, but there was never any resultant trouble. About two years ago Mr. Hope met with a serious accident. While he was drilling a premature blast of dynamite nearly tore his hands off, besides which he received other injuries, from which he was laid up for months, and even yet he cannot close his hands with a firm grip.

The marriage of Mr. Hope took place in 1879, uniting him with Mrs. Emily (Tooby) Prior, the daughter of George J. and Emily (Close) Tooby, both natives of England, the father having been born in Gloucester and the mother in London, within sound of Bow-Bells. Mrs. Hope was born at Gloucester, and there was reared and educated, especial attention being given to her musical education, in which line she has marked talent. She was married there to Thomas M. Prior and came to Alderpoint in 1874. By this marriage she had two children: Gertrude, now the widow of Elisha Bosworth and residing in Eureka with her four children; and Douglas H. Prior, of the Tooby & Prior Cattle and Land Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hope have one child, Roscoe Moore, who resides at home and manages the Hope ranch of five hundred acres, of which this capable young man owns about one-half.

The parents of Mrs. Hope both died in England, where her father was especially well known and respected. One of her brothers, George J. Tooby, formerly an extensive sheep owner, now lives in Eureka. All of his six children are well known in Humboldt county, and E. N. Tooby is the present county assessor, just having been re-elected. He is one of the extensive land owners and stock men of the county and is held in high esteem.

Mr. Hope is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in all local affairs, being broad minded and progressive, and having the courage of his convictions. Mrs. Hope is a member of the Episcopal church, in which she was reared. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hope are in sympathy with the cause of education and their influence in local affairs has always been felt on the side of right. They are also keenly interested in the early pioneer history of the county, and particularly of this section, being well informed on all details of early history and land marks.

WILLIAM CARSON.—It is difficult to say anything of William Carson without referring at once to the salient feature of his business career, his preeminence in the redwood lumber industry in Humboldt county. One of a little group of Canadians from the province of New Brunswick who started out together in the famous year of the exodus to California, instead of "striking it rich" in the mines he found his early training in his native woods the best possible preparation for success in his new field. He did follow mining part of the time during the first few years after his arrival, but it was as a lumberman that he acquired fame and fortune, and did most to attract attention to the resources of his adopted county. When the comforts and luxuries of the civilized world began to find their way into the settlements about Humboldt bay and the social order became established, none was more prompt to encourage the improved living conditions made possible by the numbers of enterprising tradesmen and merchants who flocked to this promising region. Eureka especially felt the impress of his interest and generosity. His heavy investments in local undertakings and property were not made entirely with the idea of personal profit, for all of them contributed to her upbuilding. He did not hesitate to show his faith in her prospects in the most substantial manner, putting his capital into buildings and public utilities as the spirit of the town warranted such expenditures, and doing more than his share in the furtherance of projects which were purely the expression of civic pride. The North Mountain Power Company, now known as the Western States Gas & Electric Company, was one of the ambitious concerns he fostered to success. Something of the man's wonderful mental and physical vigor may be understood from the fact that he remained in active connection with his large financial and lumbering operations up to the age of eighty-five years. As one of the characters whose deeds stand out in the records of the early days he could never be forgotten, and he was spared to see and take part in so much of the modern development of his section that his name enters into practically all of her history from 1849 to the present.

Mr. Carson was born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, July 15, 1825, and had his early experience in lumbering there, assisting his father, who was engaged in getting out ship timber for exportation to Liverpool. The year of the gold excitement he decided to join the adventurers flocking to California, and on September 18, 1849, embarked at The Ledge, New Brunswick, in the ship *Brazilian*, which was several months on her journey around the Horn, arriving at San Francisco April 1, 1850. His companions were Oliver Gilmore, Jeremiah Whitmore, Daniel Morrison and Sandy Buchanan, all like himself woodsmen from New Brunswick. They found temporary employment at San Francisco, part of the time rolling out (by hand rollers) gold bars, from which the fifty-dollar slugs of those days were made. Going to Sonoma city, the party bought wild horses from the Mexicans, packed their goods and proceeded to the Trinity gold fields. When they struck the watershed of the Eel river on their journey north they mistook the stream for the Trinity and followed its downward course until their approach to the ocean told them they were on the wrong track. They eventually reached their destination and worked there during the summer of 1850. Food in that region being scarce and high priced, they decided to winter in Humboldt county, where game of all kinds was plentiful, and therefore made their way to the bay, arriving late in October. At that time Martin White was about to build

a small slash sawmill with an estimated capacity of four thousand feet per day, and for this mill Mr. Carson and his companions contracted to supply logs. On the 1st of November, 1850, they started out and located their logging camp between Ryan's slough and Freshwater, at a point where spruce and similar timber of a size suitable for a small mill was available, close to the slough. It was at this camp, in November, 1850, that Mr. Carson and Jerry Whitmore cut the first tree for a saw log that was ever felled in Humboldt county. Thus began his remarkable career as a lumberman. "His history has been similar to that of many of the successful pioneers of California. He came to get gold out of the ground, but he did not get it in the shape of virgin metal, but in the form of another product of the ground, the wonderful lumber resources of this county."

After a winter of logging the party again went to the mines, starting March 1, 1851. They arrived at Big Bar, on the Trinity, about the middle of the month, and resumed work on the claims they had left the year before. During that summer they constructed the Arkansas dam across the Trinity. The following May they learned of the construction of a sawmill on Humboldt bay by Ryan & Duff, and leaving the mines they went to the Sacramento valley, where they bought oxen with which they drove to Humboldt, with the view of engaging in logging. Reaching Humboldt again in August, 1852, the original party divided, and Mr. Carson went into the lumber business, with which he was thereafter permanently associated. In the summer of 1854 he operated the Muley Mill in Eureka, located at the foot of I street, and during that year worked as a sawyer, his shift being every day and every alternate night. In the fall he shipped on the Cydras the first cargo of redwood lumber which was sent out from Humboldt bay, all previous shipments having been of spruce and fir. The partnership between William Carson and John Dolbeer was formed in 1863, and continued until the death of Mr. Dolbeer in 1902.

The Daily Humboldt Standard in its announcement of Mr. Carson's death mentions him as the dean of redwood manufacturers of the state, and he was survived by only one of the pioneers in that line, Noah Falk, who went into the business considerably later. But it was not merely because of his prominence as a lumber manufacturer that Mr. Carson was entitled to recognition among the leading men of the state. Financial institutions and public utilities of various kinds were among the useful enterprises he promoted, and while he was interested in most of the local undertakings of the kind his operations extended all over the state. He was one of the founders of the Humboldt County Bank, of the Bank of Eureka and of the Savings Bank of Humboldt County. As one of the incorporators of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad Company, and one of those who made possible the Bucksport & Elk River railroad and the Humboldt Northern railroad, in both of which he held interests, he deserves credit for the introduction of transportation facilities which brought new business and new life into his section, enabling it to compete with other localities on terms of comparative equality. The first large modern brick business structure in Eureka was the Carson block, the three-story building which occupies a quarter of a square at the northeast corner of Third and F streets. Mr. Carson built it in 1890, at a cost of \$100,000, besides which he put \$30,000 into the part of the second and third floors devoted to theater purposes. At the time of the erection of the building

a number of citizens of Eureka were clamoring for a modern playhouse, and it was to meet their wishes that Mr. Carson fitted up the theater, which is still considered the finest between Portland and San Francisco. The North Mountain Power Company, which has since become the great electric power and light distributing concern of the county, now known as the Western States Gas & Electric Company, also numbered Mr. Carson among its founders. Outside of Humboldt county, the Milford Land & Lumber Company, the San Diego Lumber Company and the West Coast Lumber Company owed their development to Mr. Carson's participation and influence, which he also exerted towards building up the shipping so important to the lumber companies. In the latter connection he was one of the powers of the Humboldt Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Eureka, which handled exclusively foreign lumber shipments from the mills represented in its organization, and operates the tugs Relief and Ranger on Humboldt bar.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Carson continued to give his personal attention to his large milling and other interests up to two years before his death, remaining in active business up to the age of eighty-five years, when he turned his affairs over to his sons, whom he had trained for the purpose, J. M. and C. Sumner taking charge of the milling and lumbering operations at Eureka, and W. M. Carson having charge of the San Francisco offices.

Except as a life member of the Humboldt Club, and a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., Mr. Carson belonged to no social organizations. Nothing more complimentary to Mr. Carson could be cited than his popularity as an employer. It is no exaggeration to say that in the great county of Humboldt, and probably in all California, there was none more respected and beloved by his employees. Nor was there an employer who gathered about him better men. He was a friend to them all, particularly in sickness and in trouble, although they may not always have realized it. In his own early experience he became thoroughly familiar with their side of affairs and their attitude, and he never forgot the lessons then learned, as his regard for their comfort, sympathy in all his dealings with them and kindly understanding well showed. It is significant that in the court records of Humboldt county there is no instance of a suit for damages for personal injuries to which Mr. Carson was defendant.

Mr. Carson died February 19, 1912, after several months' illness, at his home in Eureka. His modesty and unassuming disposition had always made him averse to publicity so far as his personal affairs were concerned, but just before the San Francisco fair C. P. Soule, of the Bank of Eureka, of which Mr. Carson was president, prevailed upon him to compile a brief autobiography, and the outline of his career which appeared in the Daily Standard at the time of his death was written from notes taken then and formed the basis of the present article.

In May, 1864, Mr. Carson was married to Miss Sarah Wilson, of San Francisco, whose death in 1904 terminated a union remarkable for happiness and devotion. They are survived by four children: J. Milton and C. Sumner, of Eureka; William M., of San Francisco; and Mrs. Carlotta C. Tyson, of Piedmont, Cal.

The beautiful residence on the mill site, at the head of Second street, was one of the most significant indications of Mr. Carson's affection for Eureka. This palatial dwelling, not excelled by any other home in the state, was one

of his most important contributions to the beautifying of his chosen city, the scene of the interests closest to his heart.

ROBERT PORTER.—As a typical representative of those brave, courageous pioneers who settled in this county when the country was yet in its original wildness, mention is due Robert Porter, who lived to witness the changes which fifty-seven years brought, knowing meanwhile that he had not been an idle looker-on in the transformation which had been wrought. His father, David R. Porter, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, immigrated to the United States in young manhood and settled in Lancaster, Pa. His marriage united him with Catherine McDee, who was born in Scotland and came to the United States with her parents during her childhood. David R. Porter engaged in general merchandising in Pennsylvania and also in Botsford county, Va., accumulating a competency in the undertaking, for it is known that several years before his death, at the age of seventy-two, he had lived retired. His wife passed away when in her seventy-fifth year.

It was while the family was living in Old Virginia that Robert Porter was born in Fincastle, February 22, 1828, and in that state he was reared and educated primarily. At the age of sixteen he began to earn his own living, his first work being as clerk in a general store in Virginia for two years. Later he joined an engineering corps on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and during this time diligently pursued his studies in civil engineering, so that he ultimately rose to the position of superintendent of construction for the company, continuing as such until 1852. In the spring of that year he and eleven companions started for California, each of the party being well equipped for the long and tedious overland journey. June 9th was the day on which they crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., from there going to Salt Lake City, where they rested for about two weeks. The possibilities of making a fortune in the mines had not been the least consideration in the minds of the young men when they started on their journey, and while in Salt Lake City they made investigations as to the conditions and prospects at a camp called Seventy-six. Evidently opinions differed as to the advisability of investing at the camp, for it is recorded that Mr. Porter bought the animals from those of his companions who wished to remain there, while he and his little train started out for Sacramento, reaching that town the day after the fire that nearly destroyed it. From there he went to Hangtown, now Placerville, and from there to Jay Bird canyon, but his labors did not produce the results he had anticipated, and he went to Mariposa county, where better results rewarded him. In the latter part of the '50s he came to Eureka, then a crude town on the water front claiming a population of less than five hundred inhabitants. Employment awaited him in the saw-mill of John Vance, where he familiarized himself with the business and was finally given charge of the office and finances of the concern and remained associated with it until 1866. In the meantime he had recognized a good opportunity to establish a business of his own and forthwith opened the second general merchandise store in the town, a business which he conducted successfully for two years. It was in 1868 that he went to Hydesville and engaged in the same business in partnership with James M. Cox, having bought out the pioneer merchant in the town, R. O. Metcalf, and thereafter business was conducted under the name of Porter & Cox. Associated with H. C. Hansen, in 1878 Mr. Porter bought a one-half interest in property which be-

came known as the Hansen & Porter stock ranch, adjoining Fort Baker. The purchase was made at a time when stock land was selling at a low figure. Subsequently the partners consolidated their interests with those of Joseph Russ, thus bringing under the control of the three over twenty-four thousand acres of fine land. Meantime Mr. Porter bought out the interest of Mr. Hansen in the enterprise and Mr. Russ and himself were thereafter equal partners. The raising of sheep and cattle formed their chief industry and proved profitable from the first. In partnership with A. W. Torrey he purchased the Iaqua ranch of about seven thousand acres located thirty miles east of Eureka, and of this he ultimately became the sole owner by the purchase of Mr. Torrey's interest, continuing to run it as a stock ranch up to the time of his death. He also owned the Kneeland ranch of sixty-five hundred acres near Blocksburg. In the meantime the general merchandise business at Hydesville had been continued in partnership with Mr. Cox, but just prior to the death of the latter Mr. Porter purchased his interest in the business and continued it alone. However, in 1898 he sold out his interests in Hydesville and removed to Eureka, where as early as 1858, with Richard Brett, he had purchased forty acres of land for \$1000. This was afterwards laid out as Brett & Porter's Addition and is one of the finest residence portions of Eureka. In 1892 Mr. Porter erected a handsome residence in the city, and it was in this that he resided from 1898 up to the time of his death, April 13, 1906.

While making his home in Hydesville Mr. Porter assisted in the organization of the Bank of Eureka and continued to be a stockholder in the same until his death, also for many years having been a director and vice-president. He was also interested in the founding of the Savings Bank of Humboldt County, of which he was also president. It was largely through his efforts also that the Humboldt Bay Woolen Mills Company was organized in 1901 with a capital of \$100,000 and with himself as vice-president. Up to the time of his death he continued actively interested in the various institutions with which he was connected, as well as overseeing his large ranching interests.

On the 8th of March, 1868, Mr. Porter was married at Table Bluff, Humboldt county, Cal., to Miss Eliza Foss, who was born in Saco, York county, Me., the daughter of Tristram and Lydia (Cousins) Foss, both natives of Saco, Me. The grandfather of Mrs. Porter, Zachariah Foss, was also a native of Saco, Me., and a participant in the Revolutionary war. He was the owner of the old Foss farm near Saco, which is still in the possession of the family. Mrs. Lydia (Cousins) Foss was born in Lyman, Me., and died there after rearing to years of maturity a family of five children. She was survived by her husband, who passed his last days at Table Bluff, Cal. The eldest of the five children born to this couple was Tristram Henry, who died at Table Bluff, Cal.; Mary, Mrs. J. K. Dollison, is a resident of Palo Alto, Cal.; Samuel is a resident of Eureka; Calvin resides in Palo Alto; and Eliza, Mrs. Porter, completes the family. She was reared and educated in Saco, Me., and in 1856 accompanied her father to Bureau county, Ill., where she taught school. In 1866 she came with her father to California, making the trip by way of Panama to San Francisco and locating at Table Bluff. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Porter eight children were born, as follows: Catherine, Mrs. H. L. Shattuck, of Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth, Mrs. O. F. Pira, of Alameda, Cal.; Robert Dol-

lison, a director of the Bank of Eureka, and who assists his mother in the care of her extensive ranch and property interests; David, who died at the age of ten years; Theodore, a resident of Eureka; Edith, who makes her home with her mother; Kendall, junior member of the firm of Sarvis & Porter, of Eureka; and Grace, Mrs. Kimball, residing in Denver, Colo. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Porter has continued to make her home in the old family residence at No. 1710 E street, Eureka, finding her time fully occupied with looking after her varied interests and in fulfilling her social and religious duties. She is staunch in her support of Republican principles, and is a member of the Monday Club. In early life Mr. Porter was a believer in Democratic principles, but after the second administration of President Cleveland he changed his party affiliations and identified himself with the Republicans, owing to the attitude of the Democracy on the financial question. As early as 1850 he affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Virginia and became a charter member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., Eureka. Mr. Porter was a noble, high-minded, useful citizen and friend, who deserves a prominent place in the history of the county and state.

CONRAD BULLWINKEL.—Descended from a long line of farming ancestors, Mr. Bullwinkel was born in Driftsete, Ampt Hagan, Hanover, Germany, March 22, 1838, the son of John and Tepke Bullwinkel, also natives of Germany. There he received his early schooling and at the age of fourteen he began to help his father on the home place. In 1855, when he was seventeen, he set sail for America, going direct to South Carolina, and at a small place called Valhalla he was employed on a farm for a few years. Later he became interested in the gold mines in that vicinity, but after remaining in that state for four years he decided to come to California. Taking passage on a steamer westward bound by way of the Isthmus of Panama, his journey's end brought him to San Francisco in 1859, and from there he went direct to San Pablo, Contra Costa county. There he again engaged in farming, but not finding conditions quite to his liking he went to Nevada. After engaging in mining in that state for one and one-half years he returned to San Francisco and obtained employment in a grocery, and later was employed in a hotel for a short time. On coming to Humboldt county in 1869 he preempted eighty acres on Little river and soon afterwards he took up a homestead claim of one hundred sixty acres of government land adjoining the original tract. This land, now the home place, is under a high state of cultivation, in distinct contrast to the virgin condition at the time it was purchased. The effort spent in clearing the dense growth of brush and timber and putting the land in condition for farming has been well rewarded, for it has been transformed into a valuable dairy farm. For years he followed dairying and general farming with success, and at the present time is retired from farming activities, having leased the home place and retired to a justly earned rest. He is the only one of the original pioneer settlers in the Little river section, where he was also the first to engage in dairying. In those days the milk was skimmed from pans and churned by hand. Later the use of a separator simplified butter making; to furnish power for his churn and separator Mr. Bullwinkel installed a water wheel in the creek running past his house. In the early days he hauled the butter in kegs to Eureka, where it was shipped to San Francisco, whereas he now has a market at his door.



Conrad Bullwinkel

Mr. Bullwinkel has never entered into political affairs, but is an ardent Democrat and an earnest follower of the party's ideas. He is also a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a man who has been successful in his long life as a farmer and one whose success is entirely due to his own thrift and perseverance. Mr. Bullwinkel's father also devoted his whole life to farming and became one of the substantial citizens of his community.

CIPRIANO MARK BERNARDI.—One of the enterprising and progressive young men engaged in dairying in Humboldt county is Cipriano M. Bernardi, who, though of foreign birth, has brought to his work in this country the energy and ability which America is always glad to recognize among her citizens. A native of Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, Mr. Bernardi was born August 16, 1871, the son of Natale and Marcelena Bernardi, both of whom died in their native canton. The father of Mr. Bernardi was a painter and decorator by trade, and spent much time in that line of work in Paris, where there are many fine examples of his skill remaining. Of the six children in the family, Cipriano was the youngest, and grew up in Lodrino, receiving a good grammar and high school education, graduating from the latter school in 1888. The next year he came to San Francisco, Cal., having been attracted hither by the good reports from his sister, Mrs. Helena Biasca, and her husband who were dairying at Capetown, Humboldt county. Soon after coming to this country Mr. Bernardi secured employment on a dairy farm at Waddington, Cal., being engaged later at others in the same locality. When he had saved sufficient money to enable him to start in the dairy business independently, he removed to Freshwater and there leased a dairy from Dr. Felt, which he conducted for twelve years with a herd of sixty cows. In 1912 he leased his present place from George Crowe, a one hundred acre ranch adjoining Eureka on the east, whereon he raises grass and clover, as well as such green feed as beets, carrots, peas and corn, for his herd of forty milch cows. His herd consists of high grade Jerseys, twenty-five of which are full blooded, of the Sam Lambert stock, which is considered the finest Jersey stock in California. The bull, which was brought from Highland, N. Y., was sired by Noble Oakland, the grandsire being Golden Jolly. Mr. Bernardi has sold full blooded male and female Jersey cattle in different parts of California and has sent about fifteen head to Honolulu, always obtaining good prices because his stock is the highest strain. For some years he has sold milk to retailers in Eureka, in which city he is now starting a new milk route.

The marriage of Mr. Bernardi took place in Eureka, April 30, 1905, his wife having formerly been Celia Marcionetti, also a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and they are the parents of four children, Marcelina, Emory, Lloyd and Archie. The political interests of Mr. Bernardi are with the Republican party, and in fraternal circles he is known as a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAMS.—Between the date of his birth, March 29, 1822, and that of his death in 1908, there were compassed into the existence of Hon. George Williams eighty-six useful years. Throughout much of that period he was identified with the stock industry in Humboldt county. When he first drove a herd of cattle to Bear river in 1856 there was little in the aspect of the country to win his admiration or attract favorable notice. Very few white men had sought the isolated spot. Indians still roamed through

the forests and their occasional outbreaks kept in constant danger such hardy pioneers as dared to venture upon claims, with the hope of developing farms. With shrewd foresight he grasped the opportunities of the region and saw that the excellent range and abundant water afforded excellent advantages for the stock business; later years proved the wisdom of his early judgment.

The grandson of Welsh people and the son of Thomas Williams, a life-long resident of Pennsylvania, George Williams was born in Lancaster county, that state, and after the death of his father in 1834 he went to Ohio with his mother, who died there at the age of forty-five. For a time he earned a livelihood as a farm hand, then at the age of eighteen learned the trade of baker, and in 1849 taught a country school in Illinois. During 1850 he came west, driving an ox-team a part of the way, but walking the entire distance from Green river to Hangtown, where he arrived almost penniless. For ten months he worked in a bakery, then for some months worked in the mines, and from 1852 to 1854 carried on a bakery at Weaverville, Trinity county, later working there as a butcher. Next he turned his attention to stock-raising and in 1856 brought his first herd of cattle to Humboldt county, where the following year he admitted to partnership Cyrus W. Morrison. It is significant of the character of the two men that they continued in harmonious and profitable partnership for forty-nine years.

Returning to Ohio in 1857 Mr. Williams married at Circleville Miss Mary Anderson, who was born there January 28, 1838. For ten years after his marriage he lived at Weaverville, Trinity county, but in 1867 brought his family to Hydesville, Humboldt county, and in 1885 removed to Ferndale, where he remained until death, a familiar and beloved figure in affairs of the town, a man of venerable and commanding presence, who bore the weight of advancing years with dignity and grace. Early in the '70s he served for two years as a member of the county board of supervisors, twice he was elected to the assembly from this district, and always he was a local leader in the Republican party. While living in Trinity county he served as member of the school board for years and as provost-marshal during the Civil war, enrolling a goodly number of volunteers, but never being obliged to make a draft for the army. Fraternally he was connected with Hydesville Lodge No. 252, I. O. O. F. He and his wife trained their five children for the responsibilities of life and had the satisfaction of seeing them fill worthy positions of honor in business and society. The older son, Frank G. Williams, is president of the Russ-Williams Banking Company of Ferndale, and in his sketch further mention of the family history appears.

JACOB LOEWENTHAL.—Among the number of high-class mercantile houses which do credit to the city of Eureka, none in its line is more favorably known than that of Jacob Loewenthal, the veteran clothing merchant of the city. The attractive appearance of his store and stock is an indication of the manner in which the business is conducted. The benefits to proprietor and patrons are mutual, for Mr. Loewenthal has repaid the liberal patronage of the community in kind, giving the best possible service to his customers, excellent values and a large selection, for all of which they have shown substantial appreciation. Moreover, in the forty years of his business career at Eureka he has not only become widely and favorably known in his commercial relations, but has won a measure of esteem for his personal characteristics not bestowed except where deserved. Though never

participating directly in public affairs, he has lived up to the highest standards of citizenship, and has been a helpful influence in the promotion of different projects intended to contribute to the general welfare.

Mr. Loewenthal is a native of Germany, born at Kamberg, near Frankfurt on the Main, September 27, 1845. His father, Hirsch Loewenthal, was a dry goods merchant at Kamberg; his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Loewenstein, died in 1893, when about seventy-eight years old. Jacob was their only son, and of the three daughters but one survives, Sarah, who is the widow of Jacob Schiller, of Schweppenhausen, who was in the cattle business at Bingen on the Rhine. Another daughter, Hannchen, who died at Eureka, was the wife of the late B. Feigenbaum, who was in merchandise business at Eureka prior to 1868, when he removed to San Francisco, continuing in the same line there.

Jacob Loewenthal received ordinary public school advantages, living in his native land until after he became of age. In 1867 he came to Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., making the long journey by way of New York and Nicaragua. On the voyage to New York he was a passenger on the Hamburg liner Cymbria, sailed from New York to Greytown on the Santiago de Cuba, and came up from Nicaragua to Eureka on the Moses Taylor. For several years thereafter he was employed as a clerk by various merchants in the city and county. In 1874, having acquired considerable experience and thorough familiarity with the demands of the local trade, he decided to begin business on his own account, opening a store in April of that year. In the four decades which have since elapsed he has become one of the most popular merchants in the city, a fact attributable entirely to square dealing. His store is at No. 503 Second street. He carries a large and well assorted stock of clothing and men's furnishings, with an average value of \$60,000, and that he endeavors to supply his patrons with the best goods may be judged from some of the well known brands of ready-to-wear articles he handles, "Griffon," "Society," "Slattford" and "Loewenthal" clothing, "Stetson," "Barsalina" (imported) and "Imperial" (imported) hats, and Florshiem, William Kneeland Company, Johnson Murphy, George H. Bass and Loewenthal shoes. Here is a selection which more than meets the wants of the average customer, and well adapted to the tastes of the most fastidious, who are aware of the advantages of having an establishment of this kind in their home town. He is the oldest clothier and men's furnisher in Eureka at the present time, and has the good wishes of his fellow citizens for a long continuance of his prosperous career.

Mr. Loewenthal's life has been a success from more than the material standpoint. His means have enabled him to assist others less fortunate, and his genial, benevolent disposition is illustrated in his relations with such, as well as in the courtesies of social life. Fraternally he is well known as an Odd Fellow and a Mason. On June 7, 1873, he joined Ferndale Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Ferndale, Humboldt county, and he has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, is a past master of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, one of the two charter members of Cornelia chapter. Politically he supports the Republican party.

In 1886 Mr. Loewenthal was married at San Francisco to Miss Carrie Meyer, a native of Germany, and they have a family of four children: Harold

Hirsch, Sidney Simon, Myrtle and Leon. Their beautiful residence is at No. 1406 I street.

JAMES FERGUSON.—A native of New York state, James Ferguson has been a resident of California since 1869, and is today one of the honored citizens of Arcata and a prosperous farmer of this community. He spent many years in the employ of the various lumber companies of the county, but in the end he chose the occupation of dairy farming, and in this line he has been very successful.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., September 1, 1849. His father was Robert Ferguson, a native of Scotland, who was engaged in farming during practically his entire residence in the United States. It was after coming to this country that he was married to Anna (Bawks) Ferguson, also a native of Scotland, and of this union were born nine children, six sons and three daughters. Of these James was the fifth in order of birth. His childhood was saddened by the death of both his parents when he was in his tenth year, and he was forced to leave school and start out in life for himself. He therefore received little schooling from books, but has accumulated a vast store of knowledge from personal observation, from reading and from talking with persons of education and information. His practical education was commenced when he was a mere lad, and that in itself was of great importance. He first secured employment with E. J. Hill, driving a milk wagon, and remained with him for a period of nine years. At the end of that time he was filled with a great desire to come to California, and accordingly, in the fall of 1869, he left Rochester and started for the land of promise. The trip was made by steamer down the coast to Aspinwall, thence across the Isthmus of Panama, and up the coast by the steamer Guatemala to San Francisco. About ninety miles below Acapulco the ship on which he had taken passage was wrecked, and the passengers, some one hundred forty-seven in number, were cast ashore. They walked over the rugged country to Acapulco, and there they had to wait for a month before another vessel came to take them on to their destination. They arrived in San Francisco in December of that year.

From San Francisco Mr. Ferguson went at once to Petaluma, Sonoma county, and there found employment on a ranch, where he remained until April of the following year (1870), when he went into the Russian river country and secured employment in the woods, driving an ox-team. Later he rented land and engaged in farming, but was not successful in this undertaking, and shortly afterward gave it up. In 1885 he came to Humboldt county and went to work in the woods for W. Murphy, at Fortuna. After remaining a few months he accepted a position with the Korbel Redwood Company, continuing with them for six years, driving seven or eight yoke of oxen hauling a string of logs, from seven to fifteen, strung out some three hundred feet. Although this was dangerous work he never had a serious accident. From Korbel Mr. Ferguson came to Arcata and rented a forty-acre ranch near Alliance and engaged in dairying and general farming. In this venture he was very successful and remained on this place for three years, at the end of which time he purchased his present home place, three miles north of Arcata, and on which he has since that time made his home. The property consists of fifteen acres of highly improved land, which Mr. Ferguson is devoting to dairying and general farming.



James Ferguson

Aside from his business interests Mr. Ferguson has always been keenly alive to all matters of interest to the general public, and on all questions that have affected the welfare of the community. He is road overseer for the fifth district, having been appointed in 1902, and having held the position continuously since. One of the best known pieces of work under his direction was the building of the Fieldbrook road. He has been actively interested in the political affairs of the county, and favors the Republican party, although he is an independent thinker, and always holds the best interests of the community at heart, regardless of party affiliations. He has been honored by the confidence of his constituents on many occasions, and has represented his district at party conventions on frequent occasions during the past ten years. He is also a prominent member of the Redwood Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Guerneville.

The marriage of Mr. Ferguson occurred at Alliance November 24, 1890, uniting him with Miss Nancy B. Nicks, a native of Illinois, born at Springfield, October 5, 1857. She was the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Hall) Nicks, and came to California with her parents in an early day, locating in Humboldt county, where they were esteemed pioneers. Mrs. Ferguson died at her home February 27, 1906, leaving the family to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and loving mother. They were the parents of five children, one daughter and four sons, all of whom were born in Arcata, where they are well known. They are Pearl, Marvin, Ralph, Eugene and Lester. They have all been well educated in the public and high schools, and have received many other advantages which their father was forced to forego, but which he has steadfastly striven to provide for his children.

ARTHUR WILLIAM BLACKBURN.—The justice of the peace of the Ferndale district, who is also town attorney of Ferndale, secretary of the Ferndale Chamber of Commerce and a director of the local telephone concern, is well fitted in every particular to faithfully represent the interests of the people, to decide impartially matters of considerable importance and to promote local progress by his progressive aptitude for affairs. A native of Wisconsin, born at Rochester, Racine county, November 2, 1878, and a son of Matthew and Caroline (Anderson) Blackburn, he was given the best advantages his neighborhood afforded. After he had completed the studies of a private preparatory school known as Rochester Academy he entered the University of Wisconsin and continued a student in that institution until he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, he having completed the regular course of law study in the university law department. During June of 1903 he was admitted to practice in the United States courts and all courts of the state of Wisconsin, but, instead of taking up professional work at once, he taught history for one year in the high school at Marinette, Wis., resigning the position in 1904 in order to remove to the west.

After one year in the law office of Gregor & Connick at Eureka in 1905 Mr. Blackburn came to Ferndale, where he has since engaged in professional work and public service. Appointed justice of the peace to fill an unexpired term, he was duly elected to that office in 1910 and has since officiated with precision, dignity and an impartial administration of justice. On the organization of the Eel River & Southern Telephone Company, in which he was a

leading factor, he was chosen to serve as a director of the concern and still fills the position. Any movement for local growth receives his quiet but capable support. In the fraternities he is allied with the Masons and Odd Fellows. Possessing a true public spirit, he endeavors to promote the welfare of Ferndale and Humboldt county and champions any movement for the general advancement. Through his marriage to Florence Bell, a native of Wisconsin, he is the father of three sons, Arthur William, Jr., John and Edwin.

WILLIAM H. BARNWELL.—In the early days of the history of California, before land had attained its present great value, vast areas were owned by wealthy rancheros and by the church which at one time held almost complete sway in Southern California. Thus the land from Capistrano to San Diego was formerly the property of a single ranchman, while the original territory of the San Gabriel mission extended as far as the San Bernardino mountains. In our day no such enormous ownership is possible in this rapidly growing country, but there are today numerous landowners in California possessing prosperous ranches many acres in extent. Such a one is William H. Barnwell, a well-known rancher and road overseer of Humboldt county, Cal.

Born in Southampton, England, July 31, 1858, Mr. Barnwell was the son of Thomas Joseph Barnwell, a storekeeper, and Ellen E. (Jenner) Barnwell, who were the parents of sixteen children, William being the fifth in age. The first twelve years of his life were spent in school, after which he secured a position as messenger boy. But the desire for a more stirring life was uppermost in his mind, and following, perhaps, the example of a sailor uncle, Henry Hyde Ticknor, who had crowned his roving life by coming to far distant California where he became the owner of a one hundred sixty acre claim at Willowbrook and was one of the earliest white settlers of this county, the boy William Barnwell spent two years at sea, making several trips by steamship from Bristol, England, to New York City, and becoming a personal friend of the captain. After seven years spent in clerkship in London, Mr. Barnwell followed his unchanged determination and in 1880 came to his uncle in California, locating at Alderpoint, Humboldt county, where he took up a pre-emption and worked for his uncle who had then sold his sheep ranch and kept a roadside inn and store and owned a ferry. Besides these interests, his uncle had charge of the stage at Alderpoint, for at that date there was no train service such as we have today. By assisting his uncle in the running of this stage, Mr. Barnwell became efficient in the work and was taken into the employ of the Miller, Bullard & Sweasey Stage Company, running a stage from Eureka to San Francisco in thirty-six hours, changing horses every ten miles.

In January, 1884, Mr. Barnwell located a homestead claim at Chalk Mountain, Humboldt county, proved up on it and later bought the balance, and here is located today his vast ranch of nine hundred sixty acres called Chalk Mountain. West of this property lay an estate of twenty acres belonging to Greenleaf C. French, an old settler in the county, who had come from Maine when a young man. Four years after the death of Mr. French, Mr. Barnwell married his widow, Mrs. Orinda French, and acquired the ownership of this property which is known as Burr Creek ranch, on the Bridgville and Blocksburg road, and here stands his pleasant home which has recently

been fitted with an acetylene gas plant and possesses the comforts and conveniences of modern life. In all, Mr. Barnwell is the owner of nine hundred eighty acres, all of which is in the Van Dusen township, Humboldt county. Mrs. Barnwell had already been twice married and was the mother of seven children. By her present marriage she has one child, William H. Barnwell, Jr., who lives with his parents on the estate at Burr creek.

The beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Barnwell, besides standing on an estate which is to both of them redolent of the enthusiasm of the pioneer spirit and the gentler thought of old home ties, abounds with all that modern taste can bring to the making of a hospitable and pleasant home, and is expressive of the cordial and generous spirit of its owners. Of English descent, Mr. Barnwell brings to his country home in California the geniality of old England and here dispenses hospitality with much of the large and kindly spirit of old English squires of whom Washington Irving's books tell us. Vines and gardens, a piano and other musical instruments, guns and the kindly presence of dogs, speak of the pleasant home life as well as of the sportsman's interests and the health-giving outdoor life which all California's seasons offer.

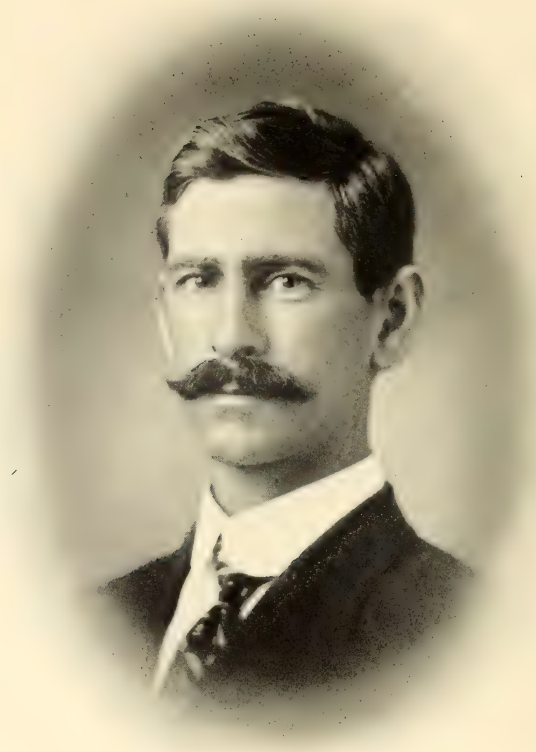
JOHN ALEXANDER LANE, M. D.—It has been the destiny of Dr. Lane to be identified with Humboldt county throughout practically all of his life, for although a native of North Carolina, born in Guilford county, December 5, 1873, he was less than two years of age when his parents, Henry and Martha (Campbell) Lane, came to California, settling in this county and here rearing their two sons, George and John Alexander. Through his skill as a woodsman the father earned a livelihood for the family until it eventually became necessary to seek an occupation requiring less manual exertion and he then engaged in the hotel business at Fortuna, where he lived during his later years. The schools of that village were small, but more thorough than might have been expected, so that they afforded Dr. Lane the necessary foundation on which to build the larger intellectual and professional equipment of maturity. In the carrying out of his early desire to make a scientific study of materia medica and enter the profession of a physician and surgeon, he matriculated in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco and had all the advantages offered by that old-established institution. Upon receiving the degree of M. D. at the conclusion of his regular course of lectures he remained in San Francisco for a year as an interne in the City and County hospital, then returned to Fortuna to take up professional work, but in 1907 removed to Ferndale and has here since made his home.

Through marriage to Augusta V. White, a native of Humboldt county and a member of a pioneer family honored throughout this section of the state, Dr. Lane is the father of three children, Lora, Henry and Tante. Activity in professional, public, educational and fraternal affairs has characterized his residence in Ferndale and his intelligent co-operation with local problems. The Humboldt County, California and American Medical Associations have his name on their lists of members and he in turn derives the benefits offered by their modern grasp of professional affairs. As a trustee of the Ferndale high school he has kept in touch with educational development and has fostered every measure tending toward the more thorough preparation of boys and girls for the responsibilities of life. His fraternal connections are numerous and include association with Eureka Lodge, B. P.

O. E.; Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., at Fortuna; Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., of Ferndale; Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; the Eastern Star; the Lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand; and the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor commander.

BENJAMIN MAXWELL MARSHALL, M. D.—The association of Dr. Marshall with the professional life of Eureka commenced during the fall of 1903 and has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time, his interests not being limited to private professional practice, but including also a vital and important connection with hospital work. It is perhaps not too much to say that Eureka is unsurpassed in the character of its hospitals. Considering the size of the place, it affords a hospital service that is exceptionally up-to-date and thorough, and the physicians identified with these institutions are men of wide professional knowledge and the most earnest devotion to their chosen work. In this respect Dr. Marshall is surpassed by none, as evidenced not only by his able service as county physician and as surgeon at the county hospital, but also through his splendid service for many years as chief surgeon of the Union Labor hospital, an institution founded on the cooperative plan by the Union Labor bodies of Humboldt county. The Doctor himself took a prominent part in the founding of the hospital and the building, erected in 1905, reflects in its modern appointments his determination to secure for it a complete equipment, with facilities for operations of every character. A board of directors comprising members of the various unions in the county maintains a close supervision of the hospital. There is a capacity of fifty beds and it is not limited to its own members or their families, but is open to the public in general.

Descended from a long line of Scotch ancestry, the Doctor himself is a native of Ardpatrik, Argyleshire, Scotland, born November 26, 1875. At the age of six years he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Canada during 1881 and later sent him to the public schools of that country. Ambitious to gain a broad educational opportunity that would prepare him for service in the world, he took a complete course of study in the classics at Westminster College in British Columbia, an institution affiliated with the famous Toronto University. After having graduated from that college he took up the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with the diligence characteristic of him in every department of mental research. During 1902 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, and afterward he was engaged as assistant to A. W. Morton, M. D., in the Morton hospital, San Francisco. Meanwhile he had gained considerable added experience through service as house physician in the City and County hospital and as an assistant to the chair of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Such advantages proved of inestimable assistance to him when he embarked in private practice and enabled him to diagnose diseases with promptness and accuracy. For five years he was surgeon at the Humboldt county general hospital in Eureka, where also he has given most able service as chief surgeon of the Union Labor hospital. So engrossed has he been in professional work that it would not be expected of him to give active participation to the fraternities, yet we find him prominent in the Orders of Elks, Eagles, Red Men and Knights of Pythias, while at the same time he is deeply interested in the work of the Humboldt



Albert F. Etter

Club and has aided its enterprises to the extent of his time and influence. By his marriage to Miss Josephine Pearson, a native of New Brunswick, he has two sons, Benjamin Maxwell, Jr., and Joseph W. Personally he is popular in the community which his character and professional ability are helping to upbuild. A friend of the public schools, good roads movements and other well known local projects, his residence in Eureka has tended to the widening of its prospects and the enhancing of its opportunities.

ALBERT FELIX ETTER.—In the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, where the Etter family originated, the science of horticulture has probably reached greater perfection than in any other spot on the earth. So it is safe to assume that heredity accounts for Mr. Etter's taste for his life work, particularly as his parents, Benjamin and Wilhelmina (Kern) Etter, exhibited the same tendencies, though they made no attempt at scientific labors of the kind. However, the father was the first man in Humboldt county to grow lentils, and made a decided success of the venture. The mother was a nature lover and showed a gift in the cultivation of plants, and strong analytical and executive powers, which may well be cited as evidence that her talented son comes by his tastes and ability largely through the maternal line. Personally he is too unassuming to claim anything he cannot prove for his work, and has such high ideals that he would disclaim any pretensions to fame. But when his accomplishments are summed up, and when time has proved their worth, it is safe to say that in his own line he will rank closely after such eminent horticulturists as Luther Burbank of California and N. E. Hanson of South Dakota—in fact, he is to Humboldt county what Burbank is to the world. Though yet a young man his experiments have ranged over a period of twenty-five years. The high order of his success could be attained only through the genius which must be accompanied by untiring industry, patience and adherence to a purpose until results crown the effort.

"Study nature, not books," was the motto of the great naturalist, Louis Agassiz, and Mr. Etter has endeavored to follow the advice of so distinguished a leader in nature study. What he has done has brought him reputation as an authority, especially in the propagation of strawberries, but the great future of his work lies in its value to Humboldt county and the rest of northwestern California. Hitherto this region has not undergone the development as a fruit belt which his experiments are proving feasible. With the ever growing needs of the nation her soil must be more intensively cultivated and will be as agriculturists recognize the advisability of making small tracts yield abundantly by concentrating their efforts rather than drawing small profits from large areas. The hundreds of trials which Mr. Etter has made with fruits, forage plants, grasses, clovers, etc., will influence the planting of orchards and fields in this territory especially, having been made with the object of ascertaining what varieties thrive best here. Next to his joy in his work the scientist no doubt places its approval by his understanding collaborators, and then the appreciation of the public. Yet whether this comes in his lifetime or not the knowledge that he has done a real service makes all his efforts worth while. If this were not so, if he did not have this for his ultimate goal, his labors would not have the incentive which holds him until his object is attained, no matter what the obstacles which confront him.

Albert F. Etter was born while the family lived in Eldorado county, near Shingle Springs postoffice, November 27, 1872. Coming with his par-

ents to Humboldt county he remained at his father's home on the Eel river until twenty-two years old, meantime attending the public schools near home up to the age of fifteen years. From early boyhood he put in all his spare time at horticultural work, mastering grafting when a mere child, conducting experiments in hybridizing and plant breeding from pure love of the game. He had done practical work at such things at the age of seven, with apples and peaches; by the time he was twelve he had an excellent collection of dahlias and had begun breeding strawberries. Since he left school he has devoted himself to horticulture. The mere enumeration of his experiments would serve to illustrate how indefatigable he has been in his efforts to get at the varieties best adapted to this climate. Six hundred kinds—new and old—of apples (obtained mostly through the University of California) have been tried out by him, with the result that he has found the Northfield (originated in Vermont several years ago), Rolfe, Ecklinville, Bedfordshire, Reinette, Annas and Kirkbridge to possess exceptional qualities of color, flavor and productiveness and well adapted for cultivation in northwestern California. As yet, these varieties are practically unknown in the horticultural world, and their introduction will mark a distinct advance. Of all these, he sees special merit in the Northfield, which he believes will prove as great a benefit to northwestern California among apples as the navel orange was to southern California among citrus fruits. It is large, attractive and hardy, and the tree has the additional superiority of holding its fruit and not dropping it on the ground before thoroughly ripe, a fault particularly noticeable in the Gravenstein. He has brought out a seedling of the Northfield which has all the good qualities of its parent. By his experiments he has demonstrated that the Northfield apple is immune to scab. The discovery of this fact is of great importance, opening as it does the possibilities of breeding a family of varieties circumventing one of the greatest obstacles to successful apple culture in many sections. It has been pronounced by one of the best food concerns as being the best apple for canning of all known varieties. Some ordinary varieties of apples, such as the Gravenstein, Wagner, Spitzenburg, Hyde King and Roman Beauty, have also been found to thrive here.

Over one hundred varieties of forage plants, grasses and clover have been included in Mr. Etter's experiments in that department, in which he has kept in close touch with the activities of the United States department of agriculture. In this line his results have shown that the large white clovers of southern Europe are particularly well suited for the needs of the dairy section of Humboldt county, inasmuch as they have a large growth during the winter.

At present he is conducting extensive experiments with nuts, mostly English walnuts, chestnuts and filberts, some of which grow so well here that they should find a place among the staple crops of the county.

But it is as an expert authority on strawberries that Mr. Etter excels. In this field it is no exaggeration to say he is without a peer—a "plant wizard" whose achievements are bound to revolutionize many phases of the strawberry industry. The Ettersburg family of strawberries originated by him has distinctive characteristics never before attained in the production of strawberries. The perfection of the best varieties has been reached only through years of painstaking observation and practical demonstration at each step, a task whose magnitude may be guessed at when we are told that

besides working with all the leading old varieties he has created thousands of new hybrid varieties. These experiments have been conducted with various objects in view, multiplying the difficulties of the work in proportion to the results sought. But the new types are so far superior to the old, not only in quality but in abundant crop returns for labor expended, that it is only a question of time when they will entirely supersede their less thrifty ancestors. This family of strawberries has been created on a completely new line of ideas, hence the great difference from the species generally found under cultivation. Cultivated varieties have been blended with wild stock of known superiority and embodying the qualities desired, among them two species classed as *Fragaria chilensis*, though widely different in type—the Peruvian Beach or Sand strawberry and the Cape Mendocino Beach strawberry, secured in varying types all the way down the Pacific coast from Cape Mendocino to Patagonia, South America. The sand dunes of this coast from Alaska to Patagonia have all contributed parent stock, and the regions around Cape Mendocino, Point Arena, Ano Nuevo (Cal.), Callao (Peru), and Chile and Patagonia, have been ransacked and given up their treasures to Mr. Etter, who has found the hardiness and vigor he sought in the plants of the cliffs and dunes, subject for countless generations to drouth, exposure to rains, changes of cold and heat, overcoming and surviving sterility of soil, alkaline conditions and adversities of all kinds. The Beach strawberries, although producing an exceptionally fine flavored fruit, are of such extreme hardiness that they exist and thrive when through privation and sterility all other plants fail to maintain themselves. The wood strawberry in varying types indigenous to the coast of California, and the wild Alpine strawberry from Europe, are other wild species he has crossed with cultivated plants, and the resultant new species in quality and quantity of fruit surpass anything heretofore known.

Keeping in mind the various uses of berries for the market, Mr. Etter has now a number of established varieties evolved by infinite pains and judicious selection from all the kinds he created, each with its own merits, and though he does not hold out any promises which cannot be substantiated he is able to recommend all of them for cultivation in this climate. These include half-blood Beach berries, the Rose Ettersburg berry, five sister varieties which are one-quarter each Cape Mendocino Beach, Peruvian Beach, California wood and the ordinary type, and two recently perfected varieties—Beaderarena and Trebla. The Beaderarena is a mixture of Point Arena and the Beaderwood, possessing all the characteristics of the foliage of the Beach types, a very distinctive and high quality, bearing large sized berries and exceedingly productive. But the Ettersburg Trebla is the marvel among all these. For flavor, color, firmness and size it is all that could be desired, and is so individual in appearance that unless seen could hardly be imagined even by a grower of ordinary types. Without irrigation a plant has produced three quarts of the choicest berries in six weeks' picking, twenty-five thousand quarts to the acre in a season. With irrigation this can be increased possibly to forty thousand quarts per acre, as the plants would be made to bear throughout the summer, under favorable conditions.

The Ettersburg berries have a variety of flavor which has usually been considered impossible of attainment, and Mr. Etter regards some of his

accomplishments in this respect as novelties which will be welcomed by some and of indifferent value to others who do not care for banana or cherry taste in berries. The Rose Ettersburg is particularly fragrant. All the varieties will thrive in soil more sterile than that required for ordinary strawberries, and some are particularly adapted for growth in clayey soils or other peculiar conditions. Their strong, leathery foliage helps to resist the heat and drouth, and the berries have been left on the vines for as much as ten days after ripening without spoiling. This length of life in warm weather and under exposure to rain is a valuable quality indeed, as they may be left unpicked with no danger of loss, and the vines hold up well, keeping the fruit off the ground. Some kinds are very valuable for canning, as they may be cooked without loss of color and without breaking, while others are delicious dessert berries. All the product of the strawberry beds, fruit or stock, is packed under Mr. Etter's personal supervision.

Dr. Bitting, in charge of the exhibit of the American Cannery Association in the Palace of Horticulture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, after a careful examination of Ettersburg Strawberry No. 121 and the Ettersburg Trebla, has pronounced them varieties of the very highest merit for canning purposes, in fact being in a class by themselves. The No. 121 is a direct cross between two wild species, i. e., Cape Mendocino Beach and the Wild Alpine species from Europe. It is so exceedingly hardy that it is perfectly capable of growing wild and producing immense crops of the finest of berries where ordinary varieties would not thrive to advantage even under careful cultivation. This variety has been found capable of growing and thriving on soils heretofore considered almost worthless for any known agricultural purpose. It would even seem that the net revenue gained by the cultivation of this berry on this type of land would in a few years be sufficient to buy outright any acre of land devoted to agricultural purposes in the state. The above varieties have met a long-felt want by cannerymen in supplying a berry with an indelible color which does not fade after the fruit is canned.

The Ettersburg Trebla strawberry is such a radical breaking away from the hereditary type in structure and other characteristics of fruit that Mr. Etter sees in it the beginning of an entirely new and distinct type of strawberry. These varieties will exceed all others in crispness, solidity, intense color and special characters necessary in the production of the highest class of prepared products such as canned, preserved, glazed, Marischino, etc.

Though Mr. Etter has been self-taught in his life vocation, he has followed it along strictly scientific lines, learning by direct contact with his work rather than from books, yet despising nothing that the great teachers found worthy of record in their labors. His wonderful work has only begun to be appreciated, but the many who profit by its results will carry down the story of his service to mankind written in the book of nature.

Mr. Etter is a member of the California Nurserymen's Association, of the American Pomological Society, and president of the Ettersburg Farm Center, one of the liveliest of all the branches of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau. His interest in the last named, and his very effective efforts in the promotion of its welfare, are another proof of the unselfishness of his activities, which have been the means of attracting widespread attention to this one-time neglected portion of northwestern California.

ETTER BROTHERS.—The bare fact that there is a settlement called Ettersburg in the Mattole river district six miles west of Briceland, in southern Humboldt county, where the Etter family have been settled for more than twenty years (although the representatives were located in the county since March, 1876), will indicate that its members have been active and respected citizens of their community. But it does not convey any adequate idea of what they have accomplished, either for themselves or for their chosen home. They are a numerous family, nine sons and one daughter of Benjamin Etter, the progenitor of all of the name in this region, still surviving—and all in Humboldt county. Each and every one has given such a good account of himself that the county has come to expect things of them as a matter of course. George B., Fred J., August A. and Albert F. Etter are in partnership under the firm name of Etter Brothers, whose operations are especially along the lines of fruit growing and evaporation, plant breeding and lumbering. For individual achievements and originality, particularly in the field of horticulture, Albert F. Etter is the most widely known, and his work is commented on in the personal article which appears in this volume. However, he carried on his experiments primarily in the interest of the business of Etter Brothers, each of the four partners looking after that branch for which he is best adapted. Fifty of the eight hundred acres they own are in fruit, apples and strawberries, the rest being valuable timber and pasture land.

Benjamin Etter, father of this most interesting family, was born and reared in Switzerland, where he learned the painter's trade. In young manhood he came to the United States, the promised land of many a European emigrant, and for a few years lived in Missouri, where he farmed. He entered the United States service during the Mexican war and fought to its close. Returning to Missouri, he remained there until he came out to California in 1850, going up to Chicago, whence he started the overland journey, which ended in Siskiyou county, Cal. After mining in that section four years he went back to Chicago, in 1854, and thence again to Missouri, where he lived another ten years, from 1856 to 1866. During that period he was engaged in various pursuits, including farming. Meanwhile he married, his wife, Wilhelmina (Kern), being a native of Germany, brought to this country when one year old, and a resident of Missouri up to the time of her marriage and for several years thereafter. When Mr. and Mrs. Etter came with their family to California in 1866 they set out from Sainte Genevieve, Mo., for St. Louis, and proceeded via Chicago to New York City by railroad, Erie canal and the Hudson river. Arriving at Aspinwall (now Colon) they crossed the isthmus by rail to Panama, where they took passage on a steamship to San Francisco, continuing thence by steamboat to Sacramento, where the family stayed a few days, until the father could go to Eldorado county and buy a farm. They settled at Latrobe, that county, where Mr. Etter was occupied principally at farming, though he also mined. In March, 1876, he came up to Humboldt county with his father, and located on the Eel river, buying the tract of twenty acres where he resided ten years, then sold and purchased forty acres on Eel River Island, upon which he resided until his death, in 1889, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife outlived him many years, until 1913, reaching the age of seventy-eight. Of the thirteen children born to them two died young, and another at the age of nineteen years. The rest still survive: Louise, who is unmarried and lives with one of her broth-

ers; Emil J.; Henry J.; George B.; Fred J.; Albert F.; August A.; Frank X. and Louis S., twins; and Walter E. All reside at Ettersburg but Emil and Frank, who live in Upper Mattole.

Emil J. Etter was born January 6, 1861, and lived at Sainte Genevieve, Mo., where his father had a farm, until his sixth year, when he accompanied his parents to California. He well remembers the various stops and incidents of the long journey. Though he was given public school advantages he began to work early, helping with the farm duties at home, and in his boyhood he saw considerable of mining. Remaining with his father until twenty-four years old, he then rented a place, and after ten years or more came over to the Mattole district in 1896, settling on the property he has since occupied. It consists of four thousand acres, and he is engaged principally in raising cattle, making a specialty of grade Durhams. Ordinarily he keeps from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head. They are dual purpose cattle, and he does a considerable dairy business, owning an eighteen-inch Case separator, which he operates by gas power, having a gasoline engine of ten horsepower. For ten years he has also been doing threshing. He owns the Evarts ranch, which he bought, about five miles up from Petrolia, and operates that land as a stock ranch. On his home place he has a good family orchard, but has not attempted to raise any fruit intended for the market. Public affairs have interested him sufficiently to draw him into service as a school trustee, and he is a Democrat on political issues. In 1888 he married Miss Minnie Shallard, a native of Switzerland, who came to Humboldt county with her widowed mother when nine years old. Six children have been born to this marriage: Mary is the wife of Vernile Shinn, and mother of two children, Evelyn and Minnie (Mr. Shinn is proprietor of the Shinn resort on the Upper Mattole); Joseph, Gertrude, Charles, Benjamin and Raymond are at home.

Frank X. Etter, another son of the late Benjamin Etter, is a cattleman in the Upper Mattole section, owning seven hundred acres of land. In 1904 he married Miss Dora Hill, daughter of George R. Hill, and their family consists of four children: Alma, Donald, Keith and Francis.

George B., Fred J., August A. and Albert F. Etter, the four sons of Benjamin Etter constituting the firm of Etter Brothers, about twenty years ago homesteaded land in the Upper Mattole river district west of Briceland, a mountainous portion of Humboldt county which by reason of its inaccessibility was long regarded as practically worthless. But they were young and had little capital; that is, in money. Time has proved that their industry, perseverance and intelligence were all-sufficient for success; and having made a fortune partly in occupations hitherto considered unprofitable here, they have demonstrated that this once unfruitful region is capable and worthy of cultivation and the production of first quality fruits in abundance, there being no finer strawberries in the market today than those developed and propagated at the Etter experiment grounds. Forty acres of the eight hundred now owned by Etter Brothers are planted with choice varieties of apples. Ten acres are in strawberries, to which more attention is devoted in the sketch of Albert F. Etter, who has charge of the horticultural work. The rest is in pasture and timber lands, the latter including large groves of tanbark oak, most of which they are conserving for future exploitation, and fir from which they obtain a valuable output of lumber. The economy and

thrift of their old world blood and training have combined with American push to produce prosperous conditions in the midst of a once unpromising territory. With characteristic thoroughness they have provided all the essentials for the conduct of their diversified operations, right on the grounds, facilitating and condensing the work by eliminating unnecessary handling with its consequent delays, and preparing the way for further developments as they become feasible. Thus they have erected a steam sawmill with machinery large enough to saw logs four feet in diameter, and have a planing mill in connection, and they have turned out splendid dimension lumber for bridge building and other equally important uses on contract. All the boards and other lumber they have required for the construction of their own dwelling houses, barns, evaporating plant, and the other structures which have sprung up on their property as occasion necessitated or expansion justified, have been made in their own mills.

Probably the most notable work done on this place, in view of its relation to progress and importance from the horticultural standpoint, is in the breeding of plants, Albert F. Etter having supervision of this department. His work in the propagation of strawberries, the production of new varieties and experiments with those of established merit, will no doubt secure his name a permanent place in the history of fruit culture; but it will not rank far ahead of his achievements with apples, forage plants, grasses and clover, and when Humboldt county and all northern California are ready to do more in the way of intensive agriculture, as they must to keep up with growing needs, their best orchards will be the result of his years of investigation and experimentation. The Etter Brothers have put up a large evaporating plant, at present devoted entirely to handling the product of their forty acres of apple trees—another instance of commendable foresight which is typical of all their work. The choicest ripe apples are treated by an improved system of drying known as the "Like Fresh" process, and the brand of dried fruit produced is superb.

The talents of each of the four brothers associated as Etter Brothers are employed in the line for which he is specially fitted by experience and natural endowment. August A. and George B. Etter look after the stock and horses, transportation and farm work. Albert F. Etter conducts the evaporating plant and cannery, and superintends the horticultural department. Fred J. Etter is particularly clever as a machinist and superintends the sawmills and responsibilities of that nature. The youngest brother, Walter, though not formally a member of the firm, is identified with its operations, being a capable engineer and mechanic, helping to run the engines and saws, blacksmith shop, donkey engine, etc. In fact, all the members of the family cooperate harmoniously, though the five outside of the firm conduct their farms individually. The holdings of the nine brothers in the Mattole valley aggregate over eighty-seven hundred acres.

THOMAS VANCE.—It is a far cry from Maine to California, but such was the call that brought Mr. Vance to the far west over forty-seven years ago. His earliest recollections, however, are of a home in Nova Scotia, his birth having occurred there, in Colchester county, October 23, 1828. Nova Scotia was also the birthplace of his father, John Vance, who passed the greater part of his life as a farmer in that country, his earth life coming to a close when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Of the

parental family of ten children Thomas Vance was the youngest and is the only one living. As his father was a farmer it is but natural that he should also become familiar with the calling, and indeed this early training became the ground work of his success in the same line in after years. In the schools adjacent to his boyhood home he received his educational training, which, with his experience on the home farm, constituted his equipment for the duties of life that lay before him.

When he started out to make his own way in the world farming appealed to Mr. Vance very strongly, in the first place because it was the only thing with which he was familiar, and in the second place because it was the only thing that offered at the time he most needed it. Thus it followed that he continued farming in Nova Scotia until 1865, that year marking his removal to Maine. In Aroostook county he settled upon a farm which he purchased and continued to make his home until the attractions of California could no longer be resisted. March 17, 1868, marks the day on which he left the Pine Tree state, and his residence in Eureka, Cal., dates from May 15 of the same year. More fortunate than many who have made this cross-country journey he was met by a relative, his brother John having preceded him to the west and become established in business. As proprietor of a sawmill he was doing a good business and was able to give the younger brother employment. As soon as the latter became familiar with the business he was placed in charge of the mill and for over twenty years he continued in this capacity. At the end of this time he gave up active business life altogether and has since lived retired in Eureka, now making his home at No. 635 Fifteenth street, with his daughter, Mrs. McCullough.

In Nova Scotia Mr. Vance was united in marriage with Elizabeth Miller, a native of that country, who died in Eureka August 5, 1913. Six children were born of this marriage and of them we mention the following: John died when four years old; Mary Jane died when two years of age; James E. was accidentally drowned in Humboldt bay; Cassie, Mrs. Jenson, passed away in Eureka; William died in July, 1913; and Annie Belle, Mrs. McCullough, with whom Mr. Vance makes his home, is the only living child. In the loss of wife and children Mr. Vance has indeed suffered deeply, but his later years are being filled with all of the joy and comfort that it is possible for his only remaining daughter to bestow. In his religious faith Mr. Vance believes in the tenets of the Presbyterian denomination, and in his political belief he is a Republican.

A. L. FRITZ.—There is no industry that has done more to bring Humboldt county to the front than dairying, a business that has been completely revolutionized in methods since it was started in the county. Where formerly the milk was skimmed from pans and churned by hand, it now passes through power separators and churns, or is otherwise manufactured into condensed, evaporated or powdered milk, thus placing milk upon the market in various forms. When he came to Humboldt county Mr. Fritz brought with him valuable experience in the dairy business gained in the east, and this has contributed in no small degree to the success which he has enjoyed throughout his career in the west.

On his father's side, A. L. Fritz, of Loleta, comes from an old Pennsylvania family of German descent, while his mother was a member of a Southern family of English ancestry. Both parents are still living on the home farm.



A. L. Fritz

at Lexington, N. C., where Mr. Fritz was born in 1877, his parents being William and Jane (Grimes) Fritz. Of the family of eight children, A. L. Fritz is the fourth oldest, and received his education in the public schools of his home, after which he was apprenticed to the machinist trade for the usual term of training, removing in 1897 to Sheridan, Ind., at which place commenced his association with the condensed milk industry, in which he has been interested continuously since that time. His first connection with the business was as engineer at the Indiana Condensed Milk Plant, where he learned the manufacture of the product in all details and in 1899 was placed in charge of the plant. It was a new industry and Mr. Fritz took up the experimental part of the business from the start with practical energy and ability, being later sent by the company to Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., to install a condensed milk plant at that place, and likewise one at Lexington, Ohio, spending in all five years with the company. After severing his connection with them and spending a couple of years in hunting and fishing in the northwest, Mr. Fritz was employed by the American Milk Products Company of Chicago, as manager of the Illinois plant of that corporation, which he rebuilt and changed from a creamery to a condensed milk plant, continuing there as manager when the company became one of the plants of Libby, McNeill & Libby. After having spent five years in this work, Mr. Fritz was transferred to Union, Ill., to become manager of the company's plant at that place, where he remained for a period of eighteen months, being then transferred to the plant at Loleta, Cal., as manager. This branch was established many years ago, but in 1909 Libby, McNeill & Libby took it over, added to and enlarged it and brought it up to its present high standard as a large and extensive establishment, manufacturing all kinds of condensed milk, including evaporated milk, with a combined capacity of about five hundred cases per day; of powdered milk about three thousand pounds are manufactured per day; and butter about two tons a day, the milk being obtained in large part from the lower part of the Eel river valley, stations for collecting the same being located at Newburg and Ferndale. The plant employs about fifty people, and much of its product is shipped to the islands of the Pacific coast by way of San Francisco.

Though much of his time is of necessity taken up by his business responsibilities and the furthering of the interests of the company with which he is associated, Mr. Fritz yet finds time for the enjoyment of fraternal interests, he having been made a Mason in Orion Lodge No. 358, at Union, Ill.

HARRISON MAVEL MERCER.—From the time of his arrival in Eureka in 1873 until his death, November 10, 1909, Mr. Mercer was an important factor in the business history of the town, keeping constantly in touch with its progress, witnessing its growth in many directions and recognizing its needs in others. Prior to removing to the Pacific coast he had lived in Maine, where he was born in Calais and where during young manhood he had engaged in lumbering in the woods extending back from the St. Croix river. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Eureka he gave his attention almost wholly to contracting and building, in which he gained an accuracy, expertness and efficiency that gave permanence to all of his work and satisfaction to all of his customers. After he had been associated with Messrs. James Simpson and Close successively in the taking of contracts, he founded the Mercer-Hodgson Construction Company and

later organized the Mercer-Frazer Construction Company, both of which were leading agencies in the material upbuilding of Northwestern California. Many of the most substantial homes and stores were erected under his supervision, but that by no means represented the extent of his contracts. Besides erecting the Electric Light building and remodeling the Sequoia hospital, he built many of the wharves on the water front, did the construction work on the jetty on Humboldt bar and had numerous contracts for bridges and tunnels as well as track-laying on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. The nature of his work attested his skill. Every contract was given his close personal supervision and unskilled, unreliable work was never permitted. Therefore he was a force for durable construction work and a factor in the permanent upbuilding of the county.

A sincere faith in the future of Humboldt county led Mr. Mercer to take an active interest in the Eureka Chamber of Commerce and the Humboldt Club, while his interest in the fraternities caused him to assist in the organization of the local lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Because of being a charter member, his interest in these two fraternities was particularly keen. He served four years as a supervisor of Humboldt county and filled the position faithfully and well. While never a partisan in politics, he kept well posted concerning matters pertaining to the welfare of our country and the prosperity of the nation. A representative of the best in American citizenship, he lived up to a high ideal in public and private life and made his influence felt throughout the community for its moral uplift. Twice married, the death of his first wife left him with two children, John and Maude, the latter now Mrs. Fairfield, of Oakland. The son married Mabel Zane, of Eureka, and is a business man of this city. The second marriage of Mr. Mercer united him with Clara L. Finch, a native of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and a member of a family that had charge of the erection of many handsome residences in Milwaukee during early days. Her father, Charles B. Finch, a veteran of a Wisconsin regiment in the Civil war and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, came to California in 1875 and settled in Humboldt county. Although a carpenter by trade, he took up agricultural pursuits in the west and for many years farmed near Eureka, where he died in 1910.

The only child of the union of Mr. Mercer and Clara L. Finch was a son, Clarence M., born at Eureka on the 22d of February, 1882, and primarily educated in the Eureka schools. After he was graduated from the Healdsburg high school he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he took the complete course of lectures and was graduated with an excellent standing. During 1913 he went to New York to have the advantages of a post-graduate hospital course in that city. After beginning to practice the medical profession in Eureka he established domestic ties in 1909, through his marriage to Miss Grace Richmond, a native of Ohio. Besides his private practice he acts as physician to Sequoia hospital at Eureka and already is being recognized as a talented young physician whose future holds out promise of professional success. The Humboldt Club has his name enrolled on its membership list and he is also connected with the Loyal Order of Moose.

WILLIAM EDWARD MICHEL.—A thoroughly competent man and one who enjoys the entire confidence of his employer, employes and patrons

is W. E. Michel, who is in charge of the livestock and packing house interests of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, Cal. There is not one of his customers who would not gladly deal with him again. He is the buyer of all the cattle, hogs and sheep to supply the four stores and to feed the army of about three thousand workers connected with the great Pacific Lumber Company.

Mr. Michel comes from some of the leading American families. His father, Dr. William M. Michel, whose native state was Virginia, was a nephew of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the Confederate army. The Johnston family was one of the "F. F. V.'s"; the well-known writer, Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and To Hold" and other novels, is a member of this family. Mr. Michel's branch of the Michel family is traced back to King Robert Bruce of Scotland. His father served several years as a surgeon in the Southern army, and after the close of the Civil war as surgeon in the government navy. Later he came to Humboldt county, Cal., and was connected with the Round Valley (Mendocino county) and the Hoopa (Humboldt county) Indian Reservations. At the close of his term of service as doctor at the Hoopa Reservation, he moved to Ferndale, Cal., where he engaged in the general practice of medicine and also ran a drug store for several years. He was accidentally killed by the breaking of a banister railing at a ball game in Ferndale, dying several weeks later from the effect of the accident. The mother of Mr. Michel was formerly Miss Lucy Dennis, a native of Virginia. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. R. D. Porter, at No. 1628 E street, Eureka.

The parents of Mr. Michel had six children, four daughters and two sons. The eldest, Maynard H., is state sheep inspector and resides at Rohnerville, Cal.; Genevieve is the wife of William Smiley, a rancher and dairyman of Carlotta; Elizabeth is now the wife of R. D. Porter, manager of the Robert Porter estate and director of the Bank of Eureka; Marian is the widow of Ellis Roberts and resides at No. 1628 E street, Eureka; Lucy is the wife of Hon. John W. McClellan, of Bridgeville, proprietor of the Casa Loma Ranch (see his sketch); William Edward, the youngest of the children, was born in Mendocino county, August 6, 1880.

As a boy Mr. Michel had to work hard. At the age of fifteen he started in the meat market business at Ferndale with Payne & Beck, and has been in the meat market and stock business ever since, ten years in Ferndale and two in San Francisco. His association with the Pacific Lumber Company dates from the year 1907, when he was engaged to take charge of their packing plant. He and Alexander Lamb, Jr., worked together in devising plans for the packing house and refrigerating plant which the company adopted and which are still in use and regarded as one of the most satisfactory systems known to date. In 1910 Mr. Michel was put in charge and ever since has been at the head of the livestock and packing house department. He has made a special study of the animal and meat industry in all its phases, breeding, feeding, buying and selling, slaughtering, refrigerating, cutting, making lard, sausages, salt pork and other meats, curing, smoking, retaining, etc. It is an unfailling rule with him never to kill for use any animal unless it is free from disease and in good order, and he inspects all animals intended for the block while on hoof.

The Pacific Lumber Company kills enough hogs to provide all the lard

consumed and handled by the Eel River Mercantile Company at its four stores located at Scotia, Dyerville, Shively and Field's Landing. Besides this, the company keeps on its cut-over lands about eight hundred head of stockers and feeders. They have six thoroughbred Hereford bulls which they use for breeding purposes, raising approximately two hundred head every year, and they kill twelve hundred annually.

It is almost beyond belief that there are but twenty-two horses employed by this gigantic lumber concern; yet this is true. Steam machinery is installed for logging, loading and transporting the logs, and gigantic cranes and monorails handle the sawed lumber in units of about two thousand feet each. The horses are used mainly to haul building material to places where the company is building residences for its employes, and erecting other necessary structures.

While a youth at Hoopa Indian Reservation Mr. Michel became convinced that Humboldt county held great deposits of gold-bearing quartz, sulphuret of gold and iron, and at the present time he is largely interested as a stockholder in the Red Cap Mining and Development Company of Humboldt county. He has studied the mineral wealth of this county and has the utmost faith in its resources along this line, especially in the gold at Orleans Bar.

Mr. Michel was married in 1902 to Miss Adah Davis, daughter of Frank Davis of Rohnerville, a pioneer of Humboldt county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ferndale, and Myrtle Encampment at Ferndale; is a member of the Weeott Tribe No. 147, I. O. R. M., at Scotia, being past sachem of the tribe; also Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.

FERNDALE BANK.—The history of this reliable and conservative banking institution dates back to March of 1893, when it was organized with a capital of \$25,000 and the following officers: Adam Putnam, president; William N. Russ, vice-president; and J. H. Trost, cashier. Later E. P. Nisson became the vice-president and in July of 1905 F. N. Rasmussen was elected to the office of cashier. The officers of 1914 are as follows: Adam Putnam, president; E. P. Nisson, vice-president; and F. N. Rasmussen, cashier. The three officers together with the following other stockholders serve as directors of the concern: J. H. Ring, F. G. Williams, J. A. Shaw, P. J. Peterson, W. N. Russ and P. Calanchini. The growth of the bank has been healthy, dividends have been paid with unfailing regularity, and now the capital and surplus aggregate more than \$100,000. After nineteen years of occupancy of quarters not especially designed for modern banking purposes, in July of 1912 the institution moved its headquarters into the attractive and substantial new building of re-enforced concrete with white tile trimmings, with interior equipment of the most approved and modern type, now occupied by the bank and used exclusively for banking purposes. For twenty years the institution was strictly commercial, but in January, 1913, a savings department was added and this has since become a very important accessory of the main institution.

DAVID PAGE CUTTEN.—The Cutten family was established in Humboldt county during the early '50s by R. D. Cutten, who for many years had many interests in connection with the timber industry and not only operated sawmills and shingle mills near Eureka, but for a time also owned an important ship-building business, continuing indeed until his death as one



Mary Peters Frank Peters

of the well-known lumbermen of his adopted community. Six children formed his family, namely: David P., who was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, August 7, 1850, and joined his father at Eureka in 1868; Edward L., William F., Mrs. Thomas McDonald, Mrs. J. S. Murray and Mrs. Sophia B. Gardner, the latter deceased. Coming to this section of the country at the age of eighteen, David Page Cutten has remained here ever since, meanwhile having large interests in a number of the industries connected with local advancement. For fifteen years he was employed by the John Vance Lumber Company in a clerical capacity and as private secretary, besides acting for a time as superintendent of the interests of Mr. Vance on Mad river. In valuation of timber land he came to be recognized as an expert and authority. For this reason David Evans of the California Redwood Company engaged him to buy large tracts of timber land, depending upon his judgment as to the proper price for the same. In addition he bought timber land for the Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company.

As one of the organizers of the Redwood Land and Investment Company and as its secretary Mr. Cutten engaged in the buying and selling of timber lands, utilizing for the benefit of the concern his exceptional ability in judging valuations. While filling the office of secretary of the board of harbor commissioners he originated a system of keeping records of exports and imports and prepared the first report concerning the same for the consideration of the board. The first successful system ever compiled by the board may be attributed to his intelligent mastery of the subject of imports and exports. The Samoa Company comprised a party of local men, himself included in the number, who bought six thousand feet of water front and two hundred forty acres of land occupying the present site of Samoa as well as the country adjacent thereto. The company subdivided some of the tract and sold a large number of lots, but later the Hammond Lumber Company purchased the entire property. Another important local enterprise of Mr. Cutten was the organization and promotion of the Dutch Colony, owners of one thousand acres at Fruitland, with one hundred sixty acres of the tract planted to prunes, apples, grapes and peaches. A school was built on the land and other improvements made necessary to the permanent well-being of settlers. Besides other local associations Mr. Cutten has engaged extensively in the buying and selling of real estate and has handled many large transfers of property. Fraternally he belongs to the Eureka Lodge of Elks. Some years after coming to Humboldt county he married Miss Catherine McGraw, daughter of Hugh McGraw, an honored pioneer who assisted in locating and laying out the town of Eureka in a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Cutten are the parents of three children, namely: Charles Pryde, ex-state senator from Humboldt county and now attorney for the Pacific Gas & Electric Light Company in San Francisco; Ivy M., wife of B. F. Porter, Jr.; and David Page, Jr.

FRANK PETERS.—From the Azores Islands Mr. Peters has come to make his home in Humboldt county, Cal., of which state he has been a resident since the year 1874, never having regretted the change. Coming to this country with almost nothing, in a financial way, he has made for himself a comfortable fortune, and is an enterprising, liberal man, well liked in the vicinity where he resides, and blessed with an able helpmeet who has been an encouragement and assistance to him all along.

Born in Manadas, Isle of St. George, in the Azores, December 4, 1851, Mr. Peters was the son of John and Marie C. Peters, likewise natives of Manadas, where the father was an attorney, both parents now being deceased. Frank was one of nine children, and the oldest of the family, of whom four have come to Humboldt county. John and William, both dairymen, died in this county, and Antone now resides in Ferndale. Mr. Peters was educated in the public schools at his home, remaining in that country until 1871, when he removed to Boston, Mass., securing employment near there in farming and dairying until 1874, when, having heard and read good reports of Humboldt county, he determined to try his fortune upon the Pacific coast. He was joined by two brothers, William and John, and together they came to San Francisco, a journey of fourteen days, arriving there on April 24, 1874. Thence they made a three days' trip on the steamer Pelican to Eureka, in Humboldt county, and from there came by a six-horse stage to Ferndale, which consumed an entire day. Mr. Peters' first employment in this state was at Peter Nissen's Whatcheer ranch on Bear River ridge, which he reached by a long journey afoot by the Wildcat trail, carrying his valise with him. After working for Mr. Nissen one season he was employed by D. A. Spear for eighteen months, after which he came to Ferndale with his two brothers, who had also been working on Bear River ridge. They engaged in digging potatoes at ten cents a sack, but in the same fall the three brothers purchased forty acres of wild land on Coffee creek, paying \$600 cash for it, building thereon a cabin and barn. There they remained two winters, during the first winter hunting rabbits, duck and quail, Mr. Peters to this day well remembering the easy and carefree life they led, the hunting providing for them plenty of good hearty food. Improving their ranch, they started a small dairy, John being left in charge while William worked out during the busy seasons, during which time Mr. Peters was employed two years on the dairy ranch of Nat Hurlbutt and five years in the same occupation with others. A period of seven years was spent by him as a woodsman around Eureka in the employ of the Occidental Lumber Company under John Vance and Herman Doe. Then, determining to engage in the dairy business on his own account, in the autumn of 1888 Mr. Peters leased the O'Dell ranch at Capetown, consisting of four hundred fifteen acres, where he conducted a dairy of sixty-six cows, and a year later bought the place, making valuable improvements in the buildings and manufacturing butter for the San Francisco market, continuing there in dairying and stock raising with notable success. In the latter part of the year 1911 he rented his ranch to others and retired from active business, purchasing a residence and three acres of property in Ferndale, where he now lives in the enjoyment of his retirement after a very energetic and industrious career.

The marriage of Frank Peters took place in Eureka, Cal., November 7, 1888, uniting him with Miss Mary Ruther, who was born in Texas, the daughter of Anthony and Mary Ruther. The Ruther family came to Napa county, Cal., via Panama, in 1860, remaining three years; in the fall of 1863 coming to Humboldt county on the old sailing vessel Metropolis, and made a twenty-four days' journey to Eureka from San Francisco; and the father then engaged in dairying at Cape Mendocino, and was later proprietor of the Ocean House, and the following year manager of the Centerville House. He then purchased a ranch on Coffee creek, where his wife died some years

afterward, after which he sold his ranch and spent his time traveling. The daughter (Mrs. Peters) received her education in the public schools, and is now the mother of one son, Fred Peters. For many years Mr. Peters was trustee of the Capetown school district, and the fraternal associations with which he is connected are as follows: The Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F.; the Veteran Odd Fellows Association, both in Eureka, and Humboldt Camp No. 228, W. O. W., Ferndale.

PATRICK KEATING.—A brief sojourn in Eureka as early as 1887 gave Mr. Keating a very favorable opinion concerning this section of country and he employed the period of his residence in Humboldt county in the building of houses not only at Eureka, but also at outside towns, particularly in Ferndale. Prior to and after that year's sojourn in California he made his home in Canada, where he was born at Georgetown, Ontario, in December of 1853, and where, on the completion of a common school education, at the age of seventeen years he took up the trade of a carpenter. That occupation he learned in all of its details, acquiring such skill that he was able to secure steady work in his home town, a small place, with only a small amount of building in process of construction. With the exception of the early and brief period of employment in California he remained in Ontario, principally at Seaforth, until 1901, steadily following the business of a builder and officiating for three years as a member of the city council of Seaforth. While living in Canada he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Fitzgerald, a native of County Perth, Ontario, and two children, Joseph and Genevieve, were born of the union. The family are of the Catholic faith and Mr. Keating has been identified with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Another fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, also has enlisted his support and co-operation.

A goodly number of substantial buildings indicates the character of the work done by Mr. Keating since he came to Eureka the second time. Besides many cottages in Eureka, Ferndale, Fortuna and Loleta, he had the contracts for the Lincoln school in Eureka, St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, the John Ryan flats and four houses for E. D. Tobin. Among the residences he has built are those of C. D. and J. F. Daly, A. B. Adams, E. F. Reese, J. Nellis, George Molloy, B. Call and B. Callaghan, besides numerous others. A careful workman, skilled carpenter and honorable business man, he is one of our fine types of Canadian-Californians and is counted among the reliable citizens of Eureka.

FRED BAUMGARTNER.—Throughout the entire period of his residence in this country Mr. Baumgartner has followed the trade of a butcher and is now one of the proprietors of the Hurlbutt Market in Eureka. Switzerland is his native republic, and he was born at Engi, Canton Glarus, October 11, 1857. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, and is regarded by associates as a well-informed man of affairs.

In March, 1881, Mr. Baumgartner came to the United States, going direct to Milwaukee, Wis., and the year following to Stillwater, Minn., where he learned the butcher business. After following his trade there for eight years he came to California in 1890, and here he has since engaged at his trade, first in San Jose for one year, and since 1891 in Eureka, Humboldt county. From 1891 to 1893 he was employed with W. S. Clark, having charge of his slaughter house on Elk river, and afterwards he held a similar position

with Frank Hurlbutt, from whom, at the expiration of eight years as a salaried employe, he bought the market in partnership with J. J. Weiss. Since that time he and his partner have devoted their attention to the management of the market, the sale of their product and the supervision of the slaughter house which they own on Elk river. About nine years ago they built a new slaughter house on Elk river, in which the most sanitary modern equipment is carried in the interests of the market. While Mr. Baumgartner is kept very busily engaged in the management of his department of the business he found time during the summer of 1913 to take his wife, Mrs. Marie (Luchsinger) Baumgartner, also a native of Switzerland, back to their old home, and together they revisited the scenes familiar to their early memories and enjoyed several months of pleasurable reunions with the friends of olden days. Their sons, Fredrich John and Hilarius, had remained in Humboldt county during their absence, and when the parents returned to their family, their home and their western friends, it was with the opinion that California excels other sections of the world as a place of residence and a center for business enterprises.

LANGFORD BROTHERS.—The ancient and potent laws of heredity, environment and training have made Thomas and George Langford luminous exponents of the principles of integrity and honor and have emphasized the dignity of labor, for these brothers, inheritors of the sturdy traits of the English race, as proprietors of the Eureka boiler works, doing business under the corporate name of Langford Brothers, are very practical industrial workers who learned boiler-making as a trade and personally superintend the filling of every order received at their plant. While giving due attention to the executive department of the business, with Thomas as president and George as secretary of the corporation, they give so much of their time to personally superintending the manufacture of boilers and tanks and to the filling of orders for sheet iron work that nothing leaves the plant until it has passed the most searching inspection and is known to be sound. The product is the best that skilled labor, good material and intelligent oversight can turn out. The reputation of the company for a high class of finished product has double-riveted their prosperity on Humboldt bay and has brought them no little outside business, the territory of their orders extending from Portland, Ore., on the north to San Diego on the south.

Though born in Wales, Thomas Langford was the son of English parents, his birth occurring March 17, 1851, and his education was received in Wales and England. He came to the United States in 1868, taking up the trade of a boiler-maker with the Dixon Manufacturing Company and continued with them five or six years. When he came to California in 1874 he secured employment in the repair shops of the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento, from which city the company transferred him to West Oakland, there to repair the ferry boats operated by the railroad. Later the company sent him to Nevada and kept him for a time in the Wadsworth repair shops. On returning to Oakland he opened a cigar store and conducted the business for three years, after which he had charge of the Heald boiler works at Vallejo and also engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines. A later connection with the Baker & Hamilton Company gave him the supervision of their boiler works at Benicia. During 1885 he came to Eureka with his brother George, whose life history has been much the same as his own, except



John Plitsch
Viola Plitsch

that he had remained longer with the Central Pacific Railroad in Sacramento, coming direct from that city to Eureka and joining in the purchase of the Rose boiler works at the foot of E street. Under their skilled oversight and personal direction of every job, the business grew and expanded until larger quarters were needed. During 1903 they removed to the foot of T street on the bay front, where they own a large fireproof corrugated iron building and give employment to fifteen or twenty men in the manufacture of boilers and tanks and in similar lines of manufacture.

Personally the brothers stand high in the community as progressive, hardworking and capable business men; who take a praiseworthy, but not obtrusive, interest in public affairs and in all that tends to promote the permanent welfare of their city and county. Both are members of the Odd Fellows, Masons and Knight Templars. For some years George has been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Eureka. By his marriage to Mamie Harrington, of Sacramento, he is the father of a daughter and son, namely: Mrs. Ethel Essig, of Berkeley; and George, Jr., a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Davis. Through his marriage to Susanna Jones, now deceased, Thomas Langford is the father of one son, Leslie. The brothers are thoroughly awake to the civic needs of Eureka and lend their aid to any enterprise tending toward the development of public interests.

JOHN PLITSCH.—Among the ranchers of northern Humboldt county, Cal., none holds a higher place than John Plitsch, a pioneer in that district, who located upon his claim in the early days of the county, when there was not even a wagon road through the new land, the settlers traversing it by means of a trail, packing their goods on horseback and either fording or swimming the Big Lagoon. Mr. Plitsch is a splendid man, an upbuilder and improver of the country, liberal and enterprising, a person in whose praise too much cannot be said, as is proved by the success which he has had since starting out for himself in the New World.

A native of Cologne, in the province of Rhein, Germany, Mr. Plitsch was born November 11, 1862, the son of John Plitsch, a farmer and merchant in that province. The son John was brought up on the farm and received his education in the public schools, after which he assisted in his father's store and on his farm until reaching the age of fifteen years, in the spring of 1878, at which time he made the journey to New York City, remaining there about two years. In 1880 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and in San Francisco he was employed for a time in a meat market, in 1881 removing to Trinidad, in Humboldt county, where he was employed in Hooper's sawmill for two years. When he had saved about \$800, Mr. Plitsch purchased one hundred sixty acres on the hill at Stone Lagoon, where he engaged in ranching and stock raising, two years later selling the place at a good profit. He then bought two hundred acres in the valley at Stone Lagoon, which he still owns, and this he has improved and brought to a high state of cultivation, converting it into a dairy farm well stocked with high grade milch cows, as well as engaging in stock raising. After getting the ranch well started, he rented the dairy and herd, and for ten years has been giving his time to the work of road overseer of six miles of road in District No. 5. Successful in this as in his dairy enterprise, he keeps up his division in good shape and holds the high esteem of all who know him. In his political interests he is a

Republican of the Progressive type, and his religious associations are with the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Plitsch has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Nellie Foss, a native of Humboldt county and the daughter of J. B. Foss, a pioneer of that county. By this marriage Mr. Plitsch became the father of one child, Alice, who died at the age of twelve years. His second marriage, which occurred in Eureka, Cal., united him with Mrs. Viola (Warner) King, who was born in Josephine county, Ore., the daughter of John and Hattie (Butler) Warner, natives of New York and Pike county, Ill.; they became pioneers of southern Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams in the '50s. Mr. and Mrs. Plitsch had two sons, both of whom died in infancy. The two daughters of Mrs. Plitsch by her first marriage are both living in California, Alva, now Mrs. Alexander Tucker, residing at Stone Lagoon, and Ruth making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Plitsch.

HENRY B. HITCHINGS.—The probation officer of Humboldt county, who is filling a most responsible position with the same intelligence, tact and fearlessness noticeable throughout the long period of his service as chief of police at Eureka, claims New Brunswick as his native province and his parents, Andrew and Tryphena (Little) Hitchings, likewise were natives of that same Canadian country. The family came to California during 1869, a year memorable in western history on account of the completion of the first trans-continental railroad. At that time the eldest son, Henry B., whose birth had occurred in Charlotte county, March 9, 1859, was a lad of ten years, old enough to be greatly impressed by the importance of his first trip outside of the limits of his native province. Arrival in Humboldt county brought the family face to face with the privations and pioneer environment of this then sparsely populated timbered country lying between the mountains and the great sea. A millwright by trade and a skilled mechanic with considerable ability along every line of general work, the father found employment with George Vance and for some years also conducted a spar-yard, where he made spars for vessels. He made the first truck-wheels used on the old truck cars that hauled the logs in the lumber camps and did much other work of a similar nature. For two years he served as marshal of Eureka and for a similar period he was a member of the council.

The parental family included five children, namely: Henry B., Sidney, George, Hattie (Mrs. Conant) and Guy. Of these the first was old enough at the time of leaving New Brunswick to appreciate the diversity of scenery en route to California and to enjoy the voyage from San Francisco to Eureka on the famous old steamer Pelican. Immediately after coming to this place he became a pupil in the old Brown school on H street and for some years he continued in the grammar school during the winter months, while in the summers he worked in the woods or in the mill. Later he became an assistant in his father's spar-yard. For five years he acted as janitor of the old court house, besides filling the position of deputy sheriff under Thomas M. Brown. At other times he earned a livelihood through carpentering. After about eighteen months as a member of the police force of Eureka he was promoted to be chief of police and continued to fill the office with efficiency for thirteen years. Under appointment from the state officers he served as deputy fish and game warden. For a time he was employed with the Western States Gas & Electric Light Company, and on the 1st of October,

1913, he accepted an appointment as probation officer of Humboldt county, since which time he has devoted his attention wholly to the duties of the position. Besides being an Exempt Fireman, he is fraternally connected with the Elks and the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows. By his marriage to Miss Martha J. Brown, a daughter of the late Thomas M. Brown, he became allied with a lady favorably known in Eureka as a charter member of the First Christian Church and a welcomed accession to the most select social circles. Four children form their family, namely: Helen F., Thomas M., Andrew and Idelia.

PHILIP NEEDS.—To those who were privileged to know him, Mr. Needs was not only a splendid type of the typical pioneer of the '50s, to whose energy and perseverance is due a large share of the remarkable development of California, but he was also a man who displayed ability in many avenues of usefulness and rose to a local prominence abundantly justified in the light of his varied talents. Well known for years through his practical interest in local enterprises, his passing, September 8, 1911, was mourned as a distinct loss to the community of his long association and by the friends gained during an identification of fifty years with the progress of Humboldt county. That he should have risen to success, notwithstanding the privations of orphanage and poverty in boyhood, lack of educational advantages and lack of friends to interest themselves in his behalf, betokens the sturdy, substantial qualities of his mind. Destiny qualified him to assume responsibility and fitted him for the lines of labor in which he gained prosperity. His life story in fact is one of those biographies that seem to combine the desirable elements of all stories of men who have risen to success and affluence through adversity and trials which would appear insurmountable through any human agency. Self-made in the strictest sense of the word, obtaining his start in business by frugality and thrift, he developed under the pressure of responsibilities until he became a leading man in his community, influential not only because of the great means he accumulated, but also because of the high character evidenced in all his transactions. His credit was good, not merely on account of his large possessions, but on account of his proven integrity.

No memories of parental love brightened the lonely childhood of Philip Needs, who for his first four years was a charge of the overseers of the parish of Lummon, England, where he was born in October, 1828. An aunt and uncle who lived in Berluscom parish took him into their home and as soon as old enough put him to work on a vinegar farm. Later he worked on other farms in England. During 1850 he crossed the ocean to Canada and found employment successively in mills and on farms. The year 1854 found him a pioneer homesteader of Iowa, where he proved up on a claim and then leased the land to tenants, while himself working for wages on near-by farms. Next he worked in a sawmill in Wisconsin and thence returned to Canada, where he remained for three years. A decision to try his fortune on the western coast brought him to California in 1858. After landing at San Francisco in June he went at once to the gold diggings on the Fraser river and later worked by the day on the dry ditch of the Sailor diggings. During 1859 he went to the Puget Sound region, where for two years he worked in the lumber woods and adjacent sawmills.

From his arrival in Eureka in 1861 until his death, September 8, 1911, Mr. Needs continuously was identified with the history of Humboldt county

in logging industries and general business activities. By dint of perseverance he rose from poverty to financial prestige. Nor was his sole advance in the matter of finances. It had ever been a source of regret to him that he had received no education. At the time of coming to Eureka he could neither read nor write, but with genuine pluck he set about the task of making up for the deficiencies in schooling, and soon he had an excellent knowledge of the common branches, becoming particularly expert in arithmetic. After the burning of the Ryan mill, in which he had been employed, he entered the Vance mill and later engaged as a sawyer in the Bayside mill until 1872. Utilizing his savings as the capital for a brokerage business, he gave his attention to such interests until shortly before his death. During 1904 he erected the Needs building, a three-story frame building on E and Third streets, Eureka, at a cost of about \$25,000, and the oversight of that valuable property he maintained personally until his death. Recognized as a man of financial acumen, he had been selected by depositors of the Randall Bank, Eureka, to settle its accounts upon the failure of the institution, and he discharged that responsible task with excellent success and general satisfaction.

Though Mr. Needs began to earn his own living when but eight years old hard work never apparently impaired his constitution, nor hard experience, his faith in human nature and kindliness of heart. Responsibility at too early an age is not considered desirable, yet the lessons he learned made him self-reliant and industrious, and ready to extend a helping hand to others in the same straits. The necessity for hard work never narrowed his outlook nor made him selfishly zealous in the promotion of his own interests to the exclusion of the rights of others or of his duties to his fellow men, and so he had a full life, enjoying the respect of his associates for his personal qualities as well as for his ability. Except for the office of road supervisor he held no public positions. He was always a Republican in political sympathy, but never took any part in the work of the party. Many years ago he joined the Sons of Temperance, and the moral and social betterment of the community never failed to receive his support. During 1871 he married Mrs. Caroline (Griffin) White, of New England ancestry, who died January 19, 1879, leaving one daughter by her first marriage, Nellie, wife of Thomas H. Chope and mother of a daughter, Carrie E. Chope, whose affectionate memories of Mr. Needs prompt this tribute to his character and life.

JERRY QUILL.—The quiet fund of wit, the ability to see the humorous in every situation and the power to look out on life with unflinching optimism and good cheer, these characteristics of the Celtic race enabled Mr. Quill to endure the privations of early youth in his native Ireland and to surmount the vicissitudes of many discouraging experiences in America, where for a time he engaged as a day laborer on farms in Canada and New York, earning barely enough for the most pressing necessities of existence. With the resolve to seek California there came a great change into the humdrum routine of toil. After crossing the isthmus and sailing to San Francisco in 1859, he spent two years in the mines of Shasta county and then brought his family across the mountains to Humboldt county in 1861. Indians were then very troublesome and outbreaks were common. To protect the women and children of the party, a ring was made of pack-saddles around them and the men stood guard through all the long hours of the night. The baby son, John

F. Quill, rode all through that journey in an apple box, strapped to the back of a mule.

A short time before bringing his family to Humboldt county Jerry Quill had been here on a tour of inspection and had purchased a tract of three hundred twenty acres on Salt river in the Eel river district. It was his intention to establish a permanent home on the place, but the danger of Indian hostilities was so constant that he sold the land and took his family into Eureka for safety. To earn a livelihood he worked in the mill of John Vance. At the end of the Indian troubles he returned to the Eel river district and bought a ranch on Nigger Head, north of Eel river, the improvement and cultivation of which engaged his close attention until he died in 1883. Eleven years later occurred the death of his wife, Julia (Tierney) Quill, a native of Canada. Three sons survive them, namely: James A. and Jerry, both of San Francisco, and John F., the second in order of birth and the only one of the three to remain in Humboldt county.

At the time the family set sail from New York City John F. Quill, who was a native of Albany, that state, was an infant in arms, hence his entire life practically has been identified with the west and with Humboldt county. During boyhood he assisted in the work on the home ranch and later he engaged in the hay and grain business in Eureka for two years. From 1891 to 1906 he owned the Bay livery stable on Third street, while since 1908 he has owned and operated the Eureka Drayage Company (formerly the Tufts-Davis Drayage Company). Much of the heavy hauling in the town is done under his supervision and in addition he delivers to all parts of the county consignments from the National Biscuit Company, for which he is distributor, and the Hibernian brewery of San Francisco, for which he is agent. Goods are consigned to him direct from various eastern cities. His identification with public and political affairs has been limited to service as deputy sheriff under Thomas M. Brown and as a deputy under County Assessor George Shaw. His leading fraternity has been Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. In establishing a home he chose for a wife Miss Nellie Deering, who was born at Machias, Me., and in 1867 was brought to California by her father, George Deering, who had operated a sawmill in the Maine woods, but after settling in Humboldt county cultivated a ranch of one hundred sixty acres on Table Bluff and a three hundred acre ranch at Bucksport. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Quill comprises six children, all well educated, earnest and capable, filling creditably their chosen positions in life. They are as follows: Florence, wife of P. J. Rutledge, of Eureka; Harry, secretary of the Humboldt Lumber Association; Edward, head bookkeeper and assistant manager for the H. H. Buhne Company; Grace, a teacher in the Washington school, Eureka; Carl, of Tacoma, Wash.; and Nellie, who is a teacher in the State Normal School at San Jose.

LOREN M. KLEPPER.—The proprietor of the Eureka Marble and Granite Works, who has been a resident of California since the early '90s and of Eureka since 1901, was born in Chicago, Ill., February 28, 1858, and learned the trade of a marble and granite worker in Minnesota, where and in Iowa he followed the occupation for a considerable number of years, first as a worker by the day and then as a foreman. For some time Stillwater, Minn., was his home and occupative headquarters. Upon coming to California he was put in charge of the Colton marble works in the city of Colton,

where he remained for a number of years, meanwhile filling contracts of importance that carried him to different parts of the state. The marble work in the Academy of Science building, San Francisco, which cost \$25,000 and was the finest work of the kind done there up to that time, represented his intelligent supervision in filling a contract for his company.

Subsequent to a period of identification with the Western granite works at San Jose, in 1901 Mr. Klepper came to Eureka and bought one-half interest with John O'Neil in the Eureka works. At the expiration of six years he purchased the interest of his partner and is now the sole owner. On his removal to Eureka he brought with him his family, consisting of his wife, formerly Mary M. Merrick and a native of Indiana; also their three children, namely: Mabel, now the wife of W. E. Peacock; Winfred M., now a student in the University of California; and Hazel, a student in the Eureka high school. Since coming to this city Mr. Klepper has been active in all local movements of importance and has the honor of being one of the organizers of the Eureka Board of Trade. His fraternities are the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marble and granite yards, located at the intersection of Fifth and Myrtle avenue, Eureka, represent one of the most complete works of the kind on the coast. Originally established by John O'Neil in 1884 and by him conducted alone until 1901, in the latter year Loren M. Klepper bought an interest in the concern and eventually became the sole proprietor. At that time the plant was located near the present site of the Times office, but Mr. Klepper removed to his present place of business and erected a plant with a floor space of 40x130 feet, equipped with the latest approved and most modern stone-working machinery. The dressing and the carving of the stone are done with pneumatic tools operated by compressed air. The plant has the capacity to handle the largest and most complex work, such as is necessary in the building of mausoleums, a line of work in which Mr. Klepper has been very successful. Seven attractive and dignified structures of this kind have been erected by him in local cemeteries. His designs are original and his work expresses the dignity and simplicity nowhere so appropriate as in the City of the Dead. The reputation of the proprietor has brought him correspondence from all parts of the state and he makes shipments to various sections of the coast, filling orders for monuments, tombstones, markers, tablets, curbing and all kinds of cemetery work in foreign and domestic marble or granite. With the exception of the dairy products of Humboldt county, its lumber and shingles, and certain novelties wrought from the redwood burl, it is doubtful if any manufactured local product reaches out into such distant markets as the products of the Eureka Marble and Granite Works.

WILLIAM SLAUGHTER ROBINSON.—Five different states made a home for Mr. Robinson during different periods of his life. In four of them the first twenty-two years of his life were passed, namely: Virginia, where he was born February 4, 1828; Tennessee, to which he accompanied his parents at the age of eight years; Kentucky and Missouri. For a period of fifty-seven years beginning in 1850 and closing with his death at Eureka, March 10, 1907, he lived in California and practically all of that time in Humboldt county, so he was thoroughly familiar with early conditions here and with the gradual transformation from frontier isolation to twentieth-century

civilization. During the summer of 1850 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, arriving at Nevada City on the 20th of September and at once engaging as a teamster from Sacramento to Shasta City with Joseph Russ as a partner. In a short time he came with a party from Trinity to Humboldt county, where he and Mr. Russ had many exciting experiences in hunting elk in the Wild Cat and Bear river districts. The meat found a ready sale in Eureka and Arcata, so that their hunting expeditions brought them a fair profit. Stirring adventures with black and grizzly bears in the mountains brought them into constant danger, yet gave them the excitement of the chase so enjoyable to every hunter. It is said that Mr. Robinson was one of the most skilled marksmen in the mountains. His aim was almost unerring and when he started for the mountains with his hunting outfit, it was definitely understood that he would not return empty-handed.

Taking up ranch pursuits in the Eel river valley and developing a stock industry at Bridgeville, Mr. Robinson gradually accumulated two thousand acres of stock range and was one of the first men in the county to specialize in wool-growing, a department of activity that became fairly profitable under his constant supervision. Throughout all of his adult life he voted the Democratic ticket and gave stanch support to the party principles. On the organization of Anniversary Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Arcata, he became a charter member, while afterward he entered Hydesville Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., also as a charter member. Through his marriage to Lavina Electa Albee, daughter of Joseph Albee, a pioneer of Humboldt county, he became the father of the following-named daughters and sons: Mrs. E. Schreiner, of Ferndale; Grant, residing in Lewiston, Mont.; Caltha; William A., in charge of the Robinson ranch; Mrs. Charles Allen, of Montana; Mrs. Bert Griffiths, of Berkeley; Gertrude, of Eureka; Bertha, wife of E. S. Murray, also of Eureka; and Edward J. Robinson, D. D. S. The youngest child, who like the other members of the family claims Humboldt as his native county, is a graduate of the Eureka high school and of the dental department, University of California, class of 1909. All of his professional experience, with the exception of one year at San Jose, has identified him with Eureka, where he is regarded as an efficient and educated dentist, thoroughly familiar with the profession in its every detail. His fraternities are the Masons and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

GUSTAVE ADOLPH STRAND.—The city engineer of Eureka is a representative of that remarkable class of native sons of California, who without advantages other than those they made for themselves have risen to prominence and become factors in the permanent upbuilding of their commonwealth. All of his life has been passed in the west and, while still a young man, already he has had the supervision of some notable pieces of engineering work that tested and proved his scientific accuracy and professional skill. Realizing the inestimable value of thorough preparatory instruction, he endeavored to secure the best technical advantages the state afforded and he left no effort unmade that would lay broad and deep the foundation of his occupative knowledge. The common schools of San Francisco (in which city he was born November 11, 1887) gave him preliminary training in the customary branches, while his special training was had in the Vander Nailen Engineering School of Oakland and the engineering department of the University of California at Berkeley. At the expiration of two years of

study in the university he was equipped with sufficient knowledge to permit of practical work and from that time to the present he has been identified with important projects calling for engineering skill and proficiency.

The twenty thousand acres in the San Joaquin valley known as the Patterson irrigation project was the first large enterprise to engage the attention of Mr. Strand, who became an engineer there in 1908 and continued for two years in the prosecution of that important work. When he first came to Eureka in 1910 it was for the purpose of engaging in construction work on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad then in process of building. Most important was the contract he filled for the construction of four miles of the road from Camp Grant to McCann's Mills as well as the building of the Thompson Bluff tunnel on the same road. He was also in charge of the opening of Jacoby creek quarries, and furnished the rock for building the United States government jetties at the entrance to Humboldt Bay. Meanwhile he served as city engineer of Fortuna for one year. In June of 1913 he was elected city engineer of Eureka by a majority of thirteen hundred, the large vote in his favor attesting his personal popularity as well as the general confidence in his engineering efficiency. Socially he and his wife (who was Miss Lydia Atkeson, a native of Trinity county) have a host of warm personal friends among the people of Humboldt county, to whom their fine traits of character have endeared them. So intense has been his devotion to engineering and so fully occupied his time with the filling of contracts and the making of estimates that he has had little leisure for political activities and he has no fraternal connections aside from membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.—Established in Eureka during 1901, the International Correspondence School has developed rapidly under the supervision of Robert Lewis Werner, who in 1908 became general manager of the district comprising Humboldt and Del Norte counties in California and Curry and Coos counties in Oregon, with one sub-agent in Marshfield, Ore., the main office being in Eureka, Cal. In the years of his supervision he has totaled about twelve hundred new students, which is about an average of fifteen per month or one hundred and eighty a year. The agricultural courses are the ones usually preferred, although there have been a goodly number of students in the drafting, surveying, and civil and electrical engineering courses. Among local men who have taken the course are Robert L. Thomas, ex-city engineer of Eureka and deputy county surveyor of Humboldt county; Frank Kelly, chief engineer of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia; Fred Newman, deputy county surveyor; John Harnett, superintendent of the Western States Gas and Electric Light Company at Eureka; and G. A. Strand, city engineer of Eureka; all these being men who are a credit to the county and to the institution in which they prosecuted their studies by correspondence. The manager assists the students in getting a start with their studies and gives them such help as they may need, so that they are not hampered in the course by any lack of understanding of difficulties, and undoubtedly much of the success of the work may be attributed to this important feature. One of the chief instruments in bringing about the success and great interest in the work of the International Correspondence School was the organization of the Humboldt County Associated I. C. S. student body by Mr. Werner. The meetings and associations of this body



Prof. T. Werner.

are an inspiration to students who have become lax and are the means of renewing their interest and spurring them on to ever greater effort in completing their courses.

When Mr. Werner came to Humboldt county in July, 1905, it was for the purpose of acting as agent at Eureka for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which previously he had represented for two years at Missoula, Mont., and later at San Leandro, Alameda county, Cal. His early life had been spent in Wisconsin, where he was born in Manitowoc county, July 29, 1881, and where he had received an excellent education, later teaching school until he took up life insurance work. Education and temperament qualify him for the duties of manager with the Scranton school, and he is succeeding in a work that is worthy of his greatest energies and highest talents.

The International Correspondence School through its two hundred and thirty-five courses and through its agencies in every part of the world has done more to prepare people for success than any other single agency or institution. The history of the students is a history of success. The leaders of the movement at Scranton, Pa., are receiving grateful letters from every part of the world, telling how their training enabled men in trades and professions to do superior work; or how young men without employment were trained to get a start; and how better salaries have resulted from the special studies. Indeed the institution carries specialization further than any other school in existence. The students are not required to study trades or courses in which they are not interested, but they are encouraged to specialize their energies upon the one occupation in hand. The incomparable text books explain every intricate or involved problem. The school of architecture trains men for that enduring and useful occupation, with courses in the kindred subjects of structural engineering, structural drafting and concrete engineering, also courses for building contractors, building foremen and masons. Essentially modern is the school of arts and crafts, with its technical training in illustrating and designing, bookcover designs, carpet designs, linoleum and wall paper designs, perspective and architectural drawing and kindred subjects. The school of civil engineering develops splendid technical instruction not alone in that specialty, but is invaluable to surveyors, topographers, draftsmen, bridge engineers, railroad engineers, road masters, municipal or city engineers, designers of water works, sewerage systems and hydraulic power plants. In recent years the school of electrical engineering has attracted many students, for it embraces a complete electrical course and is invaluable in this age of dynamos, electric lighting and wiring, electric railways and electric traction. Nor is mechanical engineering less important in this era of mechanical development and this school instructs in every department of shop practice, toolmaking, foundrywork, blacksmithing, etc. Courses in refrigeration and gas engines are most important to young men desiring to specialize in such work. There is also a course to instruct chauffeurs in the running and repairs of automobiles and many garage managers have been enrolled in this department. Mechanical drawing instructs in the draftsman's branch of the mechanical field, where opportunity for employment is excellent and salaries for the proficient quite large. The schools of steam engineering, mines, navigation, commerce, stenography, bookkeeping, banking, pedagogy, commercial English, manufacture of monu-

ments, sheet-metal work and boiler-making, civil service, plumbing, heating and ventilation, chemistry, textiles, advertising, salesmanship, languages, commercial law, locomotive running and many others, chief among which is the school of agriculture with all of its subsidiary courses, furnish an opportunity for specialization unequalled in any part of the world or in any previous era of the world's history, giving to the ambitious but uneducated young man a chance to reach a position high in the world of thought and activity, with the financial and social standing such advancement renders possible.

LOUIS A. BERTAIN.—There are a number of residents of Eureka of foreign birth who have joined the prosperous colony of merchants and business men and themselves met with success in this thriving city where room may always be found for progressive workers. To this class belongs Louis A. Bertain, proprietor of the Bertain French Laundry on Myrtle street which he built in 1906 and has since operated.

Mr. Bertain is a native of Verdun, France, born December 25, 1867. He lived in the land of his birth until twenty-four years old, receiving a common school education and afterward working in a cotton factory, for which he later became a traveling salesman. When he came to America, in 1891, he was first at Chicago, Ill., for a short time, thence proceeding to New Orleans, and in 1893 he settled at Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal. For two years he was employed in a dairy. In 1896 he went into the laundry business at Oakland, this state, carrying on the East Oakland French Laundry for five years, until August, 1901, when he returned to Eureka and for about four years or so worked in a laundry. By this time he had familiarized himself with the prospects in the city and the demand for good work, and felt justified in starting a business of his own, which he did in 1906, building the plant at No. 1610 Myrtle street which he has since conducted as the Bertain French Laundry. He has equipped his establishment with fine machinery, having the engines and full complement of machinery for a well appointed steam laundry, and the large trade which he has built up fully warrants the expenditure he has made. By improved methods and system he has been able to care for the increase of trade, which has been steady from the beginning. Fourteen hands are employed, and in his business he uses an automobile and a delivery wagon. Though Mr. Bertain had to face severe competition, especially at the start, he has kept going ahead undismayed, and as he has prospered by his industry and integrity he deserves the respect he commands among his patrons and fellow citizens generally. Strict attention to business, thorough study of the wishes of his customers and an obliging disposition have won out, and he owns a fine property on Myrtle street, having his home near his business, at No. 1614. He owns the buildings and grounds of both the business and residence locations he occupies.

In 1895 Mr. Bertain married, in Eureka, Miss Eugenia Moine, a native of Belleforte, France, and six children have been born to their union: Louis, Jean, George, Victor, Harry and Alice.

EDWARD L. LEWIS.—The president of the board of trustees of Blue Lake, Edward L. Lewis has been a resident of Humboldt county, Cal., for more than thirty years and during that time has made many friends, and has built up a business and a business reputation that are both valuable assets, both to their owner and to the community at large. His present place of

business in Blue Lake is a credit to the city and is one of the best known of the general mercantile establishments in the valley.

Mr. Lewis was born in Smaland, Sweden, January 3, 1861. His boyhood days were passed there on his father's farm and in the vicinity he attended the public schools, graduating from the regular course in 1875. After completing his education he secured a position in the postoffice department of the government, continuing there until he came to the United States in 1881. He arrived at Castle Garden, N. Y., but soon set out for Warren county, Ill., where he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on construction work. In the meantime he was constantly on the alert for information as to the section of the United States offering the greatest opportunities and in 1883 he decided that this place was California. From San Francisco he came by water to Eureka on the City of Chester, arriving on March 15. He at first found employment in the woods with Frank Graham, pioneer lumberman, working on the site of the city of Blue Lake, then thickly covered with trees. He rose gradually from one position to another until he became a foreman.

Mr. Lewis remained in the employment of this company until in 1907, at the time of the great strike. He was then president of the labor union and had been an active and a prominent member since its first organization in Humboldt county. The conditions resulting caused him to sever his connection with the lumber company and he went to Blue Lake, there following carpentering, contracting and building for a time. Later he carried on merchandising, opening with a small stock of candy and notions. From this beginning he has constantly increased his scope and added to his stock of goods, until he now carries a full line of general merchandise and is doing a profitable business, with a host of friends and his full share of the patronage of the town and community. Aside from his business he has been interested in general farming and has also built about a dozen residences in Blue Lake, most of which he still owns, as well as owning property in Eureka, on the Bay, and in Oregon. Mr. Lewis attributes much of his success to his faithful wife, who has always put her shoulder to the wheel and aided him in every way by her wise counsel and good judgment.

Mr. Lewis is popular among his business associates and friends and is accredited a citizen of sterling worth and integrity of character. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman of the World and a Hoo-Hoo and is influential in each of the several orders. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and has always been interested in the affairs of his community and in the politics of the state. He is close in the confidences of local party affairs and on several occasions his constituents have shown their confidence in his ability by making him their representative at various party conventions. He is also prominent in city governmental affairs, where he stands for progress and good government and for civic improvement and general uplift. He is a member of the board of city trustees and is president of the board.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis and Mary Emily Coulter took place at Eureka, July 3, 1887. They have two children, Lucile and Carroll Lewis, to whom they are giving all the educational advantages within their means. Mrs. Lewis is a native of Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Cal. Her father is Benjamin Carroll Coulter, a native of Bledsoe county, Tenn., where he was born

July 8, 1832. When but three years of age he removed with his parents to Arkansas territory. He attended a subscription school up to the age of fourteen years, after which he assisted his father on the farm until 1850, when he came to California with his father and brother, locating at Weaverville, Trinity county. Being attracted by the discovery of gold and interested in the mining opportunities in Trinity county they prospected and mined for gold, but failed to meet with the desired success, however, and Mr. Coulter later went into Shasta county, where for four years he engaged in independent ventures in mining. From there he went into Nevada county, where for eight years he followed placer mining, also with indifferent success.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Coulter first came into Humboldt county. His brother was located at Eureka and for a time Mr. Coulter engaged in teaming and in working in a pack train. In 1861 the Indian wars broke out and he responded to the call for volunteers to fight the Indians, serving under Captain Work. On one occasion the company was constantly on duty for three months and on many other occasions made short expeditions after the savages.

Following this, in 1863 Mr. Coulter journeyed north into Washington territory prospecting, but again without success, and later he returned to Red Bluff and worked for J. D. Carr & Co. After a short time there he removed to Santa Clara county, and in 1872 opened a general merchandise store, which he sold the following year and engaged in the teaming business. Another trip north followed this, Oregon this time being the objective point, and for a time he looked for a suitable location there. Failing to find what he wanted he again returned to Red Bluff, where for a time he had charge of the Oak Grove House. In 1883 he removed to Humboldt county, locating at Blue Lake, where he has since remained. He purchased land and erected a house for a residence, and in this opened a small store and restaurant, but this he sold and is now living retired. When Mr. Coulter first visited Eureka there was only one street and but few houses, the surrounding country being still principally virgin forest.

The father of Mr. Lewis is Lawrence Lewis, a native of Sweden, born August 14, 1830. At that time there were no public or private schools, the teachers going from house to house and giving their instruction in the homes, and Lawrence Lewis received a good education. During his early life he engaged in farming. Later he entered the service of the government as the first postmaster at Smaland, which position he held until within the past few years, when he retired on account of his age and is now passing the afternoon of his life at his old home.

JOHN PETERS.—From many foreign lands people have come to make their home in California, attracted hither by the success of others as well as by the excellent climate. John Peters, one of the leading business men of Eureka, Humboldt county, where he is well known with his partner, C. W. Widnes, in the firm of Peters & Widnes, as proprietors of the Log Cabin Bakery and also the Eureka Bakery, is a native of Finland, born at Helsingfors, the capital city of that country, November 25, 1873, the son of Peter Peters, a farmer near that place, and Annie (Olsen) Peters, who still resides at the old home. Later the father became a contractor and builder in Helsingfors, an occupation in which he continued until the time of his death. Of the five children in the family, three are now living, John being the second



John Peters

youngest and the only one who has made his home in America. He grew up in his native city, receiving his education in the public and industrial schools there, at the age of sixteen years being apprenticed as a baker for three years under his brother Andrew, a councilman. After learning his chosen trade, John Peters traveled through Sweden, Germany and France as a journeyman for a period of eight months, also visiting London and working for a time in St. Petersburg, being an expert baker and confectioner. After returning home to Finland, he took a position with his brother as foreman, where he continued until his brother's death, at which time the business was sold. Mr. Peters then accepted the position of foreman of a large co-operative bakery in Helsingfors, where he remained until enlisting in the Finnish army at the age of twenty-three years, for three years being a member of the Czar's Life Guards, after which period he was honorably discharged. Returning then to his former position, he continued there until 1899, when he went to Australia, via London, on the vessel Austrail, visiting Sydney and then Brisbane, where for six weeks he worked at railroad construction, after which he secured employment in Brisbane as a baker for six months, acting as foreman after the first month's employment. He then came to the United States, on the way spending a year as baker in Vancouver, B. C., coming thence to Seattle, Wash., where he worked at his trade, in August, 1904, arriving at San Francisco, where until the year 1907 he was foreman of the California Baking Company, the largest concern of the kind west of Chicago. For two years thereafter he made a visit to his old home in Finland, and though it was his intention to remain there, he was not satisfied with the conditions there, so returned to San Francisco to his old position as foreman of the California Baking Company. After looking for a suitable location in Washington and Oregon, without success, Mr. Peters in 1911 came to Eureka, Cal., where he started the Co-operative Bakery, meeting with much success in his venture, but on account of his wife's health sold the business and removed to Los Angeles, his wife's death occurring in Monrovia a short time later. Mr. Peters then went to Berkeley, Cal., where he secured employment in the Golden Sheaf Bakery, later starting a bakery in Marshfield, Ore., which he ran for a year, selling it at a profit. Following this he returned to Eureka, where he was employed by the Mulford Log Cabin Bakery. Three months later he bought out that establishment, on February 15, 1915, and has continued it with success since that time. In April of the same year he became associated with C. W. Widnes of the Eureka Bakery, on Fifth street between E and F streets, each purchasing a half interest in the business of the other, and the two are now conducting the largest bakery north of San Francisco. They have made the Log Cabin Bakery at No. 621 Fifth street the manufacturing plant, this being equipped with the latest machinery, on the first floor, which is large and sunny. Mr. Peters' affairs go on like clock-work, large shipments of bakery goods being made to the neighboring towns each day, with an average of one thousand loaves of bread a day, besides which he has a large line of confectionery, Mr. Peters being the manager of the bread department, and Mr. Widnes of the cake department.

The marriage of Mr. Peters took place in San Francisco, his wife having been Lena Maria Ostermark, who was born in Gamle, Garleby, Finland, and died in Monrovia, Cal. They were the parents of one son, John Peters, Jr.

In his religious associations Mr. Peters is connected with the Lutheran Church.

JAMES J. NIEBUR.—California can boast of a more cosmopolitan population than any other state in the Union, and many of her people are of German descent. Although a native-born son of California, Mr. Niebur is of German ancestry, being the son of Henry H. Niebur, a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born October 9, 1832. He first came to America in 1842 with his parents, and, locating in Missouri, attended the public schools, but in 1848 he engaged in mining in the Iron Mountains, later following the stone cutter's trade in the quarries in the vicinity until 1852. In this year, in the company of his brother, he started for the west, crossing the plains by ox-team, bravely facing the dangers attending such a journey. They located first in Oregon, later moving to California where he located in San Mateo county near Redwood, where he found employment in the woods. The following year he became employed by the farmers in the vicinity of Half Moon bay. In 1856, hearing of the advantages of Lake county he undertook a trip to Clear Lake but only remained there one year, leaving to move to Humboldt county, homesteading on a claim of one hundred sixty acres near Mr. Boynton's ranch on the island. Here he engaged in farming until 1861 and here he first enlisted in the army as a volunteer in Company D, Second California Infantry. In 1863 he served at Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, and in 1864 was honorably discharged. He then went to Oregon and enlisted in Company E, First Oregon Infantry, where he remained until 1866, when he returned to Humboldt county and located on a ranch near Ferndale. Here he engaged in the brick mason's trade and this he followed until the time of his death. He was married to Mary A. Dougherty, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1840, locating in Maryland where she remained a number of years, coming to Humboldt county, California, in 1867, and here she married Mr. Niebur December 29, 1868. Mr. Niebur took up several timber claims near Ferndale where the large mill at Scotia is now located. He took an active part in all political affairs and served as justice of the peace of Ferndale for six years. He was also a member of Anderson Post, G. A. R., and was a very successful man, remaining active until the time of his death in 1906.

James Niebur attended the public schools of Ferndale until eighteen years of age, leaving then to help his father with his many duties about the ranch, remaining at home until he was twenty years old, when he entered the butcher shop of Mr. Patrick where he learned the business, but, on marrying, gave up the butcher's trade and moved to the home place of forty acres where he engaged in farming and dairying for himself. He has a fine dairy of mixed Jersey stock and is at the present time actively engaged in the business and is one of the successful men of the community. In Ferndale, May 17, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Niebur, being united with Miss Ruby A. Haley, a native of Table Bluff, Humboldt county, and they have two children: James Francis and Alma. Fraternally Mr. Niebur is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Native Sons of the Golden West.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.—One of the most public-spirited men of Humboldt county is Mr. Johnston, of Fortuna, who was born in Chickasaw county, Iowa, June 1, 1860, and here he received his educational training in the public schools of the county, and when seventeen years old, left school to

live at home with his parents, Robert and Sarah L. (Crowthers) Johnston, the former a native of Ireland and the latter a native of Liverpool, England. Robert Johnston, Sr., was a man who engaged in farming the greater part of his life, and who came from the old country to Iowa and there held the office of county recorder for a number of years and always took an active part in all political affairs. When he first located in Iowa in 1857, he entered government land consisting of one hundred sixty acres, but in later years he moved to Humboldt county, Cal., and here he passed away at Fortuna in 1899. His son, Robert, when eighteen years old, became apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, serving two years and, in 1880, decided to better conditions by moving to California, arriving in Sacramento February 1, 1881, where he obtained employment in a blacksmith shop. Later he moved to Humboldt county and locating in Eureka, he again engaged in a local shop for two years. In 1884 he moved to Hydesville and entering into partnership with another man, he successfully operated a blacksmith shop for three years, but in 1887, selling his interests in Hydesville, he moved to Fortuna and here purchased the shop belonging to W. G. Hunt, and continued to operate the business until 1902, when he engaged in the livery business and at the present time owns the only livery stable in Fortuna; in connection he also runs a blacksmith shop. In this business he has been very successful and is a man well liked and respected in the community. He also served as school trustee of Fortuna for twelve years. In national politics he favors the principles of the Republican party, always entering actively into all of its affairs.

Mr. Johnston was married June 1, 1887, to Carrie Emma Smith, a native of Hydesville, and of their union there have been four children: Clyde Roy, Walter Robert, Mabel C., and Edna Evelyn. He has achieved his success only by his own thriftiness and perseverance and no man is better liked or more highly venerated in the community than Mr. Johnston.

JAMES UNDERWOOD.—A native of Oregon, and one of the oldest and most highly respected of the Humboldt county pioneers of today, is James Underwood. He is himself a descendant of one of the very oldest of the early California pioneer families, his father and grandfather having crossed the plains with ox teams in 1853 and thereafter making their homes in California, save for a few years when his father resided in Oregon. At present James Underwood is engaged in the general merchandise business in Trinidad, where he has made his home for almost twenty years, and is meeting with success.

Mr. Underwood was born in Clackamas county, Oregon, August 3, 1867. He is the son of John and Caroline Elizabeth (Wills) Underwood, both being early settlers in California. His early youth was spent in Oregon, but when he was nine years of age his parents returned to California, locating on the old Underwood homestead on Dow's Prairie, Humboldt county. Here young James continued his attendance at the public schools of his district, on Dow's Prairie, graduating from the grammar course. Later he completed a course in the Eureka Business College. In 1887 he gave up school and started out for himself. During the vacations for several years he had worked in the woods, and now he naturally turned to this familiar occupation and secured employment with the Riverside Lumber Company, remaining with them for five years. The following year he was with the Korbel Lumber

Company, and from there he went to work for the Vance & Hammond Company, remaining in their employ for twelve years, and being for the entire time engaged in working in the woods. In the spring of 1907 he gave up this line of occupation and went to Santa Cruz county, where he was employed by the Humboldt Contracting Company for eighteen months.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Underwood returned to Humboldt county and bought out the general merchandise business of W. W. Shipley, at Trinidad, which enterprise he is still conducting with much success. He is owner and manager of the business and has extended and enlarged its scope since taking it over and has materially increased his trade.

The marriage of Mr. Underwood took place in Trinidad, December 8, 1897, uniting him with Miss Martha Watkins, the daughter of Warren and Rose Ann Watkins, and a native of Trinidad, born April 20, 1872. She has borne her husband one child, a son, Warren.

Since his marriage Mr. Underwood has always made his home in Trinidad, and has been closely associated with public matters of interest for many years. In politics he is a Republican and a stanch party man, and has on numerous occasions represented his party at important conventions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Blue Lake, and of the local lodge of the Odd Fellows. His success in business is due to his careful and conscientious application to duty, as well as to his ability, good management and industry.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Underwood are descended from splendid old pioneer stock. The mother of Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Rose Ann Watkins, is the oldest settler in Trinidad at the present time. She is a native of Vermont and came to Humboldt county in 1863 and has continuously resided here since that time. She has witnessed many changes in the country, and her tales of the early Indian troubles are full of interest, having lost none of their thrills through the intervening years.

The father of Mr. Underwood was John Underwood, a native of Indiana, born in Parke county, September 13, 1831. When he was three years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, where they lived for a short time, later moving to Missouri and locating near St. Joseph, Buchanan county. Here he attended the public schools up to the age of seventeen years, and for a few years after that continued to live at home with his parents, helping his father on the farm. Later he went to New Mexico where he engaged in teaming and freighting, making the trip from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe during the Mexican war (1848-1849). Returning after a time to his home in Missouri, he made the long journey across the plains to California with his parents, in 1853. They left their home on May 10, and were five months in making the trip, using ox teams all the way, and arriving at Redding, California, in October. From there they went to Hayfork, from which point they were obliged to complete their journey on mule-back and with pack-horses across the Coast range to the coast itself, finally reaching Arcata after a hard and perilous journey.

The father of John Underwood, and the grandfather of the present respected citizen of Trinidad, was William Underwood, a native of North Carolina, born in 1800. The mother was Matilda Colcleasur, born in Kentucky in 1804. Her marriage to William Underwood took place in Indiana in 1822. William Underwood was a hatter by trade but for many years he



Mr and Mrs John S. Bryant

followed the occupation of the farmer, both in Illinois and in Missouri, as well as after coming to California. Immediately after arriving at Arcata he took up a government claim of one hundred sixty acres on Dow's prairie where he followed farming until the time of his death, December 5, 1875. He is remembered now by but a few of the oldest settlers, but the property is still known by his name. His wife died December 28, 1889, on the home place, which is still in the possession of the family.

Shortly after the family was established on their Dow's prairie ranch, the son, John Underwood, went to Gold Bluff where he secured employment and where he remained until 1859. In June of that year he moved to Oregon, locating in Marion county, where for a short time he engaged in farming. Later he took up a government claim in Clackamas county and again engaged in farming and stock raising. While living there he was married to Caroline Elizabeth Wills, a native of Des Moines county, Iowa, born November 12, 1846. She was the daughter of James Wills, who crossed the plains to Oregon in the early days. From this union have come seven children, of which the present honored citizen of Trinidad is the third born. They are: Matilda, now deceased; Milburn Gipson, also deceased; James Andrew; William Thomas, deceased; John Jackson, of Orange county; Fred Wills, and Norman Owen, both farmers at McKinleyville.

John Underwood continued farming in Oregon for a number of years, meeting with much success. It was in 1876 that he returned to California, locating on the home place in Humboldt county, as the death of his father the previous year had left the mother without protection and the farm without a manager. He has continued to reside on this ranch, on Dow's prairie since that time, having charge of his mother's affairs until the time of her death. When he took over the property it consisted of the original one hundred sixty acres, only partly improved; he cleared the balance and put it in shape for farming, in which line he is now engaged. Forty acres of the place have been sold, leaving only one hundred twenty acres at the present time.

John Underwood is the only old pioneer at present residing on Dow's prairie, and many and interesting are the accounts that he is able to give of the days long gone by. He was living here during the worst period of the Indian troubles and during one summer served actively with the troops that were out to quell the marauders.

Mrs. John Underwood is also one of the early pioneers of this section. Her father was James Thomas Wills, a native of North Carolina, born June 12, 1812, and her mother, Elizabeth Wills, was a native of Virginia, born May 30, 1815. They crossed the plains in 1853 to Oregon, at the same time that the Underwood family was making the crossing, to California. They located in Clackamas county, Oregon, and remained there until the time of their death.

JOHN ALBERT THEODORE WYATT.—Jacob Riis often said that he was a better American than any native-born citizen of the Republic, because, while the native had no choice in the question of selecting his country, he, Riis, came to the United States because he knew perfectly well that it was the most wonderful country on the face of the earth, and made his selection deliberately and intelligently. And, following his deductions, one would be obliged to say that John Albert Theodore Wyatt is a citizen of the same class, for after spending a quarter of a century wandering

over the face of the earth, first in the English navy, and later as mate on a merchantman, visiting strange ports and journeying afar into many lands, he came in 1865 to Humboldt county, still as a sea-faring man, fell under the spell of the locality, and forsaking his former calling, settled within its generous confines, and never since that time has been beyond its boundaries. For most of this time he has followed farming and stock raising and has met with appreciable success. He is now living retired from active life, and is spending his declining years in his pleasant home in Arcata, where he resides with his family.

Born in Ludwell, Wiltshire, England, October 1, 1838, Mr. Wyatt attended the public schools until he was sixteen, when he joined the navy, and was assigned to the drill ship *Victory* as a recruit, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. After his time of service had expired he sailed on the merchant vessel *Queen of the Lakes*, making several trips to India and the islands of the East, to South America, and was for some time in Mediterranean ports. After this he shipped on various merchantmen for a period of eleven years, again visiting many parts of the world. The last of these trips brought him to San Francisco as second mate, under Capt. Adam Sedwick, arriving in September, 1865. Here he remained for a year and a half, working in and around the ship yards and in the coasting trade to Puget Sound, and then accepted a berth as first mate, this time on the *Old William Arctic*, bound for Humboldt Bay. Arrived here, he determined to give up the life of the seaman permanently and locate in Humboldt county. Without effort he secured employment at the Vance sawmill, where he remained for some time, being later transferred by the company to Eureka. After a number of years Mr. Wyatt gave up lumbering and renting a ranch at Bayside, from Stillman Daby, for a term of five years, he engaged in farming. This was the first venture of the erstwhile sailor as a tiller of the soil, but he was clever and industrious, and his efforts brought just returns. The high tide waters from the bay, however, caused him much trouble, and he was at last forced to give up this place, afterward renting from William Carson, on a three-year lease, and continuing his former occupation. Prospering again in his farming enterprise, he purchased fourteen acres from Carson, at Bayside, cleared the land, which was heavily timbered and covered with heavy brush, and later opened a store on the highway which he fronted. This latter undertaking did not prove successful, and eventually he traded both the store and the acreage for a tract of one hundred seventy-seven acres on Kneeland Prairie, all of which was unimproved. It was the work of many months, even of years, to clear this tract and bring it all under cultivation, but this Mr. Wyatt did, and engaged in farming and stock raising with splendid success, this being his home for twenty years. In 1903 the Kneeland Prairie property was sold, and another ranch of one hundred seventy-five acres on Fickle Hill was purchased. This was held until 1913, when it was also disposed of, and Mr. Wyatt moved into Arcata, where he owns a handsome home.

Mr. Wyatt was married in Eureka April 21, 1877, to Miss Nancy Warfield, a native of Morgan county, Ill., the descendant of an old Southern family resident in Illinois since 1827. Mrs. Wyatt was reared near Jacksonville, Ill., coming to Humboldt county, Cal., in 1876. Since locating in the county Mr. Wyatt has made many friends and is recognized as a man of

ability and worth. He has never been interested in political matters, although he is identified closely with matters of local interest, otherwise his attention is centered almost wholly on his business interests.

Since locating here in 1865 he has not been outside of the county, finding here those things which satisfied him, and after his many years of roving, being well content to call Humboldt county home, and proud to be classed among the California pioneers, and to have done his share in the development and upbuilding of his community.

MARSHALL PATRICK.—Crossing the plains with his parents and five brothers and sisters in 1852, when he was but a babe of three years, locating first in Sacramento, where the family home was devastated by the great fire of 1852, and later journeying by wearisome stages and by devious ways, through rugged country where there were no wagon roads, and even the pack trails were rough and dangerous, Marshall Patrick came to the Eel river valley in 1853, where his father had taken up a claim of one hundred sixty acres of land, and on which he established his family. Here the children of this dauntless pioneer couple were reared near where Marshall Patrick resides today, amid the scenes of his childhood. He has witnessed the transformation of the wilderness into a land of beautiful homes and flourishing towns and villages. He has seen the perilous mountain trails give way to wide roads and winding boulevards as smooth as a floor. He has watched the slow transformation of the modes of travel from the ox-team and pack-horse days down through the varying changes of wagons, light carriages, railroads and now the swift automobile. He himself trudged many weary miles through the wild woods to the little log school-house, while the children of this generation are gathered in stately structures of wood and stone. Mr. Patrick has seen varying changes in his own fortunes as well, but he has never yet regretted the turn of the wheel of fortune which brought him to California, and today the welfare of his adopted state is as dear to him as ever.

His father, Nehemiah Patrick, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., June 1, 1813. He attended the schools of that locality for a short time and then took up the blacksmith's trade. His wife, and the mother of his children, was Jane Daily, also a native of Wyoming county, Pa., born June 6, 1817. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1835, and for several years following Mr. Patrick engaged in farming there. In 1843 he removed to Illinois, locating in Whiteside county in the northern part of the state near Rock river and eighteen miles from the Mississippi river. Here he engaged in farming and blacksmithing with appreciable success. There were few settlers in that locality and the means of travel were very cumbersome, there being no bridges, all rivers being crossed by ferry boats. The lure of the far west was penetrating all the land and the reports of opportunities in California and Oregon were so flattering that Mr. Patrick determined to remove his family and settle on the Pacific coast. Accordingly in 1852 the perilous trip was accomplished, the party leaving their Illinois home on May 4, and reaching Sacramento October 15.

Having seen his family comfortably established in Sacramento, the father set out to look after the location of Spanish grants, and it was while he was away that the great fire of 1852 swept over Sacramento, leaving them homeless. Mrs. Patrick and her brood were far from helpless, however, and

managed to save everything but the stove. Their possessions were then piled in the wagon and hauled to a place of safety, where the family encamped for two weeks. Later they left Sacramento and traveled overland to Humboldt county. There were no wagon roads and everything had to be packed over the trails on horseback, this being the only means of transportation for man or goods. The trip was made by way of Weaverville and across the mountains to the head of Mad river on down to Arcata, and from there to Eel river valley by way of Table Bluff, up the Slough to Salt river, finally arriving at Centerville, these last stages being made by water, and the last stretch to the ranch again by pack-horses. The father had taken up a pre-emption claim of one hundred sixty acres, part timber and part prairie land and started farming, besides running a blacksmith shop. Later, in 1858, he built a saw-mill on Price creek and engaged in lumbering, but with indifferent success, and sold his interests in a short time. The farm, however, proved to be a good one, and the family prospered.

Mr. Patrick was the first man to set out an orchard in his locality and one of the first in the entire valley. He planted an extensive orchard to apples and cherries and again was very successful in their culture. He acquired much property, owning several hundred acres in the Eel river valley and much range land around Mattole, this being well stocked with cattle and horses. The Patricks were among the first to establish a home in this section of the county and are remembered as real pioneers of an early day. The children were Giles, Zipporah, Bingham, Marshall, Mary and Josephine, all of whom are well known in Humboldt county. Mrs. Patrick was a devoted mother and a truly wonderful woman of the pioneer type, strong, resourceful and kindly. She died in 1884.

Marshall Patrick was born in Whiteside county, Ill., March 1, 1849. His early life, so far as his own recollections were concerned, was centered about the farm in Eel river valley. He attended the Grizzly Bluff schools until he was eighteen, and lived at home working with his father on the farm for a number of years. After the death of his father he bought a part of the home place and engaged in dairying and farming. Later he sold this property and purchased a ranch of eighty acres all improved. He also took up land in the Mattole section and engaged in cattle-raising on the range, but with only partial success, and here also he met with severe loss by range fire which swept away practically all of his property in this location. He then returned to Grizzly Bluff and went to work on a ranch, where he received an injury from which he recovered only a short time ago. At present he has retired from active business and makes his home in Waddington. Mr. Patrick is well known and highly esteemed by his associates. He is a member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is a Republican in politics, being for many years closely associated with the affairs of his party.

WILLIAM ALBEE ROBINSON.—The name of Robinson has for many years been associated with the most extensive farming and stock-raising interests of Humboldt county. The founder in this state, William S. Robinson, the father of William A., was a man of great strength of character, pronounced experience and business ability and well fitted for the large responsibilities which came to him. The death of this popular citizen, in 1907, when in his seventy-ninth year, is still recalled with expressions of regret by his

numerous friends and business associates. He was born in Virginia but passed his early manhood in Tennessee and Missouri. His changeful youth had well prepared him for whatever of vicissitudes he might encounter and the term self-made applied to him in its truest sense. In 1850 he crossed the plains with ox teams, to California, and in 1854, in company with Joseph Russ, crossed the mountains to Humboldt county and located at Arcata, coming here from Sacramento Valley. Strongly outlined against the history of this part of California is the career of W. S. Robinson, who at the time of his decease was one of its wealthy residents, having accumulated a vast property numbering two thousand acres. He married Miss Electa L. Albee and to them were born nine children, of whom William A. was the fourth, his birth occurring in Arcata, June 19, 1869. The mother is still living, making her home at Eureka, where she is a member of the Congregational church.

As a boy William A. Robinson studied in the public schools of Bridgeville and, on the completion of his education, assisted his father in the management of the home place. In 1902 he assumed entire charge of the ranch, giving his attention for many years to the raising of sheep. In 1911, having disposed of his sheep, he began cattle-raising with desirable results, soon gaining an enviable reputation in the business world, devoting the entire ranch to the raising of cattle and fattening them for the market. While he had the influence of his father to aid him in starting out, yet it may be said of him that, even without such influence, his own perseverance, wise judgment and common sense would have brought him prosperity and prominence.

In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. Mr. Robinson was married in 1907 to Miss Florence Knowles, a native of Mendocino county, this state, and they have one daughter named Elizabeth. Always interested in the cause of education, Mr. Robinson has for many years been a member of the board of trustees of the Bridgeville school district, serving as clerk during the entire time, and the school house is the same he attended his last few years of school.

ALBERT MAURICE DINSMORE, D. D. S.—The president of the Ferndale Chamber of Commerce, who is also proprietor of the Dinsmore jewelry store at this place as well as a dental practitioner of experience, is a member of a pioneer family of Humboldt county, where he was born at Rio Dell, February 23, 1879, and where he received public-school advantages. An early desire to enter the dental profession led him to matriculate in the dental department of the University of California, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating with a high standing in 1904. Meanwhile, in order to assist in defraying the expenses of the university course, he had taught school for ten months in his native county. On returning home from the university he opened a dental office at Ferndale, where later he became a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce and in 1909 bought out the jewelry business of R. H. Edwards, now conducted under his own name. With his wife, who was Cavy E. Miner, a native of Petrolia, Humboldt county, he has a high social standing in the community. His fraternities are numerous and include the Knights of Pythias, Native Sons of the Golden West; Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M. in which he is past master; Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Eureka

Commandery No. 35, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco.

The founder of the Dinsmore family in Humboldt county, the late John Owen Dinsmore, the grandfather of Dr. Dinsmore, was born in 1816 on the banks of the Kennebec river in Maine and died at his western home June 21, 1891. In early life he engaged in logging and lumbering, but the failure of his health caused him to go from Maine to Texas in 1846 and for a few years he taught in the south. Improved by the change of climate, he returned to Maine and remained there until the discovery of gold in California caused him to come to the west. At the end of the first year he went back as far as Illinois and bought a farm in Knox county, where an uncle lived. Soon he moved to Henry county, same state, where he met and married Margaret J. Davis, a native of Indiana, born April 1, 1832, but from infancy a resident of Illinois.

The second trip of John Owen Dinsmore to California was made in 1859 in company with his brother, Bradbury, Mrs. Dinsmore and the three children remaining on the Illinois farm. Coming direct to Humboldt county and locating at Iaqua, he engaged in the cattle industry, but the depredations of the Indians forced him to move his cattle nearer the coast on the Mattole river. In the fall of 1860 he sold the stock and returned overland to Illinois. During May, 1861, accompanied by his family, he came west, landing in Humboldt county on the 4th of September. During some of his overland trips he acquired a tract of land in Kansas and that property he still owned at his death. After two years as a renter in Humboldt county he purchased one hundred sixty acres on the Eel river. It necessitated long years of the most arduous toil for him to reclaim and improve the land, but it is now as valuable as any farm in the county. In politics he was prominent in local Republican affairs and served for two terms as supervisor. Of his eight children Thomas died in infancy and William, a very influential rancher, died at the age of forty-eight. Wallace became an attorney at Marysville. Harriet, Mrs. M. P. Hansen, settled on a ranch near Alton. Clara married George Cooper, and Mrs. Dinsmore, after the death of her husband, made her home on the Cooper ranch. George died at seventeen years and Sophia in infancy. Harold became manager of the old homestead for his mother, and inherited forty acres of the tract as his individual property.

William Dinsmore, son of John O. and father of Dr. Albert M., was born in Henry county, Ill., August 29, 1855, came to California when about seven years of age, lived on the home farm until his marriage at the age of twenty-one and then settled at Rio Dell, Humboldt county. Six years later he bought one hundred thirty acres and moved to the new property, thirty acres of which he planted in apple trees. The orchard has been considered one of the best in the county and its value was largely due to the care of the original orchardist in selecting the best varieties of trees. For some years William Dinsmore served as school director. His fraternities were Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., of Rohnerville; Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Hydesville Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., and Hydesville Encampment. At his death, June 7, 1903, he was survived by his wife and five children, Albert M., Fred A., George E., Elsie and Mabel L. Mrs. William Dinsmore was Annie, daughter of Joseph and Bertha (Thompson) Rolley, natives respectively of England and Pennsylvania. In 1844 her father settled in New York City and

found employment in the butcher's trade. Going as far west as Grundy county, Ill., he bought raw land and engaged in farming. The year 1874 found him in California, where he bought one hundred sixty acres near Fortuna, Humboldt county. Dairying became one of his specialties. A man of splendid physique, six feet and two inches in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, he continued active up to the very hour of his death, which occurred (the result of hemorrhage of the brain) in February of 1896. In politics he voted the Republican ticket. He was not long survived by his wife, whose death occurred in March, 1897, when she was sixty years of age. Ten children had been born of their union, namely: Edward, who died at twenty-one years; Annie, mother of Dr. Albert M. Dinsmore and widow of William Dinsmore; Frank; William Walter; Minnie J., wife of Frank Legg; Mary E., Mrs. John E. Hosier; Albert; Gertrude, now Mrs. Frank L. Parker; George T., attorney of Eureka and in 1902 elected a member of the state legislature; and Charles. All established homes at Fortuna, with the exception of the three last-named, who settled at Eureka. George T. Rolley attained wide prominence through his election in 1903 as supreme representative of the supreme court of the Foresters of America.

GEORGE RUSSELL HILL.—One of the old-timers in the Upper Mattole valley is George Russell Hill, who has resided there for over forty years, and at his present home for the last thirty years. He has a valuable little fruit and stock ranch about a mile south of Upper Mattole post office, on the opposite side of the river, and has been so successful in the growing and evaporation of prunes that he has helped to give the Humboldt county product in that line a reputation equal to any. His principal interests, however, are in general agriculture and stock.

Mr. Hill may well be proud of the record of his family in the west. His father came to the Pacific coast across the plains in 1845, several years ahead of the gold discovery. Russell Taylor Hill was born in Tennessee, and died in Idaho when about sixty-five years old. His life was full of adventure typical of the times. He first settled at Lebanon, Oregon, moving down to California when gold was discovered and living in this state a number of years. He had married in Oregon, and after deciding to settle in California brought his family hither. Like many another attracted by the mining possibilities, he found his fortune in quite another line, being engaged mainly as a stockman, buying and selling cattle, and as a drover. For several years he lived in Suisun, Cal., moving thence when his son George R. was seven years old to Idaho, where he built a toll road into Idaho City, where he also engaged in butchering, raised stock, and led the life of a genuine frontiersman. He married Adelaide Cheadle, a native of Michigan, who also came west by the plains route, and they had a family of nine children, four of whom survive at this writing. The mother lived to the age of seventy-four years.

George R. Hill was born December 24, 1855, at Suisun, Cal., where the first seven years of his life were spent. He was next to the youngest of his parents' family, and is the only one living in Humboldt county. He obtained his education in the public schools, and during his youth and early manhood saw a great deal of the northwest, living at various places in California, Idaho and Oregon before settling down in the Upper Mattole district in Humboldt county. As an expert sheep shearer he was never at a loss for occupation, following that calling, starting in the Sacramento valley, whence working

north each year up into Oregon, Washington and Montana, being thus engaged more or less for thirty years. When a youth of eighteen years he came from Oregon to Ferndale, Humboldt county, and at the age of twenty-one he came to Upper Mattole and took up a claim ten miles from his present place in the mountains. Thirty years ago he settled on his present property, a tract of twenty acres about one mile up the river from Upper Mattole, and his varied experiences with stock have helped him in his successful operations here. He is best known as a stockman and farmer, but his success in growing prunes has also gained him some reputation. He evaporates large quantities by drying them on trays in the sun, and the excellence of his product shows that as good prunes may be raised in Humboldt county as the famous Santa Clara variety or any other of popular renown. His industry and other substantial qualities have brought him the esteem of all who know him, and he is considered one of the best citizens of his neighborhood. Politically he is with the Progressive party.

On December 24, 1881, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Bertha Jane Roscoe, daughter of Wesley Horton Roscoe, one of the prominent old settlers of the Upper Mattole district, and a family of five children was born to this union: Dora M., now the wife of Frank Etter, a ranchman residing in the Mattole valley; Edward E., cashier of the Loleta Bank at Loleta; Lulu A. and Georgië A., living at home; and Winifred, who is engaged as a teacher at Fortuna, this county. Mrs. Hill died August 20, 1895, and while Mr. Hill was called upon to mourn the loss of a devoted helpmate after a comparatively short wedded life, he has found great comfort in his children. He and his daughters have a comfortable home on the ranch, and no family in the vicinity is more highly respected.

ROBERT EDWARD BYARD.—A descendant of one of the old pioneer families of California, and himself a Native Son of the Golden West, Robert Edward Byard is today one of the most respected citizens of Humboldt county, and at Korbél, where he has made his home for a number of years, he is held in high esteem by his fellows, both among his business associates and his friends and acquaintances. He is at present foreman of the Jackson, Everding & Graham Company's mill at Korbél, having held this responsible position for more than twelve years, and is considered one of the foremost men in the community. His business integrity and high moral principles have won for him the respect and confidence of the community, and also of his workmen and of his employers.

Mr. Byard is a native of Humboldt county, having been born at Fortuna, December 20, 1870. He passed his boyhood at Fortuna, attending the public schools there and later taking a business course in Eureka, graduating from the Eureka Business College in 1890. In that year he started out for himself, registering as a lumberman, and soon accepting a position as tallyman with the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, remaining in their employ for a year. Afterward he went to work for John Vance as tallyman for the Pioneer Lumber Company and for eleven years held a position with this same company, ultimately becoming foreman. It was in 1902 that he accepted his present position of foreman of the Jackson, Everding & Graham Company's mill at Korbél, and removed with his family to his present home.

Mr. Byard is a citizen of the highest type. He is a Progressive Republican in politics, but has never been actively associated with the affairs of the



P. E. Byard

party. He is, however, truly progressive in the broadest sense of the word, and every movement that has for its object the moral and social betterment of the community is certain to receive his instant and hearty support. He is a member of the Lincoln Lodge K. of P., Eureka, having united at the time of his residence there. Mr. Byard is also a member of the Methodist church, and besides taking an active part in church work, is prominent in the Christian Endeavor society and other religious societies.

The marriage of Mr. Byard took place May 17, 1893, uniting him with Miss Florence Snow, daughter of William Snow, and a native of Missouri, born in 1873. She came to California with her parents in 1885, locating in Humboldt county, where she has since made her home.

Mr. Byard himself is the son of one of the oldest pioneer families in Humboldt county. His father, George Augustus Byard, is a native of Maine, born March 15, 1835. When very young he left home to follow the fortunes of the sea, in this following in the footsteps of his forebears, his father having been a sailor all his life and the son of a sailor. He followed the sea for a period of nine years, from the time he was fourteen until he was twenty-three. In October of 1858 he left Boston on a sailing vessel bound for the California coast, rounding the Horn, and arrived in San Francisco in the spring of 1859. At this time he gave up the life of a sailor and went to work in the woods of Marin county, later engaging in the wood business for himself. In 1865 he removed with his family to Humboldt county and for the first two years worked for George A. Kellogg in the woods. In 1867 he purchased a farm at Fortuna, where he resided until his death, March 3, 1915, and was for many years engaged in dairying and diversified farming, owning one of the best farms of the valley. He had been interested in the political affairs of the country all his life, was a staunch Republican in his political affiliations and was progressive and well informed on all questions of public interest, both local and national.

Mr. Byard's mother was Agnes Ingram, a native of Ireland, born in County Armagh, August 20, 1841. She came with her parents to America in 1848, locating first in Illinois. By way of the Isthmus the family came to California in 1860. Miss Ingram was married to George Augustus Byard in San Francisco, December 25, 1862. She bore her husband eight children, several of whom are now prominent citizens of this locality. She passed away August 20, 1891.

WARREN L. HADLEY.—The old Hadley ranch on the Mattole river, about a mile above where the Upper Mattole post office is now located, is one of the oldest settled tracts in this part of Humboldt county, and the members of the Hadley family are among the most respected residents of the neighborhood. Warren L. Hadley has become very well known all over this section, particularly as mail driver, in which capacity he acted until the route from Upper Mattole to Briceland was discontinued, August 1, 1914. Like his father, Alfred Augustus Hadley, he is also keenly interested in local politics, and he is one of the members of the Mattole brass band organized in 1913.

Alfred Augustus Hadley was one of the earliest settlers in the Upper Mattole country. A native of Ohio, he was raised in that state and in Indiana, where he began to teach school when only eighteen years old, a fact which indicates that he had been enterprising enough to take advantage of his edu-

cational opportunities. His adventurous disposition was manifested early, for he was mining in Mexico in the forties, and came to California in the early fifties, mining in the hills back of Merced for a time. Then he came up to Humboldt county and settled on the Mattole river, on the side opposite Upper Mattole post office, where he improved land and prospered. He had at least the average share of hardships and dangers to combat. On several occasions he had fights with the Indians, and one time had his leg broken and was badly disabled, but he did not lose his grit or courage, and though his companions had fled, he drove off the savages single handed with his six-shooter, with which he was an expert. His valuable service to the Republican party won him a place on the county central committee for many years, and he served a long period as justice of the peace.

Mr. Hadley was married here to Miss Annie Rouch, who was born in the Eel river valley, and eleven children were born of this union: Albert A., a blacksmith by trade, resides at Wheatland, Cal.; Rosa is the wife of R. R. Landergen, a teamster, of the Honey Dew district in the Upper Mattole territory; William T. S., a lawyer by profession, is also engaged in ranching in this section, being now the owner of the old homestead; Warren L. is mentioned below; Ida M. died unmarried, she and her sister Mary being drowned in the Mattole while out boating; Isaac Clay is a ranchman on the Hood river in Oregon; Grace, unmarried, lives on the old Hadley ranch with her mother; Frank S., also unmarried, lives on the home ranch; Mary was drowned with her sister; Nettie, Mrs. Ornbaum, taught school in Lake county for a time; Gussie is married and living in Oakland, Cal. The father of this family died at the age of seventy-eight years, being accidentally killed while riding horseback.

Warren L. Hadley was born April 6, 1868, on the old Hadley ranch along the Mattole river, where he grew to manhood. He has been familiar with ranch work from boyhood, but his specialty has been sheep shearing, at which he is an expert, having sheared as many as one hundred fifty-eight in a day of ten hours. For several years he followed this business almost exclusively, traveling over Idaho, Oregon and Montana as well as various parts of his own state, especially the Sacramento valley. He has taken out tanbark on contract, and is a thoroughly reliable teamster, having driven the mail from the Upper Mattole country to Briceland until the route was abandoned, in the summer of 1914. At present he is carrying on general ranch work, renting the three hundred acres he operates. His active, outdoor life has made him robust, and he is thoroughly capable and trustworthy, his intelligence and energy making him valuable to the community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Petrolia, and in politics has followed in his father's footsteps, being one of the most efficient workers in the local ranks of the Republican party. He has served repeatedly on the county central committee.

When the Mattole brass band was organized in 1913 Mr. Hadley was one of the nine members, and now serves as secretary and treasurer of the organization, of which Emil Sund is leader and R. N. Holman president. The players have the following parts: R. N. Holman, B flat bass; Earl Shortgen, Jean Landergen, E flat altos; F. S. Hadley, tenor slide trombone; W. E. Thrapp, valve tenor trombone; W. L. Hadley, B flat baritone; Robert M. Hadley, B flat cornet; Frank Luce, tenor; Frank Blatz, bass and snare

drums; Emil Sund, E flat cornet. The band is in great demand at Fourth of July celebrations, picnics and other gatherings.

In Garberville, September 19, 1895, Mr. Hadley married Miss Ella R. Wood, who was born at Garberville, Humboldt county, daughter of James E. and Laura (Webb) Wood. Eight children have come to this union: Robert McKinley; one that died in infancy; Rose M.; Crystel M.; Alfred J.; Herbert S.; Warren Lincoln, and Ervin A. Mrs. Hadley's mother was born in California; her father's native state was Illinois, and he became a pioneer stock-raiser at Garberville, Cal., where he died; the mother now resides at Rohnerville.

LEWIS J. STONE.—As one of the leading carpenters and builders of Waddington and vicinity, Lewis J. Stone is well and favorably known. He has erected churches, schools, creameries and especially residences, many of the handsomest homes in Waddington, Ferndale, and in fact throughout the southern half of Humboldt county, being testimonies to his skill and handicraft. He has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1891, and has been actively engaged in the pursuit of his trade since coming to this part of the country. He is a progressive, clear-sighted man, demanding and giving a square deal at all times and in all places. He and his family are highly respected throughout the county, and wherever they are known receive the most honorable mention.

Mr. Stone is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Waukau, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, December 5, 1860, the son of John and Sarah (Packard) Stone. His father was a native of Vermont, and enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, meeting his death during that troubled period. The mother was a native of Ohio, and is still living near Waukau, Wis., at the age of seventy-five years, making her home with her daughter. There were but two children in the family: the present respected citizen of Waddington, and an elder sister, Jessie, now the wife of John Lefivre, a farmer, residing at Waukau, Wis. The mother married a second time to Morris Gay, a farmer of Wisconsin, and one child was born of this second union, a son, Eugene. Lewis John Stone grew to young manhood on the farm of his step-father, attending the schools in the district and assisting with the labor and responsibility of the home place, remaining thus until he was twenty years of age, when he commenced to work out on the neighboring farms for wages. When he was twenty-three years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and later went to Hope, Steele county, North Dakota, where he took up and improved a government claim, also working at his trade. He remained in North Dakota from 1882 until 1891, at which latter date he came to California, locating at Waddington, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Stone has been twice married, his first wife having died many years ago. She was Miss Beatrice Slingsby, of Waukau, Wis., and their marriage was solemnized in 1884 at that place. Of this union were born six children, four daughters and two sons, all of whom are well and favorably known in Humboldt county, where they were reared and educated. They are: Elizabeth, wife of John Downs, head wood chopper in the lumber woods, and residing at Sterling, Tehama county (they have two children, Elizabeth and John, Jr.); Beatrice, wife of Joseph Goff, of Ferndale, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Gay, wife of Gustavus Jasper, the editor of the Beacon, at Fortuna, and present candidate for the state assembly (they have

one child, Cedrick); Alice, wife of Peter McCabe, tanner, of Portland, Ore. (they have one child); Eugene, who works on a ranch in Humboldt county; and John, aged fourteen, who is still attending school.

Quite apart from his prominence in the commercial life of the county, Mr. Stone is well and favorably known in his home community in fraternal and political circles. He is a man of much strength of character and has formed many warm friendships. He traces his genealogy back to a sturdy old line of English ancestry, which, according to a recently published accredited work, declares that the Stones first settled in America in 1638, establishing their homes near the now historic site of Guilford Courthouse. They took an important part in the early history of the colonies and later in the history of the States. Mr. Stone is a Republican, and is always intensely interested in all questions that pertain to the general welfare of the country, and to the future development of Humboldt county in particular. He endorses whatever tends toward the upbuilding of the community, such as educational advancement, good roads, etc. Mr. Stone is also a Master Mason, and takes an active part in the affairs of the local lodge. His second marriage occurred December 4, 1905, uniting him with Miss Lillian Lee Steward, of Sonoma county, California.

JOSEPH A. FITZELL.—As senior member of the firm of Fitzell Brothers, of Van Dusen township, the operators of a large ranch of five hundred eighty acres which belongs to their father, Joseph A. Fitzell is well known through this section of the county and is very highly esteemed. Associated with him is his younger brother, Frank Lester Fitzell, both being natives of Eureka, the latter born January 22, 1890, and the former January 6, 1889. They have been in charge of the ranch for a number of years, taking entire charge of it in 1908, and are making a very decided success.

Mr. Fitzell spent his boyhood in Eureka, where he attended the public school, and then for five years worked in his father's drug store there. His brother served a like apprenticeship in the business world for four years. Their father is Charles R. Fitzell, a successful druggist of Eureka, owner and manager of the Fitzell Drug Company, on F street. He is a native of Iowa, born at Cedar Rapids, December 15, 1860. His father, Joseph Fitzell, was a successful general merchant at Cedar Rapids, and in 1873 he removed with his family to California, locating at Eureka. The son, Charles R., received a grammar school education in Eureka, and later for a period of six years he was in the employ of F. A. Weck, who at that time was prominent as a druggist in Eureka. In 1880 he entered the Department of Pharmacy, at the University of California, at Berkeley, graduating in 1883. Returning to Eureka he took charge of Mr. Weck's drug store for a period of four years and then bought out his employer and has since conducted the business himself. He married Miss Mary D. Weck, the daughter of F. A. Weck, and of their union nine children were born, as follows: Bertha; Joseph A., the subject of this article; Frank L., partner with Joseph in the management of the ranch at Blocksburg; Laura; Susan; Charles; Mary; Alfred; and Edward. At present Mr. Fitzell, Sr., resides in a comfortable home on Fourteenth and M streets, in Eureka. Mrs. Fitzell's family is one of the oldest and most highly respected of the early pioneer families of Humboldt county, and her parents are still living in San Francisco.

Since taking over the management of their father's ranch, Joseph A. and



Horace C. Anderson.



Nellie M. Anderson.

Frank L. Fitzell have made many improvements and have greatly extended their business venture. They raise principally grain, hay and hogs, with some cattle and horses. They fatten and sell on an average of one hundred head of hogs per year, and they also breed a high grade of Belgian horses. They are both sportsmen of a high order and deer and other game are plentiful in their region. Their ranch is a model of care and enterprise and speaks well for the ability and industry of Fitzell Brothers.

HORACE C. ANDERSON.—A native of Hydesville and the son of one of the oldest and most highly respected pioneer families of Humboldt county, Horace C. Anderson has spent his entire lifetime in this county, being for the most part engaged in business in or near Hydesville. For the past seven years he has been in the threshing business, owning a twenty-four cylinder Buffalo-Pitts separator, and a traction steam engine. He is also prepared to saw wood and to take care of such other odd contracts during the season when there is no work in the threshing line. He owns extensive farm property in the vicinity of Hydesville, and is one of the prosperous and progressive men of the county.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Humboldt county, having been born near Hydesville, October 15, 1884, the son of Jasper and Eleanor (Case) Anderson. His father, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, came to California when he was a young man, engaging in farming and dairying in this county for many years. He is now operating his large ranch at Hydesville. The mother, a native of Oregon, came to California in girlhood. She became the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, six of whom grew to maturity, Horace C. being the eldest. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending the district school and learning at an early age to bear his share of responsibilities of the home place. For some years he engaged in farming and stockraising on his ranch comprising one hundred and ninety acres, all improved, located near Hydesville. However, he now has the place rented so as to devote his time to looking after his other interests. In the spring of 1915 Mr. Anderson opened the Rio Dell lime quarries three miles above Rio Dell, where he is engaged in grinding lime which is used largely by farmers for fertilizing their lands. The undertaking is proving a success, and as the need demands it he is increasing the capacity of his plant.

Mr. Anderson owns a comfortable residence in Hydesville, where he made his home until the spring of 1915, since which time he has made his home and headquarters in Eureka. In addition to his activities as a farmer and in connection with his threshing machine business, Mr. Anderson has been engaged in general contracting and has built several miles of heavy roads in the Van Dusen section of Humboldt county, which were completed in a satisfactory manner.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson was solemnized in 1908 at Alton, the bride being Miss Nellie Hansen, the daughter of H. J. and Mary E. (Smith) Hansen, born on the island of Falster, Denmark, and Eldorado county, Cal., respectively; they were married in Hydesville. By trade Mr. Hansen was a blacksmith, a business which he followed in Hydesville for many years. After selling out his shop he purchased his present ranch at Alton, where he and his wife reside. Of their three children Mrs. Anderson was the youngest and was born at Alton, where she was reared and educated. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are popular and well known not only in their home, but

throughout Humboldt county. Mr. Anderson is a member of Hydesville Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, is a member of Hydesville Encampment No. 59, and with his wife is a member of Hydesville Rebekah Lodge No. 98, of which Mrs. Anderson is past noble grand. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were delegates to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs at Fresno.

HECTOR ALBERT NELSON is one of the pioneers of Humboldt county, of which he is also a native, and is the son of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. His father and mother both came to this section of the state at an early day, and here their home was established and their family born and reared. Mr. Nelson at present resides on the old home place, where he was born and where he grew to manhood. He has made a decided success of his undertakings and as a prosperous farmer is well known and highly esteemed in Arcata and the surrounding country.

Mr. Nelson was born in the old Nelson home, Arcata Bottoms, January 17, 1864, and his boyhood days, and in fact most of the years of his life, have all been passed in or near Arcata, where he has a host of life-long friends. He received his education in the public schools of Arcata, and later attended Heald's Business college in San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1885. After completing his studies he remained at home, working for and with his father on the home place until the time of his father's death, which occurred March 6, 1896. Since that time he has himself conducted the farm, following the line that had interested his father, namely diversified farming and dairying.

This home place is a ranch of eighty acres and is all in a splendid state of cultivation, and is one of the best cared for places in the valley, as well as one of the best improved. When he first went into the dairying business Mr. Nelson had a herd of fifteen cows, which he has since increased to forty head. He has given careful attention to the details of the work and has met with appreciable success in his business. His property is constantly increasing in value, as are also his stock, while each year improvements are added to the farm, which in themselves enhance its value.

The marriage of Mr. Nelson with Miss Angie Maria Brown took place July 28, 1907. Mrs. Nelson is the mother of one child, a son, Frederick Morris Nelson, who is the pride of his father's heart. Mrs. Nelson is the daughter of an old pioneer family of California, and was born in Petaluma, Sonoma county, August 25, 1875. She received her education in the Petaluma public schools, graduating first from the grammar schools and later from the high school. Her parents eventually removed to Humboldt county, where she met and was married to Mr. Nelson.

The parents of Mr. Nelson are both from the other side of the Atlantic, his father being a native of Denmark, while his mother was born in Germany. The father was Christian Nelson, who was born in Denmark, July 7, 1822. He attended the public schools of his native village but a short time, as both his parents died when he was a small lad. At an early age he decided to become a sailor, and for about fourteen years he followed a sea-faring life. He came first to San Francisco in 1854, and from there sailed up the coast to Trinidad. At this time he had determined to give up the sea and for a time he worked in a sawmill, and later spent some time in the mines, remaining at Gold Bluff for about two years. Then he was farming at Little River Bridge, but in 1862 was driven out by the Indians, so in the fall of 1862 he

came to Arcata and purchased eighty acres of bottom land, which at the time of purchase was unimproved. This was later cleared and brought into a high state of cultivation, and has since then been the home of the family. The mother of Mr. Nelson was Augusta Bayreuther, born in Saxony, Germany, February 10, 1832. She came to California by way of the Isthmus, making the trip directly from Germany. She was married to Mr. Nelson, Sr., in Humboldt county in 1858. Their union was blessed by four children, three of whom are still living. The aged mother is still living on the old home place where her children were born and reared and which holds for her so many happy memories.

Mr. Nelson is a man of keen interests in all questions of the day, is well informed and broadminded and decidedly liberal in his views. He is a Republican and is interested in all the affairs of his party, both locally and in matters of state and national policy, although he has never been actively engaged in politics.

MADS P. HANSEN.—This thrifty farmer and business man of Rohnerville township is a citizen of whom Humboldt county may well be proud. A foreigner by birth, and without advantages of friends or money when he settled here, he has worked his way to a position of affluence and high standing by reason of his substantial qualities, shown in his good citizenship as well as in the management of his personal affairs. Mr. Hansen was born July 29, 1847, in North Schleswig, Germany, son of M. P. and Elizabeth (Holst) Hansen. He was reared in his native land, and had excellent educational advantages, so that he was well trained for the practical work of life before he left home.

In 1869 the young man came to the United States, and for four months lived in Illinois, but he decided on California the year of his arrival in this country, and has remained here ever since. The first four years of his residence in this state he was employed as a laborer near Oakland, meantime gaining a knowledge of the language and familiarity with American customs. In 1873 he came thence to Humboldt county, and the same year located the property in Rohnerville township where he has since carried on farming on his own account, having one hundred twenty-nine acres of valuable land. He has been successfully engaged in general agriculture, but has made a specialty of dairying, keeping about forty cows the year round, and finding a steady market for the milk and his other products. As opportunity has offered he has turned his attention to other undertakings, in which his good judgment and business capacity have been equally apparent. He owned three acres of land in the village of Alton, which he platted in town lots, and he has also acquired commercial interests there, owning the only store and the only livery stable in the place, both of which he conducts with commendable enterprise. Mr. Hansen's ambition and progressive disposition have gained him a place among the most active residents of his locality. All who have had dealings with him testify to his absolute honesty and unquestionable methods, which have established him thoroughly in the confidence of his fellow men wherever he is known. He has taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of his township, especially regarding public school facilities, which he regards as highly important, and he gave excellent service to the township in the position of school trustee. He was nominated for the office of supervisor, but defeated. In politics he has been a Republican, and he

has taken part in the local campaigns, wielding considerable influence in his neighborhood, where he has done good work for the party. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, holding membership in Hydesville Lodge No. 250.

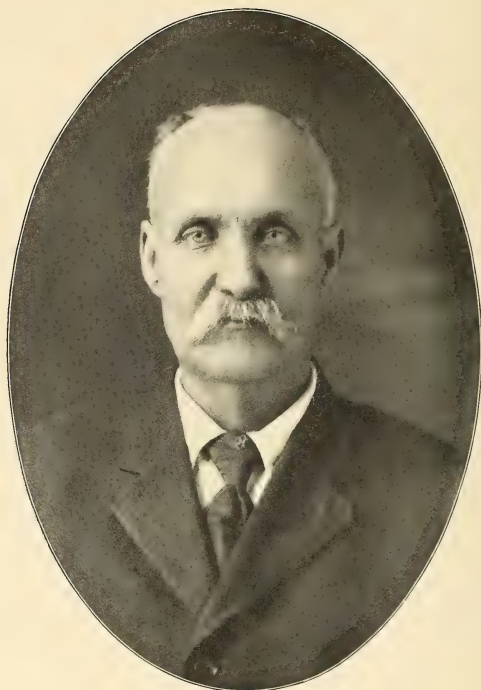
Mr. Hansen was married to Harriet Dinsmore, a native of Illinois, daughter of the late J. O. Dinsmore. They have had a family of four children, namely: John A., who lives in Yuba county, this state; Winifred, deceased; Christina M., Mrs. Nathan Hauck; and George.

FREEMAN ART.—The development of a large establishment out of the small business established in Eureka in 1906 is attributable to the capable efforts of Emma B. Freeman, the founder and present proprietor of the studio and a woman whose intense love of the beautiful and picturesque in nature led her in early childhood to follow the bright-plumaged birds to their hidden haunts in great trees; to study the flowers as they bloomed uncultivated and often unseen along the wayside; and to watch the changing cloud in the sky and every phase of scenery that allures the possessor of an artistic temperament. When she decided to develop her remarkable natural talent and to make drawing, painting and photography her life work, she selected Humboldt county as the spot best adapted to her occupative duties. The results proved that her selection was not amiss. It has been her privilege to tour practically every portion of northern California, taking with her a complete outfit of photographic necessities or a drawing and painting outfit. With these she has made pictures of the sun-kissed seashore, the isolated mountains and the dense forests. A special atmosphere of romance seems to envelop these reproductions of picturesque spots and even a most casual glance at the large assortment of local pictures displayed in her studio proves her to be a true lover of nature and an expert in photography.

A visitor to the Freeman art store on the corner of Fifth and H streets, Eureka, finds much to interest the mind and awaken the admiration. Beside the thousands of views taken in every part of the county there are many redwood novelties and Indian baskets, all but the latter manufactured on the premises, as well as art leather goods, artistic souvenirs and an assortment of material for the framing of pictures. Every branch of photography is in evidence, including copy work, enlarging of pictures, and scenic and commercial reproductions, together with the usual forms of portraiture.

Emma B. Freeman's portrait work is now being sought by publishers. Recent issues of Collier's, Leslie's, Sunset, Outing and other publications are using her prints. Her artistic studies of the native Indians are being ordered not alone from different parts of the United States, but from other countries. The State Library at Sacramento has commissioned her to place with them her entire collection of Indian pictures; so that with her local work she is adding fame to northern California as well as winning the deserved honor that comes to herself as a true artist.

Singularly fortunate has Mrs. Freeman been in interpreting the scenic grandeur of Humboldt county in a series of photographs that have attracted wide and favorable attention from art critics and connoisseurs and that afford gratification to her friends who possess the utmost faith in her artistic abilities. It is indeed a source of general gratification that there is an artist within the county capable of reproducing local scenic beauties and thus making it possible for the entire country to understand and realize the



Frank L. Bain

landscape attractions that make this section one of the most picturesque spots in the west.

FRANK L. CAIN.—As assistant postmaster of Alderpoint, and the first bona-fide resident of the now thriving little town, Frank L. Cain has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the community since its beginning, and is today one of its most influential residents. His name is indelibly associated with the fame and fortunes of the North-Western Pacific Railroad, whose advent into this region is responsible for the birth of the new town, through the fact that the "golden spike" which marked the completion of the line was driven at "Cain's Rock," a landmark which was named for him on account of its being located at a point in Eel river where Mr. Cain homesteaded in 1898. The opening of the North-Western Pacific Railroad, which formally occurred on October 23, 1914, marked an era of great importance in this part of California, and Alderpoint, which had been a prosperous little town during the period of construction, has since grown into a place of commercial importance, and promises to be one of the prominent county towns.

Mr. Cain is a descendant of an old pioneer family of great prominence in California, he being a nephew of ex-Governor Burnett, the first American governor of California, through his maternal ancestry. His mother was Elizabeth Burnett, familiarly known by her family and intimate friends as "Betty Burnett," and was an own sister of Peter H. Burnett, the aforementioned governor, and an aunt of Judge Albert Burnett, of the appellate court at Sacramento. His father, Robert Cain, a native of Kentucky, was a man of means, but lost much property during the Civil war. He had moved to Platte City, Mo., many years before, and died there in 1869, at the age of seventy-six years. After his death his wife came to California in 1875 with her children, with the exception of Emmett, who remained in Missouri. The family located at Cloverdale, and later removed to Williams, Colusa county, where she died in 1883, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Cain, Sr., were the parents of four children, all sons, and all well known residents of California at this time, with the exception of Robert Emmett, the second born, who resides in Oklahoma, where he is engaged in farming. Of the other sons, the eldest, Burnett, resides in Los Angeles, where he is a prominent contractor and builder; Frank L. is the subject of this sketch; and Henry M. is a contractor and builder in Los Angeles. The mother was married to Dr. Ware May before her marriage to Mr. Cain, and by the first union was the mother of six children.

Frank L. Cain is a native of Platte City, Mo., born January 12, 1854, and there grew to maturity, receiving his education in the local public and high schools. After coming to California with his mother in 1875 he worked on various ranches in Sonoma county, being employed by the month, and later engaged in the sheep business in Sherwood valley, Mendocino county, where he owned a thousand head of sheep in partnership with his brother-in-law, Oliver Todd. Later he disposed of his interests there and went to Los Angeles, where he lived for four years, from 1882 to 1886. He then returned northward, locating at Cloverdale, and engaged in the cattle business on the Crigler ranch, a property of two thousand acres, raising both cattle and hogs, and meeting with success. After a time he disposed of his interests there to good advantage and went to Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, where he purchased and improved a place, which he later sold, and then came to Hum-

boldt county, where he has since resided. In 1898 he homesteaded a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Eel river, this being the property located at Cain's Rock, of golden spike fame, and at that time Blocksburg was the nearest postoffice. In 1910 Mr. Cain sold this ranch. He came to Alderpoint in 1907 and bought two lots, building a residence and a small barn, in which he kept four stage horses for the Helmke Stage Company. At this time the surveys for the North-Western Pacific Railroad were being run, and from this small beginning the town of Alderpoint has grown to its present promising proportions, with a growing population and prosperous business district which supplies the tributary country. When the postoffice was instituted in 1909 Mr. Cain was made assistant postmaster, and has occupied this position continuously since that time. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active part in the affairs of his party, being especially interested in all questions of local importance, in which he takes a leading part. He has served in various capacities, being a member of several election boards, and also having served as judge of elections. He is a man of high moral integrity and is honored and respected wherever he is known.

CRAIG R. THOMPSON.—A resident of Humboldt county for more than fifty years, and today one of the most influential and enterprising citizens of the new town of Alderpoint, Craig Rickey Thompson is well known as a rancher of means and ability and also as a contractor and builder, this latter occupation being the one that he is following at the present time, although he still owns his splendid farm of three hundred twenty acres near Alderpoint. He was one of the first men to build in Alderpoint when this thriving little city sprang up on the line of the new North-Western Pacific Railroad and has been instrumental in promoting many enterprises that have been beneficial to the town. He has erected a handsome two-story residence of logs, where he makes his home, and which is one of the especially attractive places of the town. His work in contracting and building has prospered and he has erected a number of very attractive homes in Alderpoint, while not neglecting his business elsewhere. He is very influential politically and takes an active part in the affairs of his party, he being a stanch Republican. He is now serving as deputy sheriff of Humboldt county, having received his appointment under Sheriff Redmond of Eureka. In all matters of local or county import, Mr. Thompson is ever in the lead, and his hearty support may always be counted upon for any movement which stands for progress and upbuilding.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Missouri, born in St. Clair county, June 30, 1857, the son of John and Mary Ann (Nelson) Thompson. Both his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared, educated and married. After their marriage they removed to Iowa and later to Missouri, where they were engaged in farming, being very prosperous. In 1860 they crossed the plains with ox teams and arriving in California they located near Sacramento City. Their trip across the plains was made by way of the Salt Lake route and occupied four months. In 1861 the family again moved, this time settling on McDermott's prairie, at the confluence of the Van Dusen and Eel rivers, in Humboldt county. There Craig R. grew to young manhood, he being but a babe of four years when the family came to Humboldt county, and since that time this has been his home, although he has spent some time in Oregon, Idaho, and other parts of California. His father owned a large ranch near

Boise, Idaho, and another near Oregon City, Ore., and for a number of years he was employed on one or the other of these properties. From Oregon he went into Lake county, Cal., and later on to Ventura county. In 1870 he returned to Humboldt county and located near Rohnerville, where he farmed for a time and also engaged in stock raising. There were eight children in his parents' family, of which he was the sixth born. They are: Hugh J., who resides with his brother, Craig; Martin, who died recently at the age of sixty-two years, in Humboldt county; Margaret J., deceased, but was the wife of D. E. McKee, of Mendocino county, and the mother of nine children; John F., engaged in the barber business in Alderpoint; Howard, a rancher at Alderpoint; Craig Rickey, subject of this sketch; Robert, a rancher in Potter valley, Mendocino county, is married and has three children; Abraham Lincoln, residing in Alderpoint. Both parents are deceased, having passed away in Potter valley, Mendocino county, the father at the age of eighty-seven and the mother at eighty-two.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, who was Miss Sadie Anna Burgess before her marriage, were married in December, 1889, in Blocksburg. She was born in Douglas City, Trinity county, the daughter of George W. Burgess, of Blocksburg, who is also represented in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have six children: Augustus, Edith, Gaston, Vina, Clara and Ellis, all of whom are still residing at home. Mr. Thompson came to Blocksburg in 1884 and purchased a farm which he conducted for eight years, this property now being owned by George W. Burgess. In 1903 he came to Alderpoint and engaged in the contracting and building business. The family own two acres in Alderpoint where they reside, in addition to the farm near there. He is acknowledged to be one of the leading men of the county as well as of Alderpoint and vicinity, and is a man of more than ordinary worth, integrity of character and business judgment.

ALBERT L. PATTON.—A son of one of the early settlers in Van Dusen township, Humboldt county, Cal., is Albert L. Patton, a deservedly popular man of more than usual worth. His father, Walter Milo Patton of Iowa, came to this district twenty-seven years ago. He was married in California to Sarah M. Cobble, a native of Ohio, and was the father of eight children. They made their home on the Rohrborough ranch in Humboldt county, which the father leased for several years and later became foreman of the same ranch, his death occurring in 1909. His son Walter is today foreman of the same ranch which his father formerly managed.

Albert L. Patton, the eldest son of this early settler in the county, was born at Scott's Valley, Lake county, Cal., September 28, 1875, his early years being spent in Round Valley, Cal., until he came with his parents to Humboldt county in 1889, where he makes his home today. Besides owning a ranch, Mr. Patton attends well and faithfully to the duties of road overseer, his district extending from Poll Gates to within three miles of Blocksburg, including fourteen miles of mountain road, and it is the consensus of opinion that his are the best kept mountain roads in the county. Mr. Patton engages in general farming and stock-raising on his own ranch of eighty acres, besides eighty more which he rents from his mother, who is the present owner of the father's estate of two hundred forty acres, which still remains undivided. In 1900 Mr. Patton married Miss Cora Shields, who is a native of the state of Idaho but has spent most of her life in Humboldt county, whither she came

with her parents when a child. A daughter and son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Patton: Gladys and James. In his political views Mr. Patton is allied with the Republican party. He was elected constable of Van Dusen township, for a term of four years, entering upon the duties of that office January 4, 1915. Always interested in the cause of education he is serving as trustee of Alderpoint school district.

JACOB M. KEES.—In 1850 there came west across the plains Andrew Kees, a carpenter and builder and a native of Pennsylvania, with his wife, Zerelda (Fry) Kees, whom he had married in St. Louis, Mo., and their five children, of whom the youngest was Jacob Kees, who had been born in St. Louis, December 2, 1848, and was to become one of the early settlers in Humboldt county, Cal.

The family of Mr. Andrew Kees settled in Albany, Ore., in the Willamette valley, in the autumn of 1850. In 1860 they removed to Walla Walla, Wash., and there the son Jacob attended the public schools and later Whitman Seminary. The mother died in Oregon at the age of forty; the father married a second time, having two children by his second wife. He is now deceased, his death having occurred in Oregon.

The father was a stockman, keeping about five hundred head of cattle, and the son Jacob started out for himself in the cattle business, doing fairly well, though he suffered severely in the panic of 1870, when he was obliged to sell his cattle at ten dollars per head, receiving the money in greenbacks which were at that time worth only sixty cents on the dollar. He then took up a homestead of one hundred sixty acres in Umatilla county, Ore., and a preemption of one hundred sixty acres adjoining and devoted his time to farming, which he continued for a number of years. While living in Oregon he ran a threshing machine of twelve horse-power for fourteen years; and it was in Oregon, as a grain farmer, that he made most of his money.

Sixteen years ago Jacob Kees sold one and one-half sections of land in Oregon and removed to Humboldt county, Cal., mainly on account of his health. He came to Blocksburg, Cal., driving a team of horses, with his family and effects, overland by wagon. Here in Humboldt county he was burned out seven years ago, everything he owned being swept away by fire, he having no insurance. At present he owns a general purpose ranch of one hundred twenty-five acres well located on Larabee creek, a half mile north of Blocksburg, in Humboldt county, which he has improved and named Maple Dale Farm. Here he has dwelt for a number of years, being an enthusiastic booster of the county, where he is a member of the Blocksburg Farm Center and for four years held the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Kees has demonstrated the fact that both tobacco and hops of the first quality can be successfully raised in Humboldt county.

Mr. Kees' wife was Miss Mary Frances Galloway, born in Omega, Nevada county, Cal., the daughter of James Galloway of Ohio, who came to California during the mining excitement of 1852, and Harriet (Schooling) Galloway of Missouri, who, after the death of her father, Joseph Schooling, in Missouri, came overland to Grass Valley, Cal., with her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Wilson. Mrs. Kees was raised in Oregon and lived in Yamhill county when she married Mr. Kees, and they have had three children, two living and one deceased: Lelah D., who married Dr. Stephen Fleming of San Francisco and has two children, Marion and Lelah Rose; and

Olive, who married George W. Cox, a rancher of Blocksburg, and has one child, Laura May.

WILLIAM O. PERRY.—Descended from early pioneer families, and himself an early pioneer of California, William O. Perry is one of the best known of Humboldt county ranchers, and one of the most highly respected. He is a native of Sonora, Tuolumne county, Cal., born February 28, 1855. His father, Stephen B. Perry, was a native of St. Louis, Mo., and his mother was Margaretta L. Sutton, of Illinois. After his marriage the father started from Peoria, Ill., in 1852 and came across the plains to California with ox teams, locating in the mines of Tuolumne county. Later they removed to Sacramento county, where the father followed ranching for a number of years. After a time they again moved, this time going into Humboldt county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother living to be sixty-three. There were seven children in their family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second born. They are all well known in California, and especially in Humboldt county, where they were reared and educated. They are: Viola, deceased, who was the wife of E. J. Robertson, of San Francisco; William O.; George O., attorney at law, in San Francisco; Ella, now the wife of L. H. Wheat, residing at McCanns mill, Humboldt county; Alva, now the wife of D. F. Noonan, residing in Oakland; Ethel, Mrs. Jensen, residing at Shively; Ida, the wife of George G. Curless, manager of the Z. Russ & Son Company's ranch at Blocksburg.

When William O. Perry was a boy of eighteen years he was engaged as mail carrier and delivered the mails across the mountain trails long before there were any wagon roads or regular traffic, the country through which he rode being wild and dangerous. He met and married Flora Curless, the daughter of Biar Curless, a California pioneer, who came to Blocksburg in 1869 and died there at the age of seventy-seven years, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition. After his marriage Mr. Perry engaged in ranching, paying particular attention to the raising of sheep and cattle, having as many as fifteen hundred head of sheep and one hundred head of cattle at one time. He was exceptionally successful, but wishing a change of location he disposed of all his interests and removed to New Mexico, but he returned to Humboldt county at the end of eighteen months and has been more than content here since. He now owns a handsome property on the road between Alderpoint and Blocksburg, which he has improved and keeps in splendid condition. He homesteaded this property in 1890, and also bought land adjoining.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry have four children, all natives of Humboldt county, where they have been reared and educated. They are: William O., Jr., a stock-buyer, residing at Ferndale and married to Miss Ethel B. McRae, and the father of two children: Glenn and Everett; Clara, now Mrs. E. O. White, of Trinity county, and the mother of four children: Beulah, Lois, Wilbur and Helen; Albert, a stockman of Humboldt county; and Flora L., residing at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perry have many relatives in Humboldt county, Mrs. Perry being a member of the Curless family, which runs through four generations in this section, and is well known throughout the county. In his political affiliations Mr. Perry is a Democrat and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, being well informed and

a judicious and clear-headed thinker, giving his support to the men and measures that in his opinion are best fitted for public service.

ROBERT O. DICKSON.—Mr. Dickson is prominently identified with the banking interests of Loleta, being president of the Bank of Loleta, also postmaster, which office he has held for twenty years, having served since 1894. He was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, August 15, 1867. When only thirteen years old his parents died, and having a brother in Humboldt county he was desirous of joining him and accordingly set out for the west, arriving in Humboldt county in 1882, where he attended the Phelps Academy. He then lived on the ranch belonging to C. C. Dickson, but when twenty years of age he started out for himself and his first employment was as clerk in the store of the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia, where he remained three years. He was then offered the position of manager of the store belonging to John Vance at Mad river, where he remained for two years, then going to Loleta. Here he purchased a half interest in the store owned by a relative, W. F. Dickson, who had operated the store since 1888, and the firm became known as Dickson & Dickson. This was the first merchandise store to be opened in Loleta, and at the time of purchase he assumed the active management of the business. In 1910 he was among the men who opened the Bank of Loleta, the first and only bank in the town, organized with a capital of \$25,000. The present board of directors is as follows: R. O. Dickson, president; W. F. Dickson, vice-president; E. E. Hill, cashier; H. C. Hansen and John Holst. Mr. Dickson is still interested in the general merchandise business and also is postmaster. He owns ten acres of land in Porterville, Tulare county, planted to orange trees and is the owner of a dairy farm in Oregon, consisting of three hundred twenty acres of valuable land. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows, is a member of the Woodmen of the World, in which lodge he has passed all the chairs. He favors the principles of the Republican party, and enters actively into all matters pertaining to the good of the community. He is a citizen of whom Loleta is proud and is one of her leading men.

Mr. Dickson was united in marriage with Margaret Gibson, a native of Hydesville, Humboldt county, Cal., their marriage taking place November 26, 1899. One child has blessed their union, Catherine.

BIAR CURLESS.—Prominent among the early pioneers of Humboldt county, and a man who for more than forty years resided on his ranch near the present town of Blocksburg, and was especially well known and highly esteemed in that part of the county, was the late Biar Curless, whose death September 3, 1911, came as a great shock to his many friends. He came to Humboldt county in September, 1869, and homesteaded the place at Blocksburg which was thereafter his home. He earned the unique distinction of having crossed the plains three times in as many years, but finding no place where he desired so much to reside as in California. During his entire lifetime Mr. Curless took great pride in his farm and surroundings and also was equally interested in the affairs of the community, making the concerns of the public weal his personal interest.

Mr. Curless was a native of Indiana, born January 20, 1834. On reaching man's estate he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where in 1855 he was married to Miss Lovina D. Shaw. Four years later, in 1859, he and his family started across the plains to California, driving cattle and other stock before

them. The trip was made via the Salt Lake route, and after reaching the coast region the party turned down the valley to Los Angeles. So far they had not found what they felt they wanted, and so, in January, 1861, they again started across the plains, this time by way of the southern route, with Texas as their objective point. Hearing on their way of the fall of Fort Sumter and the breaking out of the Civil war, they abandoned their project, and turning northward, eventually reached Omaha, Neb. A week later they again turned westward, making their third trip across the great plains, and on their arrival in California they settled in Placerville, where they continued to reside for nine years. They then came into Humboldt county, taking up a homestead on September 26, 1869, near what is now Blocksburg, and on which Mr. Curless resided at the time of his death, forty-two years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Curless became the parents of seven children. They are: Mrs. Flora Perry and Talburt Curless, of Blocksburg; Albert Curless, of Fruitland; Paul Curless, of Mendocino county; George G. Curless, of Blocksburg; Mrs. Rose Langlin, of Fortuna; and Henry Curless, of San Bernardino county.

The widow, Mrs. Lovina Curless, made her home with her son, George Curless, who then resided in Eureka, after the death of her husband; and it was there that she passed away, February 4, 1912. She was born in New York, October 10, 1836, and was past seventy-six years of age at the time of her death. She was married to Biar Curless, September 11, 1855, and from that time until the time of his death she shared the fortunes of her energetic husband, crossing the plains with him three times, in 1859, 1860 and 1861, and being in every sense a true helpmeet in the days of the pioneer life. She was a woman of ability and worth and is remembered by many warm friends.

CHARLES W. SEFFENS.—Prominently identified with the lumbering interests of Humboldt county will be found Mr. Seffens, vice-president of the Eel River Valley Lumber Company, of Fortuna. He is one of California's native sons, having been born in Dutch Flat, Placer county, October 3, 1867, and removed with his parents when a child to San Jose. He attended the public schools of San Jose and San Francisco, starting out in life for himself as a clerk in a grocery store in San Jose, where his parents had purchased a ranch. While attending school he found employment, during the summer months, on the neighboring ranches, and when eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway, remaining with the railroad for seven years, working up from fireman to engineer. In 1892 he first came to Humboldt county and found employment as bookkeeper and cashier for the Eel River Valley Lumber Company, and in 1901 he was made manager of the company, which position he still holds. The Eel River Valley Lumber Company was established in 1884 by E. J. Dodge and has been in operation for over thirty years. Mr. Seffens has also been vice-president of the company for a number of years. He has also been clerk of the school board of Fortuna for the last twelve years; is financially interested in Porter & Hansen Company, undertakers, in Eureka, and is a member of the Fortuna Lodge, N. S. G. W.; also the Eureka Lodge of Elks. He is a man of high standing and influence in the county and his success is due entirely to his own persevering efforts.

Mr. Seffens' father, Charles Seffens, was raised in Ohio and while there followed the trade of stone mason, but in 1848 he joined the historic band of

Argonauts in their terrible journey, filled with hardships, across the plains to California in search of gold. He located first at Dutch Flat and engaged in mining, and also built a hotel in the vicinity. Two years later he returned to Ohio, and, accompanied by his wife, returned to California via the Isthmus of Panama, locating in Dutch Flat, where they remained until their removal to San Jose in 1868; he died in 1872. Mrs. Seffens was the first white woman to take up residence at Dutch Flat, Placer county.

JAMES CAROTHERS.—Living quietly on his little farm of forty-three acres on the state highway, on the Eel river, about four miles south of Dyer-ville, is James Carothers, one of the earliest of California pioneers, having crossed the plains with his father, Thomas B. Carothers, in 1853 and settled in Petaluma, when he was but four years of age. His mother had died at their home near Danville, Ill., and the little lad later lived with an uncle and aunt at Petaluma until he was thirteen years of age, attending school there. Mr. Carothers has been a resident of Humboldt county for nearly fifty years and many are the friends who have known him all their lives. He finds his greatest enjoyment in performing on the old-fashioned accordion and is especially popular as a musician for impromptu dances and harvest festivals, and other neighborhood affairs where dancing is a favorite amusement. His property, lying as it does on the state highway, is very valuable, especially as it is beautifully located and heavily timbered, save for a few acres where he raises vegetables and fruit. In the vicinity of his home he is familiarly known as "Jimmie" Carothers, and his kindheartedness and considerate friendliness have endeared him to all who know him, and their name is legion. His residence is a quaint little house barely perceptible from the road, and here he dwells apart, being a living example of Bolton Hall's "Three Acres and Independence."

Mr. Carothers was born near Danville, Ill., November 26, 1849, the son of Thomas B. and Susan (Morton) Carothers, his father being a native of Ohio, born in Brown county in 1821, and his mother a native of Wisconsin. The father never remarried after the death of his young wife, and there was a close bond of companionship between him and this only son. In 1868, when he was nineteen years of age, young Mr. Carothers came to Humboldt county, arriving in Rohnerville on June 10. Ten years later, in 1878, when the land was opened up for settlement, he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, of which his present ranch is a part. He proved up on this property and later sold off parcels of it until he now has only forty-three acres left. In addition to this Mr. Carothers is one of the heirs to a ranch of one hundred sixty acres of splendid land near Terre Haute, Ind., which was the estate of an uncle, now deceased. He is also his father's sole heir and considerable cash came to him from his father's estate. The elder Carothers took up a homestead, a part of which is at this time owned by Louis M. Burnell, an attorney of Eureka, which "Jimmie" sold after his father's death. Three acres of his home place he devotes to the cultivation of fruit, principally apples, and various garden vegetables, the remainder being heavily timbered with redwood. Mr. Carothers is esteemed as one of the real pioneers of the community, a man who has retained amid the hurry of modern civilization the simplicity and straightforwardness of a day gone by, living his life in quiet peacefulness amid the beauty of his surroundings.



James Carothers

WALTER MERTON CHURCH.—A native of Humboldt county, California, having been born within its generous confines considerably more than half a century ago, and through all the years of his manhood having been a resident of this same county, and actively engaged in business enterprises which have tended to develop its resources and promote its financial standing, Walter Merton Church may well claim the honored title of California pioneer, while his county and state may well be proud of his record and of achievements in his chosen fields of endeavor. Mr. Church, now in the prime of life, is one of the substantial members of society in his community, and his influence is always exerted for progress and social betterment. For more than thirty years he has been a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, having passed through all the chairs. For twenty years he has been an equally influential member of the Woodmen of the World, while for an equal period of years he has been a Mason of Royal Arch degree. In business and social circles Mr. Church is also well known, and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where, with his family, he is a member, he is actively associated with the church work.

The father of Walter Merton Church was Lemuel Church, who was also well and favorably known in Ferndale and throughout Humboldt county generally, he having been a resident of that section for over a half century. Mr. Church, Sr., was a native of Rhode Island, born in August, 1827. During his younger years he followed the trade of cabinet-maker in his native state, but finally enlisted on a merchantman and for many years followed the fortunes of the sea, making many long voyages, and at one time being on the water for twenty-seven months. At another time he had an exciting voyage on a whaling vessel in northern waters. After his marriage the roving life of the sailor lost its charm for him and he settled for a brief time in Rhode Island, later moving to Humboldt county, Cal. Here he took up land at Grizzly Bluff and engaged in farming and stock-raising. The grain-raising industry was then fast growing in importance, and he purchased a threshing machine, which he and his son operated for a number of years, and which was always in great demand. Dairy farming after a time, however, claimed his entire attention and he continued to reside on the home place until the time of his death, April 27, 1897. Mr. Church, Sr., was an exceedingly active and industrious man throughout his entire life, and was esteemed as one of the successful and enterprising men of his community, where he had many friends and admirers.

Walter Merton Church was born April 27, 1859, soon after the family located at Grizzly Bluff. After completing the public schools there, he attended the Eureka Seminary, finishing there in 1879 and, returning to the farm, assumed his share of the labor and responsibility under the direction of his father, for several years, the farm and the operation of the threshing machine completely filling the time of both father and son. May 27, 1891, young Mr. Church was married to Miss Kate Newman, and started out in life for himself. Mrs. Church was the daughter of A. J. Newman, who was engaged in the hardware business in St. Helena, Napa county, the daughter being a teacher in the public schools there.

In his home, as well as in matters of business, Mr. Church has been crowned with success. His wife is a charming woman of education and culture. She is a native of Des Moines, Iowa, born February 21, 1859, and

came to California with her parents when but a young girl. The family settled in St. Helena, where she was married to Mr. Church. They became the parents of two children: Joseph Newman and Mary Rebecca. Mrs. Church died at Grizzly Bluff, May 16, 1906.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Church rented his father's place of one hundred sixty acres, at Grizzly Bluff, and engaged in farming and dairying. Mrs. Church was a helpmeet to her husband in the truest sense of the word, aiding materially in the establishment of the new home.

When the creameries were built at Grizzly Bluff and on Eel river, Mr. Church became financially interested in them. He remained on the home place of one hundred acres at Grizzly Bluff, which he still owns but leases. In March, 1908, he engaged exclusively in the creamery business, taking charge of the Eel River Creamery for the Grizzly Bluff Creamery Company, and of which he is still manager. Another of his enterprises was a grist mill at Grizzly Bluff, built by his father, and which the son operated for a number of years.

BURR PEYTON McCONNAHA.—Among the many young business men who are making Humboldt county a center of wealth-producing activities, and one whose great number of such activities, nurtured by his hand and fostered by the skill with which he does everything that he undertakes, makes him of especial prominence in his community, is Burr Peyton McConnaha. This rising young man (in reality he has already "risen," but as he is not yet by any means through with his progress upward the present participle is necessarily used in connection with him) has done many things for the good of his county and state, in the way of developing natural resources and fostering natural industries, and there are yet many more which he is planning to do. Quite naturally he is making a name for himself, and much wealth, but these are but the just reward of such service as he is rendering, and for all that is diverted into his own coffers, an appreciable amount goes into the purse of his many employes, and out into the general circulation through many natural channels of distribution. For the industries with which Mr. McConnaha are most intimately associated are those which make raw material into finished product, and which create activity and wealth where before there were neither.

A native son of California, Burr Peyton McConnaha was born in Arcata, Humboldt county, July 3, 1870. He attended the public schools here for a short time, and when sixteen years of age started out for himself. For a few years he engaged in teaming and hauling in and around Arcata, and then went to work in a shingle mill as a packer. In 1902 he made his first independent business venture, owning and operating a stage line from Trinidad to Requa City. He was successful in this venture and after a few years he extended his interests by the purchase of a livery business in Trinidad, operating this in connection with the stage line. This livery business, formerly the property of John Flaherty, proved a profitable investment, and he remained in active management thereof up to 1909, when other interests demanded his attention, and he placed it in the charge of a paid manager.

It was during this year (1909) that Mr. McConnaha first became actively engaged in farming. In connection with his brother, Clarence J. McConnaha, he purchased a farm consisting of three hundred fourteen acres at Martin's Ferry, on the Klamath river, and engaged in stock-raising, and later in general

farming and dairying. One hundred acres of this ranch have now been brought under a high state of cultivation, and an experiment in the extensive culture of walnuts is now being tried out there. In 1912 two hundred walnut trees were planted, and the result is being watched with much interest by orchardists in this section of the state. The brothers also own and operate a sawmill in this same region, while in Trinidad they built, in 1910, a shingle mill which is one of the most modern and up-to-date mills in the county. In connection with the shingle mill they also own and operate an aerial cable line which runs from the mill into the woods.

Mr. McConnaha is also in partnership with this same brother (Clarence J.) in several other undertakings, prominent among which may be mentioned a general merchandise store in Trinidad, which since 1909 has been known as the McConnaha Brothers Company, and which is one of the largest, most prosperous and well stocked houses of its kind in the county. These brothers are also associated in the livery business which Mr. McConnaha has owned for so many years, and in the stage lines which are operated in connection with it. Since the advent of the automobile as the most popular stage coach, Mr. McConnaha has caught the spirit of the times and with his usual enterprise has equipped his line with four high-powered Pierce-Arrow autos, three auto trucks and three Ford cars. The routes are from Trinidad to Crescent City, seventy-five miles, and from Trinidad to Orleans Bar, eighty miles, being both a passenger and mail route. The livery stable has been remodeled into a garage with modern equipment for the care of motor cars, and is a boon to automobilists. In the division of the labor B. P. McConnaha has entire supervision of all the outside interests, including farms, general real estate investments, lumbering interests, cable line, and the purchasing of material and supplies of logs for sawmill and shingle mill, while the younger brother attends to the inside interests of the partnership.

Since taking up his residence permanently in Trinidad, Mr. McConnaha has been identified with all matters of civic concern, and is a power in the community. He stands at all times for social uplift and for municipal improvements of a substantial character and permanent worth, and all legislation which tends to place business on a firm footing. He is a Democrat, and has been for years keenly interested in politics and a faithful supporter of the policies of his party. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Blue Lake; he is a member of the board of trustees of the city of Trinidad, and is also the city treasurer.

The marriage of Mr. McConnaha to Miss Grace Dell Pinkham occurred in Arcata, May 8, 1902. Mrs. McConnaha is a native of Humboldt county, born in Arcata. Their home is one of the delightful residences of Trinidad, where Mr. McConnaha is recognized as one of the most successful young business men. He is progressive, industrious and enterprising, and his native county does well to do him honor.

FRANK W. BELCHER.—The foremost fire insurance man in Eureka, in which enterprise he has but followed in the footsteps of his father, is Frank W. Belcher, to whom the terms efficient, honest, popular, successful are frequently and justly applied by his fellow citizens. He is a native of Eureka, and has spent his entire lifetime here, being variously engaged in business, and always successful and highly esteemed. He is not only popular in a business way, but is also prominent in local musical, church, and in social circles.

Mr. Belcher was born in Eureka, March 30, 1872, his father, Peter Belcher, being one of the Humboldt county pioneers, and for many years a prominent resident of Eureka. The young Mr. Belcher received his education in his native city, attending grammar and high school, from which he was duly graduated and entered the old Eureka Academy, and finally the business college, to complete his education, after which he entered his father's office and there learned the rudiments of the fire insurance business, and also became an expert accountant. Later he became assistant cashier of the Savings Bank of Humboldt county, which position he held for ten years with much credit to himself.

Peter Belcher is the pioneer fire insurance man of Eureka, and during his long term of years in this business he built up a large and profitable patronage, at one time representing twenty-seven fire insurance companies, besides several life insurance and bonding concerns. He sold his interests to Porter & Brooks in 1906, and his son, the subject of this sketch, bought the business of this firm in 1911, and has since that time conducted it along the lines that his father found so profitable. Among his principal fire insurance companies are the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, the Pennsylvania of Philadelphia; North British Mercantile, of London; Atlas Insurance Company, of London; Aetna Fire Insurance, of Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.; Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn.; and the Scottish Union National, of Scotland. In life insurance he represents the Provident Life and Trust Company; in marine insurance, the Fireman's Fund; in accident insurance, the Travelers of Hartford, and the Standard of Detroit; and in bonding companies he has the Aetna Liability Company. In addition to his extensive insurance business he also makes loans on various securities at the lowest rates of interest.

For many years Mr. Belcher was one of the leading factors in the musical life of Eureka. He possesses a beautiful high baritone voice, and sang in the Episcopal Church choir, being a member of that denomination and one of the vestrymen. He is also an influential member of the Sequoia Musical Club and of the Choral Club of Eureka.

In fraternal circles Mr. Belcher is also more than ordinarily prominent. He is an influential member of the Masons, Elks, and Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican, and is keenly alive to the welfare of the city, supporting all that tends toward civic progress and social and municipal betterment. Mr. Belcher is possessed of a pleasing personality, and the ability to make and hold his friends who are legion. He is a genuine booster for his home city, and has done much for its development and improvement.

ISAAC BERTI.—Due credit should be given to young men who come to this country from distant lands—not only different in language but in customs and ways of doing business and carrying on industries, and who despite this handicap, make a success of their chosen callings. Such a man is Isaac Berti, who was born in Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 17, 1869, the son of Alexander and Maria Bruga, who were farming people in the Alps region. The father died April 1, 1910, aged seventy-four, while the mother's death occurred in 1880, when only forty years of age. Of their nine children, six are living, all being in Ticino except our subject and a brother Gus, who also lives in Humboldt county.

Isaac was brought up on the farm and received his education in the



Isaac Berti Sophia Berti

public schools. From a lad he learned farming and dairying. He had at various times heard good reports from California of better wages and conditions, so when eighteen years of age he concluded to come to California. On December 28, 1887, he left his home and kindred and friends, for Havre, France, where he took the steamer "Normandie" to New York City, and thence to San Francisco, arriving January 20, 1888. He came on to Eureka immediately and at once found employment working at dairying at Ferndale and later on Bear River ridge. He became foreman of the West Point ranch at Capetown, a position he filled acceptably for four years, and from there came to Petrolia, in September, 1907, when he leased his present place, the Willow Glenn ranch of 708 acres, on the north fork of the Mattole river, about one and one-quarter miles above Petrolia, which he is devoting to general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of dairying. His herd of sixty milch cows is of high-grade Durham stock, and has been carefully selected for quality as well as quantity of milk. He has a gas engine which furnishes the power to run his separator and churn in his creamery; the butter is made into squares and also packed in kegs, and is shipped to Eureka and San Francisco, under the brand, "Willow Glenn Creamery Butter," and has become well known in the Eureka and San Francisco markets for the sweetness and excellency of its quality. Aside from dairying he is also raising cattle and hogs, and has made a decided success of his farming operations.

Mr. Berti was married in Ferndale April 1, 1904, being united with Miss Sophia Biasco, who was also born in Lodrino, Switzerland. She is the daughter of Isaac and Lucia (Ambrosini) Biasco. The father was a painter and decorator and spent many years in Paris, France, working at his trade, in which he excelled. During these years he also owned a farm in Lodrino, where the family resided; he died in 1906; the mother is still living; she was the mother of two children, Mrs. Sophia Berti, and Alfred, who is postmaster, and also farming, in the old home place.

Mr. and Mrs. Berti have four children: Charles H., Mary L., Elsie L., and Alexander Isaac. Politically Mr. Berti is a Republican. He is public-spirited and liberal, and is well and favorably known as a man who is always ready to help any enterprise or movement that has for its aim the upbuilding of the community or the betterment of its citizens.

JOHN WELLINGTON KEMP.—Interest in California aroused through the discovery of gold proved the cause of the migration hither of John Wellington Kemp, who was born at Mt. Holly, Rutland county, Vt., March 30, 1831, and came via the Isthmus to California at the age of twenty years. Like many of the newcomers of that period he tried his luck in the mines. During 1851 he had considerable experience (little of it profitable, however) in the mines at Mud Springs, El Dorado county. The mines of that section of the state engaged his attention for several years. During 1854 he came to Trinity county and mined on Oregon Gulch near Weaverville. Eventually selling out his mining interests, he bought cattle in Sacramento county and drove the herd over the mountains to Humboldt county. At the time of his arrival in 1857 there were few white settlers and they were greatly hampered in their work by the depredations of hostile Indians. Nor was he more fortunate than they, for Indian raids caused him the loss of practically his entire herd of cattle. Later on, with the cessation of hostilities, he settled

at Grizzly Bluff and took up dairying and general farming. Not only was he a pioneer dairyman of the Eel river valley, but in addition he was one of the first to develop the possibilities of the industry and engaged as manager of the Grizzly Bluff creamery. The resources of the land and their development owed much to his optimistic identification with their early history.

On leaving the farm during the early '70s Mr. Kemp came to Ferndale and embarked in the butcher's trade, which he followed for ten years, meanwhile gaining the patronage of all the people in his section of the county. After selling out the meat business he engaged for two years in driving a stage between Ferndale and Eureka. To his efforts was due much of the clearing of the land around Ferndale, for he labored tirelessly in cutting down the forest trees, getting out the stumps, leveling the land and preparing it for cultivation. Meanwhile he had become the owner of a ranch at Waddington and to this property he removed, clearing and improving it and devoting it to the dairy business. For ten years he devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of the tract of one hundred acres and meantime he was successful in enhancing its value through his wise supervision. As a pioneer dairyman of the valley beginning away back in 1859, he was more successful than many. Care in the choice of cows, the care of the milk, the churning of the cream and the marketing of the butter in those early days (which was packed in kegs and carried over the mountains to Weaverville) contributed to his prestige as a skilled and scientific butter-maker and dairyman. Eventually he sold his Grizzly Bluff ranch to his oldest son, Clement L., who now operates the property with continued success.

Various organizations have had the benefit of the active association of Mr. Kemp. For ten years, under Sheriffs Bull and Brown, he served as a deputy sheriff and constable, and in that time he proved himself fearless in the administration of the law and equal to any emergency that might arise. On the organization of the Pioneer Society he became one of its first members and he was also one of the early members of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., in Humboldt county. His family consists of his wife, Aroline Nelson (Hatch) Kemp and the following children: Lillian, wife of Frank Matthews; Mrs. Elmira Runnell; Daisy, a teacher in Humboldt county; Clement L., a rancher; Mrs. Josephine McAllister, Charles and John, all residents of Humboldt county. Mrs. Kemp was born in Fall River, Mass., and came to California in 1859, joining in Humboldt county her father, Cutler Hatch, a forty-niner. In his native Massachusetts Cutler Hatch was born at Brookfield and had learned the trade of woolen manufacturer and had been superintendent of a mill at Fall River until the lure of gold led him to leave his home in the fall of 1849. Coming via the Horn, he landed in San Francisco in February, 1850, and at once began to mine. In company with Thomas Dix, Joseph Russ and Slaughter Robinson he came to Humboldt county in 1852 and took up land near Grizzly Bluff on Eel river. For years he lived on the same place, where he was joined by his family in 1859. When old age forced him to relinquish arduous toil he sold the property and removed to Ferndale, where he died at eighty-one years. In politics he was a Republican and for some years served as justice of the peace and also one term as associate judge of Humboldt county. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah B. Gunn and was born at Wendell, Mass., died in Ferndale at the age of eighty-six.

Of their eight children only two came to California, namely: Aroline, wife of John Wellington Kemp, of Ferndale; and Hiram H. Hatch, who was the well-known hardware merchant of Ferndale, until his death in 1910. He was one of the pioneer hardware merchants in Eel river valley, starting with a wagon through the county, carrying also samples of agricultural implements. Later he built a store in Ferndale and began with a small stock, which in time grew to large proportions. Since his death Mrs. Kemp is the owner of the store and is continuing the business under the firm name of The Hatch Hardware Company, being assisted by her son, John E. Kemp, and they are conducting the business on the same line as her brother, the late H. H. Hatch.

WALTER W. PATTON.—The foreman of the Rohrborough stock ranch, one of the largest cattle and stock ranches in southern Humboldt county, Cal., is Walter W. Patton, an industrious and successful young man and one well liked in the community where he lives. This ranch, which is owned by J. S. Rohrborough of Covelo, consists of seven thousand acres upon which about three hundred head of cattle and a flock of two thousand sheep are raised.

Mr. Patton comes to this work with peculiar fitness, since his father was formerly the foreman of the same ranch which his son today manages so efficiently. Walter Milo Patton, the father, was a native of Iowa and a pioneer settler in Van Dusen township, to which he came twenty-seven years ago. He was married in California, his wife being Sarah M. Cobble, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of eight children: Viola, now the wife of J. E. Lownes of Ukiah; Albert L., a road overseer and owner of an eighty-acre ranch in Van Dusen township on the Blocksburg and Alderpoint road; Etta, who married Thomas Murphy, the owner of a ranch near Blocksburg; Roy, who resides at Alderpoint and married Lulu Kindred; Walter W., the subject of this sketch, born July 9, 1882, at Covelo, Mendocino county; Lizzie, the widow of Frank Stansberry, and living at Ukiah; Dotty, now the wife of Philander Shields, residing at Ukiah; and Inez, who died at the age of seventeen. At the time of his death, in July, 1909, at the age of sixty-six years, the father was the owner of two hundred forty acres, still undivided and held by his widow who makes her home with her son Walter.

Walter W. Patton was brought up on the ranch he now manages, receiving his education in the public schools of the district. From a lad he rode the range and became accustomed to caring for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. So, on the death of his father, he was selected as foreman. He was married in Blocksburg, February 26, 1904, being united with Miss Maybelle Kneeland, born at Blocksburg, daughter of George and Ella (Wilson) Kneeland, born in Boston, Mass., and Griggsville, Ill., respectively. The father came across the plains in the early days, and returning was married in Illinois, coming back to California and engaging in stock-raising in the vicinity of Blocksburg until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have three children: R. Simeon, Fay Marline and Blanche Iola. In his active and industrious life Mr. Patton's wife is proving herself an efficient helpmeet toward the success and popularity of her husband in the community where they have made their home.

ERNEST M. DURNFORD.—From faraway Nova Scotia, with its cool climate, long twilights and pleasant English manners, to the rugged, unsettled portions of northern California is a long journey, as well with regard to the difference in life and customs as to distance and time taken in traveling.

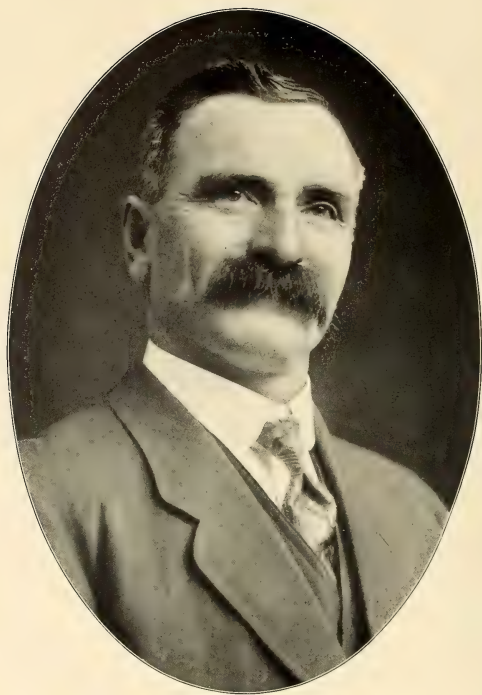
E. M. Durnford, a well known and highly respected citizen and official at Blocksburg, Cal., is of Nova Scotia birth, his father, Robert Durnford, having been an Englishman engaged in farming there, where he married Margaret Keleher. The father died when his son was only seven years old, the boy having been born March 7, 1861. The mother, with her four children (W. T. Durnford, now in business in San Francisco; E. M.; John K., in business in Eureka, Cal.; and Robert F., a stage driver living at Blocksburg) came to California in 1869 and settled in Eureka.

The life of E. M. Durnford is what may be called that of a self-made man. His education was received in the public schools in the neighborhood of his early home in California, and since the age of eleven years he has made his own way in the world, his first employment being with the lumber company of Joe Arbuckle at Arcata, Cal. At the age of eighteen he began to drive the stage from Hydesville to Blocksburg at a date when there were no trains or street car conveniences in the district, and he has followed this occupation for a period of eighteen years, having been employed in this capacity by Bullard & Sweasey, J. L. Sanderson & Co., and Miller Brothers. For sixteen years he has held the office of constable in and for Van Dusen township, Humboldt county, and he has been for the last eighteen years road overseer on the county road from Blocksburg to Mill Creek, in both of which offices his practical commonsense and steadfastness of purpose aid much in his success. In his political interests he upholds the Republican party, and is a man well liked and greatly respected in the community where he resides.

The marriage of Mr. Durnford with Miss Clara Lovell took place in Blocksburg. Mrs. Durnford was born in Covelo, the daughter of H. S. Lovell, a pioneer undertaker of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Durnford have had seven children: Ernest A., a bridge builder residing at Alderpoint, his wife having been a Miss Kindred; Leona, the wife of K. C. Kilburn, an electrician of Eureka; Margaret, who married J. L. Flora, a farmer in Blocksburg, and has one child, Gerald; Lucile and James L. reside with their parents; Dorris, who died in September, 1914, at the age of eleven years; and Lovell, who also lives at home.

LEW V. SMITH.—Of those men whose duties bring them into daily contact with many business people of Eureka, Lew V. Smith is probably one of the best known, and though his residence in the city has covered comparatively few years he has a wide acquaintance and a steadily growing list of friends. Mr. Smith is manager at that point for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and it is notable that he has been with that company from the time he commenced work, as a messenger boy, at the age of fourteen years. His promotions have been won by efficient service, and all who have been brought in contact with him in business relations will testify that they have been deserved. As telegraph operator and manager he has been stationed at various places in the west and southwest, gaining a diversified experience.

Mr. Smith is a native of Massachusetts, born February 7, 1885, at Worcester, son of George Smith, who was a printer by occupation. The father is now deceased. The boy had the excellent public school advantages afforded in the east, and pursued his studies into the high school, obtaining a substantial foundation for his lifework. When fourteen he went west, to Colorado, and began work at Colorado Springs, that state, as messenger boy at



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the Western Union office. In his spare time he studied telegraphy and before long was given work as an operator. His first position as manager was at Manitou, Colo., and he was only eighteen years old at the time. After a little over a year at that location he was sent to Texas, doing a year's work at Amarillo, after which he became manager at Wichita Falls, that state, for a short time. When twenty-one years old he was placed in the Denver office, from there was transferred to Lead, S. Dak., in 1906, as manager, and remained at that point for a year and a half. Thence he changed to Sheridan, Wyo., as manager, and was also at Santa Cruz, Cal., for a year and a half before coming to Eureka, in 1911. He has been manager of the office here since, with such thorough satisfaction to its patrons that he is considered efficiency itself in his line. Mr. Smith's exceptional ability and devotion to all the duties intrusted to him have received substantial recognition from his company, and his manifest intelligence has made him a valuable representative, emergencies and extra responsibilities developing his best qualities. At Eureka, which is a center for many important business operations, the expert service he has given, combined with a capacity for doing things at the most favorable time, has brought him a well-merited popularity among all his associates. He is no less respected among personal friends and acquaintances, his high character expressing itself in good citizenship and the most cordial relations with all who come in contact with him. The office is at No. 335 E street.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ella Duncan, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and they have two children, Harold and Warren. They reside at No. 1152 Myrtle avenue.

JOHN WILLIAM COPPINI.—Though a native of Switzerland, John Coppini has been connected with the progress of California since 1885, having in that period of time seen great changes and improvements in the new and rapidly growing state. For the year 1885, which is only a recent date in the histories of other states of the Union, constitutes a part of the earlier history of California, where many towns have sprung up and the older ones advanced materially since that date, and where regions that were then wheat fields and poppy fields have now become beautiful and prosperous cities.

Coming from a European country famed for its beauty and romantic scenery, Mr. Coppini brings with him to America memories of snowy mountains, blue lakes and hillside pastures of the Alps region, where his birth occurred in Campo, Canton Ticino, May 27, 1868, his father, William Coppini, being a farmer and dairyman of that country. The son received his education in the public schools of his native land until reaching the age of sixteen, at which time he determined to try his fortune in California, of which place he had read and heard many good reports since many of his countrymen had come hither to make their homes and to carry on the occupation of shepherd and dairyman which they had learned in boyhood in their native land. So Mr. Coppini started out for himself alone, coming to San Francisco, Cal., when only a boy, in October, 1885, going also to Santa Cruz and to Davenport Landing, Cal., the same county, where for four years he was employed on a dairy farm. Then, hearing of Humboldt county as offering better opportunities for working men, he set out for that part of the state, arriving there in August, 1889. For four years he was employed in dairies at Point Kenyon and other places, his marriage occurring in Ferndale, the

same county, in 1894, and uniting him with Miss Augusta Friesman, a native of Butte county, Cal., and daughter of John Friesman, who was born in Germany and became one of the pioneers of California. After his marriage, he started in business independently, renting a ranch of one hundred acres where he carried on the business of dairying; but the low price of butter, which then sold for only ten cents a pound, put him out of business, leaving him in debt likewise. For a while thereafter, Mr. Coppini was employed by others, but in 1896 came to the Island on the Salt river, where he rented the Merchant ranch of forty acres and applied himself to independent dairy work once more, continuing there for six years, at the end of that time purchasing his present place of thirty acres of bottom land situated on the Ferndale road, where he is engaged in the dairy business, having stocked his place with fine fullblooded Jersey cows and two bulls of the same breed, being now the owner of some of the finest thoroughbred Jersey stock in the county, and well known as a breeder of fullblooded cattle of this stock, besides raising hay, clover, carrots and beets upon his land.

Prominent in the Dairymen's Association and the Jersey Breeders' Associations of both Humboldt county and California, he was active in bringing about the defeat of the grading butter bill, and as a director in the Ferndale Cow Testing Association, having also contributed articles on the subject of the dairy industry to local papers and journals. Progressive in spirit and active in many ways that tend to the betterment of the locality where he has chosen to make his home, Mr. Coppini is an Independent in politics, and among fraternal circles holds membership in the Druids, the Knights of Columbus, the Woodmen of the World, and with his wife in the Women of Woodcraft. They are the parents of five children, namely: Agnes, who is now bookkeeper for the Central Creamery Company; Josephine, who attends the Arcata Normal School; Edith, a pupil at the Ferndale high school; Mabel; and Leo William.

FRED B. BARNUM.—Versatile ability is generally regarded as a fortunate acquisition, and so it is when each accomplishment is thoroughly mastered and made to redound to the will of its possessor, as is true in the case of Mr. Barnum. In any one of the activities in which he is interested he might well be content to confine his energies, and at the same time make a financial success, but such is his ambition that he cannot be circumscribed or confined to one line of business. Besides being interested in the real estate business, which included the laying out of large tracts of land in close proximity to Eureka, he is also a stockholder and a director in the Humboldt Times, and recently he was appointed secretary of the board of harbor commissioners at the Port of Eureka.

It is fitting that all of the successes and honors that have fallen to Mr. Barnum should have been his portion, for as a native of Eureka he always has her best interests at heart and has lost no opportunity to demonstrate that fact. He was born here February 17, 1873, the son of Gorham Newberry Barnum, who was born in New York state, where he was early in life deprived of his father by death. Subsequently the mother became the wife of A. L. Pardee, and it was following this that the family came to California, the voyage being made by way of Panama. The party reached California without any incidents worthy of special mention, finally reaching Humboldt county, and in the same year, 1851, locating in Arcata. Here Mr.

Pardee attempted to settle down to ranching, but the Indians were exceedingly troublesome and much of his time and strength were devoted to subduing the foe and making a safe abiding place for his family. When he was sixteen years old, Gorham N. Barnum went with a pack train in the capacity of bell boy, and from this humble position he rose to be captain of a mule train of his own, packing between Arcata and the Indian reservation at Hoopa, in the service of the government. Altogether he followed packing for many years, first as just related, and later in Eureka, and finally he retired from business entirely, now making his home in San Diego. His wife was in maidenhood Laurana Moore, a native of Missouri, who came with her parents across the plains about the year 1857. Her father, Rufus Moore, settled in Arcata, but while in Siskiyou county attending to his mining interests he was killed by the Indians. After his death his widow became the wife of James Coulter and now resides in Eureka, at the age of eighty-three.

Six children were born of the marriage of Gorham N. and Laurana (Moore) Barnum, three of whom are living, and of these Fred B. Barnum is next to the oldest. Eureka has been his life-time home. After completing his studies in the public schools he took a course in Phelps' Academy, after which he set about in earnest looking for an opportunity to make practical application of his knowledge. The first opening that presented itself was with the Eel River and Eureka Railroad Company, as freight clerk and relief agent, a position which he accepted and filled with efficiency for four years. Following this he filled a similar position with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company in Eureka, and this also he filled for four years. Having confidence in his ability to undertake and manage a business of his own, he opened a stationery and news stand on F street under the firm name of Nichols & Barnum, a business which was continued profitably and amicably for nine years, the business and good will then being sold to F. O. Moll.

Since 1908 Mr. Barnum has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Eureka, a business which is proving profitable beyond his expectations. Among the undertakings with which he has had to do may be mentioned the Argyle Park addition to Eureka, which he laid out, financed and sold off, a large venture, but one which he was thoroughly competent to handle successfully. He also owns another tract which he intends to dispose of in the same way at some future time. In addition to the real estate business he is a stockholder and a director in the Humboldt Times, a news organ of the highest repute in Eureka. A crowning honor came to Mr. Barnum in June, 1913, when he was appointed by the harbor commissioners of the Port of Eureka as secretary of the board, a position which his many splendid qualities adequately qualify him to fill with satisfaction.

Mr. Barnum and his family occupy a fine residence at No. 1436 C street, Eureka, which he erected and which is presided over by his wife, whom he married in this city and who before her marriage was Miss Jessie Dickson, a native of San Francisco. Three children have been born to them, Charles, Fred and Lorene.

In 1894 Mr. Barnum became a member of the Eureka fire department, being attached to Company No. 2, and later he became foreman of it. Other honors came to him in 1902 when he was elected chief of the city fire department, an office which he filled for two terms. He retired as chief but still continued with the company in the ranks, and for the past seven years he

has served as treasurer of the department. Fraternal affairs have also claimed a portion of Mr. Barnum's time and thought. He was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and he is also a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, as well as Oakland Consistory. Mrs. Barnum is identified with the affiliated order of Eastern Star, being a member of Camilla Chapter, and she is also a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. In addition to the lodge affiliations above enumerated Mr. Barnum is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., and in his political views is progressive in the best sense of that word, standing ready and anxious to support any candidate whose interests are coeval with those of the citizens in general. Mr. Barnum is still a young man, with a record of splendid accomplishments, and it is only safe and just to predict an equally brilliant future for the years that are before him.

GEORGE ADELBERT KELLOGG.—Among the business men who have "done things" to bring reputation to Humboldt county, George A. Kellogg has a distinct place of honor for the reason that he has throughout his entire business career occupied public or quasi-public positions, and in each of them has shown those qualities of capacity and reliability that have earned him the respect and esteem of the community. Mr. Kellogg has passed most of his life in California, and since 1870 has been a resident of Humboldt county. His participation in its development has not been confined to his work as a business man, for he has the honor of being the first auditor of the county, and has been the secretary of the oldest commercial organization of the county continuously since January, 1896, and he has filled other positions with the same efficiency which makes him so valuable in his present associations.

Eli Davenport Kellogg, father of the subject of this sketch, was born September 21, 1826, at Lansingburg, near Troy, N. Y.; and was left an orphan at an early age. Going to Philadelphia, he there learned the trade of shoemaker, but soon decided to go further west. In 1846 he moved to Illinois, settling in Boone county, about seventy-five miles west of Chicago. There he rented land and followed farming until 1859, in which year he brought his family to California. They made the trip across the plains, and settled in Trinity county, where Mr. Kellogg again engaged in farming. In 1870 he moved to Rohnerville, Humboldt county, Cal., and bought an interest in a saw and grist mill, of which he was manager for several years. Disposing of his interest in this establishment in 1882, he moved to Lincoln county, Washington, where he invested in some railroad land, meanwhile acting as timber inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was then being built through the Spokane country.

Returning to Humboldt in 1884, he became the first station agent of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad (now the Northwestern Pacific) at Fortuna, which position he held until the fall of 1888, when he was elected Assemblyman to represent the southern district of Humboldt in the state legislature. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to his land in Washington and again resumed agricultural work. When he felt that his advancing age made it necessary for him to give up farming, he sold his property and returned to Humboldt county in 1902, locating at Eureka, where he has since made his permanent home. By his able management of his busi-

ness affairs and noteworthy public service Mr. Kellogg made a name for himself in Humboldt county. He held many minor public positions, filling them with a credit to himself and benefit to the public; and was always a faithful worker for any cause that would advance the interests of the community in which he resided.

On Christmas day of the year 1848 Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Margaret Jane Passage, who, like himself, was a native of New York state, having been born in Genesee county on November 28, 1831. Her family was among the early settlers of the state and was well and favorably known there. To Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were born four children: Jay A., who was engaged in the real estate business in Seattle, Wash., until his death in 1910; George A., the subject of this sketch; Edward L., a business man and oyster farmer of Seattle, and Olive May, at home.

George A. Kellogg was born at Bonus Prairie, Boone county, Illinois, on March 24, 1853. With his father and family he came to Trinity county, Cal., in 1859, and in 1860 they settled in Hay Fork valley, where he received his early education in the public schools. Coming to Humboldt county in 1870, he passed the succeeding year at St. Joseph's College near Rohnerville. In 1873, when he was in his twentieth year, he began teaching in the district schools here, and followed the profession for about eight and one-half years, the last four as principal of the Rohnerville schools. In 1882 he was elected auditor and recorder of Humboldt county, the first incumbent of that office (its duties having been previously performed by the county clerk), and his services were so acceptable that he was retained in that position for four successive terms of two years each. After his retirement from office in February, 1891, in recognition of his qualifications for statistical and form work he was engaged by the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce to prepare and publish a pamphlet covering the productions and exports of the county, which was the first work of the kind undertaken by the Chamber. Mr. Kellogg acted as secretary while engaged in this work, which was completed in the last three months of 1891.

In January, 1892, he became bookkeeper and office manager for John Vance, who was then seriously ill. And after the death of the latter in the following month, Mr. Kellogg assisted in closing the extensive Vance estate, continuing in this employ until May, 1894.

In January, 1896, he was chosen secretary of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, which position he has ever since filled. And as such official he has taken a prominent part in all the activities of the Chamber, in many of which his services were invaluable. Mr. Kellogg is notable for his ability and accuracy in statistical work, and his fame in this direction is not confined to the limits of his home county. The great number of years he has been in this work has enabled him to gather up facts and figures along almost all lines of interest in county business and affairs, and he is generally regarded as an encyclopedia in these matters, open and free to all inquirers.

In 1897 he assisted in the organization of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of Humboldt county, becoming its first and only secretary and manager. This association was very successful, and brought the shingle business of the county out of the slough of despond where it was languishing, placing it on a firm and substantial basis. In 1903 the association was reorganized as the Pacific Redwood Shingle Company, Mr. Kellogg continuing

as secretary and manager. The business was continued with the same unvarying success, and by 1907 the yearly output of shingles in this county was more than double what it was when the association began, with much more profitable and stable prices. In that year the legislature of this state passed the "Cartwright Act," a rather drastic anti-trust law, and after a thorough investigation the consensus of legal opinion being that the operations of the company were in conflict with some of the provisions of the law, it was decided in January, 1908, to go out of business; and thereafter the activities of the company were confined to disposing of the large stock of shingles accumulated in its drying yards at Stockton, Cal. This accomplished, the company was discontinued in October, 1911. In conducting the affairs of these two companies, Mr. Kellogg was associated with the leading business men of the county—men of such high standing and unimpeachable business and moral character that their confidence is a compliment of certain quality. They appreciate thoroughly the part Mr. Kellogg played in the advancement and development of the enterprise, and having had every opportunity to observe his career, their good-will and esteem are the best evidences of how thoroughly they have approved of him in all his relations to the community.

On December 31, 1877, Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss De Ette Felt, daughter of Dr. T. D. Felt, of Rohnerville. Three children have been born of this marriage: Georgia D., Adelbert D., and Pearl E., the last named having been married in September, 1912, to Ernest W. Pierce.

Mr. Kellogg has always been active in local politics as a member of the Republican party, whose interests he has promoted whenever possible. In fraternal connections he is an Odd Fellow and an Elk, being a member of Eel River Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., of Mt. Zion Encampment No. 27, I. O. O. F., of Rohnerville Rebekah Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of the Veteran Odd Fellows Association of Humboldt county, and also of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.—Descended from a good old Highland Scotch family, and himself a native of Canada, Duncan Campbell is yet a pioneer of California and of Humboldt county, having come west and settled here in 1879. Since that time he has been engaged principally in the lumber business, and is a thorough woodsman. At the present time his home is in Blue Lake, where his family resides in one of the handsomest homes in the thrifty little city. Mr. Campbell himself is in charge of the work of felling trees in the various camps of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, and has held this responsible position for the past nine years.

Mr. Campbell was born near Guelph, Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, April 15, 1859, and he received his education in the local schools. His parents removed to North Carolina when the son was but thirteen years of age and his teens were passed in Guilford county, that state. Here also he attended school, and worked on the farm with his father. For four years father and son farmed together, and in 1879 the family decided to make a trip west to establish a permanent home in California. They came to Humboldt county, rented a tract of land and farmed together for a year. At the end of that time Mr. Campbell, Sr., had decided that he did not care to make his home in California and returned to North Carolina in 1881. The son, however, liked the west and determined to remain. That year he worked for Bill Carson

in the woods, remaining in his employ for two seasons. On May 24, 1883, he accepted a position with the Chandler, Graham and Jackson Company, at Blue Lake. At first he worked in the woods, chopping and felling trees, remaining in this department for eight years. In 1905 he took charge of this department of the work for this company in all their lumber camps, and since that time has occupied this position. In the number of years that he has been employed by this company Mr. Campbell has proved himself to be an able and trusted employe. He is well liked by his associates and especially by the men who work under his direct supervision.

Aside from his business associations Mr. Campbell has many friends. He is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., at Eureka; the Knights of Pythias at Blue Lake and of the Eagles in Eureka. He is a Republican in politics but has never been especially active in political affairs.

The marriage of Mr. Campbell took place in Arcata, September 26, 1888, uniting him with Miss Cloe L. Dodge, a native of California, born in Humboldt county, February 9, 1869. Mrs. Campbell is the mother of three children, namely: Laura Louise, George M., and Donald.

The father of Mr. Campbell was a native of Scotland, having been born in the Highland district in 1817. He was Robert Campbell, and came to Canada with his parents when he was very young. For a time he attended the public schools of his district, but gave this up at an early age to engage in farming with his father. In 1872 he removed to North Carolina, locating in Guilford county, and again following the occupation of farming. After his trip into the west and his brief residence in California he returned to North Carolina, where he resided until the time of his death, in 1885, living during this time on the old home place in Guilford county. His wife, and the mother of the present prominent citizen of Blue Lake, was Matilda Tarswell, a native of England. She came to Canada with her parents when she was a young girl, and there met and married Robert Campbell.

HERBERT W. HAMILTON.—In the comparatively brief period of his residence at Eureka, Herbert W. Hamilton has done as much as any one citizen of this wide-awake place to advance her to a foremost position among the progressive coast cities. He settled here twelve years ago, and has extensive lumber interests in the vicinity. Though he cannot be classed among her old residents he is entitled to be ranked with the most public-spirited men who have chosen this point for their headquarters, for he has given reliable proof of his interest, in his willingness to cooperate with all who have the welfare of the town at heart. His ability in the management of his own affairs is sufficient promise of what might be expected of him in any undertaking; and he has not disappointed the confidence of those who have called upon him for services of various kinds. His removal to the city was an acquisition to its citizenship in every respect.

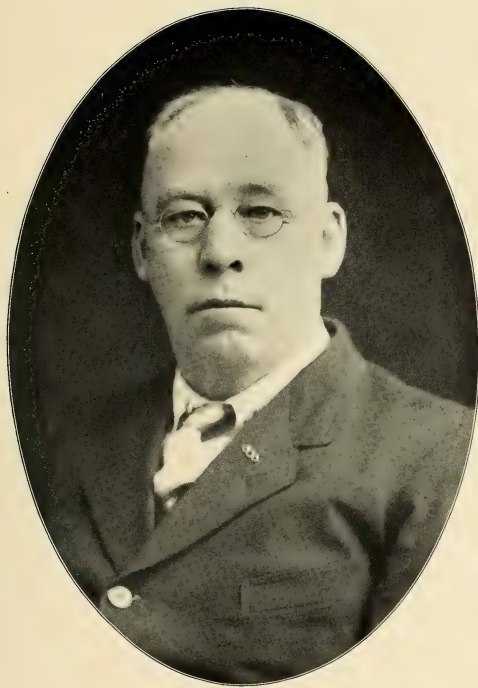
Mr. Hamilton's father, W. C. Hamilton, was also a successful lumberman. He was a native of Lyme, N. H., and in 1855 moved to Wisconsin, where he acquired extensive lumber interests, becoming a member of the Hamilton-Merryman Company at Marinette, where he did business the rest of his life. He died in 1899. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary T. Weed, was born at Marion, Conn., and they were the parents of six children. Herbert W. Hamilton is the only one of the family living in California. Born July 27, 1866, at Fond du Lac, Wis., he obtained his early education in his native

state, attending public school. At the age of eighteen years he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and was a student for three years at that institution of acknowledged excellence. For the two years following he was clerk in a bank at Antigo, Wis. He was then sent west to Leadville, Colo., where he represented the Hamilton-Merryman interests in the White Cap Mining Company for a period of four years. Returning to Wisconsin, he became interested in the manufacture of paper at Marinette and remained there until his removal to Arizona, where he engaged in ranching for six years before he came to California, twelve years ago. He has since been established at Eureka, his principal business interests being in connection with the Hamilton Land & Lumber Company, of which he is vice president, and with the Holmes Eureka Lumber Company, of which he is a director. Both are Eureka organizations, and the former has extensive holdings of timber lands in this region.

Mr. Hamilton's friendly interest in the city of his adoption has been manifested in many practical ways. The magnificent residence property at No. 2526 J street which he built and occupies with his family shows how sincere his liking is, and the many social attachments he has formed are evidence that he has found congenial companions as well as attractive surroundings. Moreover, he has participated heartily in various local movements since he became acquainted in the city, chief among which may be mentioned the Chautauqua.

Mr. Hamilton married Miss Ida A. Matteson, of Eureka, Wis., whose intelligence and social qualities make their home an attractive center in the life of the community. They have four children: Staar A., Mary Esther, Francis D. and Mabel.

DILLON D. PEACOCK.—A representative of that large class of American mechanics and workmen who by sheer force of superiority of mind, intellect and ingenuity, coupled with patient industry, have put America foremost among nations in providing human luxuries and necessities, is Dillon D. Peacock, a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. He began to be self-supporting when he was fourteen years of age, and since that time has forged steadily ahead, never shirking a responsibility and never faltering in the faithful execution of a trust. The disadvantages which curtailed his educational progress and thrust him thus early upon an uncaring world have seemed not to be such serious handicaps after all, for he has turned them rather to his good through the splendid development of his character and mind. At an early age he commenced to work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and soon was placed in charge of the water supply in the southern Minnesota division, where he made a decidedly satisfactory record. Since coming to California he has been engaged principally in mechanical engineering and construction, in both of which lines he is especially proficient. He owns two threshing separators and has been engaged in threshing all over the Eel river valley, being one of the best known men in this line in all of Humboldt county. He is well and favorably known among the grain men and also among the creamery men, he having installed the machinery in many of the leading creameries of the county. He is also an authority on the building and construction of evaporators and dryers for casein, a valuable by-product of the creameries. He built the first evaporator ever used in Humboldt county, and is now regularly connected with the



Dillon, D. Peacock

Grizzly Bluff Creamery Company as head machinist. Mr. Peacock makes his headquarters at present in Waddington, where he conducts a machine shop in addition to his other interests.

A native of New York state, Mr. Peacock was born in North Elba, Essex county, June 10, 1860, the son of Joseph and Typhena (Osgood) Peacock. The father was in delicate health, and there was a large family of seven children, three daughters and four sons, Dillon D. being the sixth born. For a few years he was allowed to attend school, but family conditions were such that at fourteen he stopped school permanently and went to work. His first teacher was former Governor Markham, of California, and Mr. Peacock recalls many interesting incidents in connection with the early life of this distinguished man. In 1866 young Peacock came west to Minnesota and grew to manhood in Sherburn, Martin county. There he commenced to work for the railroad company, for five years being in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as tank man. Eventually, however, he determined to continue his journey to the westward, and on December 17, 1883, left Minnesota for California, arriving in San Francisco on December 24, and from there going to Table Bluff. For a time he was employed by Mike Fitzsimmons and later chopped wood in the redwood forests until the fall of 1884, when he became interested in the threshing business, and has so continued since, having owned and operated a threshing outfit for more than twenty years. He owns two Case separators and a Rice engine, and during each season threshes from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand bushels of grain. His record for the largest yield per acre threshed is one hundred forty bushels of barley to an acre.

The marriage of Mr. Peacock occurred in 1890, uniting him with Miss Annie Clegg. Of their union were born three children, two daughters and a son. Edith is the wife of Stanley Gow, of Eureka; Ella is Mrs. E. A. Sims, of Ferndale, and the mother of one child, Leona; and George is with his father.

Quite aside from his business popularity Mr. Peacock is an influential figure in fraternal circles of the county. He is a veteran Odd Fellow and a member of the Ferndale lodge and also of the Encampment. He has been through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows, and has taken twelve degrees in that order. He belongs to the Rebekahs and takes an active part in all the affairs of these organizations. Another order with which he is affiliated and in which he takes a prominent part is the Knights of Pythias.

During his long residence in Humboldt county Mr. Peacock has invested in real estate and now owns property at Waddington. In his home in Waddington he has many interesting relics, he being especially interested in fire-arms, of which he owns a very valuable and unique collection. There are guns and pistols of practically every period, among them some of great age and obsolete types, and others of strictly modern make, with the latest devices and attachments. Mr. Peacock is especially popular with the patrons of his business and also with the creamery men of the valley. He is progressive and up to date in his views on public questions and is always in favor of progressive movements along the lines that make for the future welfare of the general public. He has given his children good educational advantages, and with them he is at all times a great favorite. He is an advocate of the "simple life," enjoying the wholesome pleasures and quiet joys of the life

which surrounds him, but nevertheless living a very useful and profitable life, filled with good deeds and true intents and purposes.

FRED A. HARRINGTON.—The Punta Gorda lighthouse, eleven miles south of Cape Mendocino, on the Humboldt county coast, has been in charge of Fred A. Harrington since the station was established, May 15, 1911. His efficiency is hardly to be wondered at, as he has been familiar with the work and its responsibilities from boyhood, his father, Fred L. Harrington, being the third oldest man in the lighthouse service in the California district, No. 18. His earliest ancestors were sailors, out of the port of Boston, owned packets, and were associated with historical events as well as business activities in the colonial period. Mr. Harrington's great-grandfather came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and fought in the Revolutionary war.

Benjamin Harrington, grandfather of Fred A. Harrington, was born in Vermont, and brought his family to California in 1852, settling at San Francisco. He was a stonemason and did construction work for the government, at Fort Winfield Scott and on Alcatraz Island.

Fred L. Harrington was born in Massachusetts, and was but a child when the family settled in California. When a youth he entered the navy, at the Mare Island yard, but bought his discharge from that branch of the service to join the army when the Civil war broke out and served faithfully to the close of the struggle. Returning to civil life after the end of the war, he was variously engaged until he went into the lighthouse service in 1882, taking the Cape Mendocino station for a few years. In 1885 he became first assistant at Point Montara, transferring from there to Piedras Blancos in 1886, and in 1888 to Trinidad, when promoted to keeper. He has been there continuously since, and though seventy-one years of age (1914) is still filling the position with his customary care and punctilious attention to his duties. Mr. Harrington married Miss Josephine Evans, daughter of George W. Evans, a pioneer veterinary surgeon of San Francisco, who came to that city in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have four children.

Born January 1, 1877, at San Francisco, Fred A. Harrington is the eldest child of his parents. Much of his boyhood and youth were passed at Cape Mendocino and Trinidad, and he completed the course at the grammar school of the latter place, graduating therefrom. For two years during his manhood he was employed in the Emporium, at San Francisco, in 1898 returning to Trinidad and taking the position of second assistant at the lighthouse there under his father. He resigned after a year and went to Fresno, where he was in the employ of the Griffen & Skelly Packing Company, packers of raisins and fruits, remaining with that concern two years, during which time he became foreman. He gave up this work to reenter the lighthouse service, being assigned to Fort Point, where he began his duties August 15, 1900, and stayed for eight months. He was next appointed first assistant on Alcatraz Island, transferred to the Point Reyes station in 1903, and in 1905 to Table Bluff, Humboldt county, where he was first assistant until he assumed his present position, in 1911. The Harringtons are well known in their district and have the reputation of being thoroughly intelligent and trustworthy, the kind of public servants whose vigilance and fidelity are the foundations upon which the efficiency of the whole scheme of protection for shipping rests.

Mr. Harrington has two assistants, A. M. Speelman and W. P. Holmes.

The station is No. 84 of District No. 18, and is located one mile southeast of the point, in latitude forty degrees, fifteen minutes north, longitude one hundred twenty-four degrees, twenty-one minutes west. It has a light and a fog signal, the former being white, seventy-five feet above mean high water, giving a series of two flashes every fifteen seconds; the incandescent oil vapor-lamp is of thirty-seven thousand candle power. The fog signal is a first-class air siren, giving a blast of two seconds' duration and is then silent for thirteen seconds.

In 1903 Mr. Harrington married Miss Edna M. Hunter, who is about as familiar with the lighthouse service as her husband, her father, Pascal M. Hunter, having long been a keeper. He died at the Punta Gorda station April 6, 1912, after many years of faithful work. Mrs. Harrington shares the high esteem in which her husband is held by his superiors and by all who known him. They have two children, Jesse V. (now twelve years old) and Donald L. (eight years old). Mr. Harrington is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Petrolia.

GEORGE ROBERT GEORGESON.—Eureka and indeed all of Humboldt county may be congratulated upon such citizens as Mr. Georgeson. In the course of a remarkable career as a real estate operator he has not only forged his way to a leading position among his fellow men as his ability and force of character have won recognition, but his activities have been so indisputably helpful in the development of local interests that his initiative and influence are regarded as invaluable in the promotion of any enterprise. His achievements mean more than the broadening of his own operations or the outlet of his own increasing capital. They are vitally important to the wealth and progress of the whole community.

Mr. Georgeson is a native of Scotland, born November 29, 1865, at Burnside, in the Shetland Islands. His father, John Georgeson, was also born there, and when a youth of fourteen years went to sea. Later he tried his fortune in the gold fields of Australia, where he accumulated a competency, after which he returned to Scotland and established himself in business as a merchant, carrying on business into his old age. He was born about 1840, and his wife, Catherine (Watt), was a few years his junior. They had a family of twelve children.

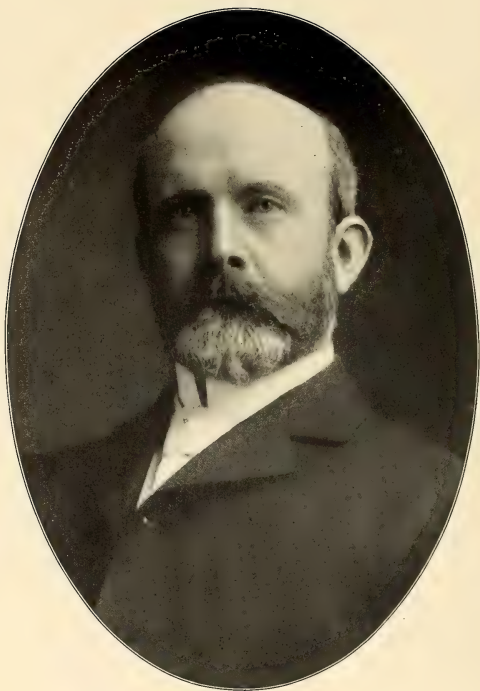
George Robert Georgeson had ordinary school advantages, attending until he was sixteen years old. Then he started out to earn his own living. He engaged in the shipping of shellfish to London, on his own account, and by the time he had followed that business two years had saved enough to take him to America. Meantime, being ambitious, he had continued his studies at night school, appreciating the value of education. He came to this country in April, 1883, and settled at once in California, though he was so short of funds that he arrived at Eureka, Humboldt county, thirty dollars in debt because of the expensive railroad journey from coast to coast. During the next few years he held clerical positions in various stores in the town. In 1892 he commenced on his own account, opening a real estate and insurance office, and from that foundation has developed one of the most important businesses of the kind in the county. He has done a large general insurance business, and at various times has had other interests, but his time now is devoted principally to his real estate transactions, which have reached such magnitude that he is regarded as one of the authorities in his line on land and

general property values in this region. He deals extensively in city, country and timber lands, has negotiated some important deals in redwood timber, and has accumulated a vast amount of improved city real estate, his holdings at Eureka including the "Grand Hotel" property. He purchased the latter in October, 1902, and with his customary foresight began to lay plans for placing it on a profitable basis, building the hotel and owning a half-interest in it for some years, eventually becoming sole owner. The site covers half a block near the commercial center of Eureka. Another of his properties, the Georgeson building, which he erected in 1903-04, is desirably located at the corner of Fourth and E streets, and is a substantial four-story structure, the first four-story building to be put up in Humboldt county. It has solid eight-inch plank walls. It is of modern construction and conveniently arranged, being provided with elevators and other appointments for the comfort of tenants, and is devoted entirely to stores and offices.

Though Mr. Georgeson has handled so many large real estate deals he has made his fortune in the business as an investor, not in speculation. His judgment and appreciation of values are best understood in the light of this statement, as he made a remarkable success in his principal line, acquiring a large capital within a few years. As he accumulated means he became interested in other enterprises, and he has been able to assist many promising ventures to substantial footing. In fact, his broadness and the liberality of his opinions have been the means of gaining favor and encouragement for a number of ventures deserving of support, and if he has prospered thereby he has also enabled them to make headway which might have been impossible otherwise. His unselfish spirit and thorough honesty have gained him the approval of the best element in the community. He was one of the originators of the Eureka Land and Home Building Association, of which he is half-owner, and he was one of the earliest promoters of the Humboldt Promotion and Development Committee, his familiarity with land and land values, and the possibilities of various locations, being of inestimable value to both these concerns.

A year after he engaged in business for himself Mr. Georgeson took the position of agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company at Eureka and superintendent of the company's affairs in Humboldt county, and in 1896 he became ticket-agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, continuing to serve in both capacities until a few years ago, when he relinquished the duties because of the pressure of his increasing private affairs.

Mr. Georgeson has been active in public affairs in his city and county for a number of years, and has taken advantage of the opportunities his own business has opened to him for serving his fellow citizens from time to time. In the course of his real estate operations and building he has been able to influence the trend of development in the town especially, and his wisdom has been recognized in many plans directed by his foresight and sincere desire to do the best for his community. He was especially interested in the establishment of the Carnegie Library, and was a member of the committee appointed to solicit the subscription of twenty thousand dollars from Mr. Carnegie. He has also served as one of the trustees of the chamber of commerce. Socially he holds membership in a number of local organizations, belonging to the Humboldt Club; to the Odd Fellows, Fortuna Lodge No. 221, and Mount Zion Encampment No. 27; and to the B. P. O. E.



Richard Sweasey

On July 9, 1892, Mr. Georgeson was married to Miss Alice W. Randall, who was born at Eureka, daughter of A. W. and Lydia F. Randall, and they have had a family of five children, one dying in infancy. The survivors are: Lloyd W., who has graduated from the University of California and intends to take up the study of law; Vira, now a student at the University of California; Clair Jean, and Roberta.

RICHARD SWEASEY.—It would be difficult and perhaps impossible to name any enterprise of civic value that has lacked the cordial cooperation of Richard Sweasey, whose personal history has been associated closely with the material growth of Eureka. A resident of Humboldt county from the age of thirteen years, he has witnessed the slow but steady advancement of the past half century or more and has been a helpful factor in community development. Varied have been the business enterprises receiving his practical assistance and sagacious support, including within their scope steamship building, mercantile pursuits, agriculture, dairying, banking, and, indeed, every form of industry that goes toward the upbuilding of the coast country. Although a native of Indiana, born on Christmas day of 1843, he is practically a Californian in all else but birth. His ideals are those of the west, his interests are centered in this section of the country, and all of the associations from childhood bind him to the community of his present residence. The family has been identified with the Pacific coast ever since the discovery of gold. His parents, Hon. W. J. and Esther (Croucher) Sweasey, were natives of England and spent their early married life in Indiana, but the mining excitement brought the father across the plains in 1850 and in 1852 he served as a member of the California state legislature as a representative from San Francisco county. After his removal to Humboldt county in 1856 he represented this county as a member of the state constitutional convention. For a number of terms he served as county supervisor from the Eureka district and until his death he continued to be active in public affairs. Surviving him are two sons and a daughter, Thomas W., Richard, and Mrs. Henry Axton.

The mercantile business at Eureka, the management of the farm near Hydesville, the building of a number of sailing vessels and all the other lines of development work that engrossed the attention of the elder Sweasey enlisted the intelligent assistance of the son Richard, who has been a progressive promoter of local advancement ever since the eventful year of 1856, when, with his father and about five other families, he came overland from San Francisco via Healdsburg. The oldest son, Thomas, went ahead and guided them through the mountains over much the same route now followed by the overland trail until they came to near the present site of Fort Seward on Eel river. There a raft was built from redwood logs on which they ferried the river. After this on their way down they forded the river many times until they arrived at Eagle Prairie, the present site of Rio Dell. This was the first white settlement after leaving Healdsburg, and from it they blazed the trail into Humboldt county from the south, the father bringing the first wagons that came over the mountains into Humboldt county. Much of Mr. Sweasey's life has been given to ship-building and he still acts as president of the Humboldt Steamship Company. Aside from launching several sailing vessels, he assisted his father in the building of the steamer Humboldt, and managed the vessel for twenty-one years. The second steamer Humboldt, which now runs between Seattle and Alaskan ports, was also built by them. Doubt-

less no work done by Richard Sweasey has been of greater importance to the permanent welfare of Humboldt county than his development with eight others and the building of the Eel River and Eureka Railroad. The Sweaseys were also among the founders and original stockholders of the Humboldt County Bank, the first bank in the county.

Richard Sweasey has been active in the improvement of the agricultural interests of Humboldt county, in the development of the Sweasey Dairy Farm of three hundred acres two miles east of Eureka, where he owns and maintains a herd of blooded Guernsey milch cows, one hundred and twenty-five in all, of which at present seventy-five form the dairy. The original stock, brought in by him from Wisconsin and New Jersey, had the distinction of being the first Guernsey cows in the entire county and they proved popular from the first, both on account of their large size and also by reason of being valuable milk and butter producers. Had Mr. Sweasey no other work to his credit besides the building up of the dairy ranch, he might well be regarded as one of the most progressive and helpful citizens of his county, but the dairy business has been only one of his many important undertakings. In company with H. L. Ricks he installed the original water system in Eureka, which they afterwards sold to Thomas Baird and which is now owned by the city. In this city he also owns a livery stable. Besides being a member of the city council for a number of years he served as the first city treasurer under the city charter. For three terms he served as chairman of the board of supervisors and during that time the corner-stone of the county court-house was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

On the evening of the organization of the Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., Mr. Sweasey was initiated into the order, besides which he is a life member of the Pioneer Society, the Humboldt Club and the Elks. His marriage united him with Annie M. Wilson, a native of the state of Maine, and a daughter of George D. Wilson, a pioneer of 1853 in Humboldt county. Both Mrs. Sweasey and her father were interested in religious work from early years and she has been a generous contributor to the erection of two houses of worship in this city. Born of their marriage were three children, two of whom are living. The daughter, Lena G., married Harold B. Gross, M. D., a leading physician of Eureka. The son, Frank R. Sweasey, is a rising attorney in San Francisco.

W. E. WASMUTH.—One of the up-to-date industrial establishments in which Eureka and Humboldt county take just pride is the Humboldt Laundry, at the head of which is W. E. Wasmuth, of Eureka, who has one brother and one sister interested with him in its ownership and operation. The laundry has the reputation of being one of the largest as well as most excellently equipped on the Pacific coast, supplying employment to a number of operatives and convenient service to a large circle of patrons. For modern appointments, cleanliness and expert work it has no rival among plants of its size, and few superior anywhere. Mr. Wasmuth has built up the large business from a modest start to pretentious proportions.

The name of Wasmuth has been identified with this section from the days when Humboldt formed a part of old Klamath county, P. W. Wasmuth, father of W. E. Wasmuth, having been one of the very earliest settlers in this region. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, of German parentage, during war times, and came to the United States in 1852, the same year settling at

Martin's Ferry, Klamath county, where he engaged for a time in placer gold mining. Having prospered and accumulated some capital, he moved to Orleans, then in Klamath county (now Humboldt), and engaged in business as a storekeeper. He was a man of strong character and influential among his fellow citizens, and having been well educated (he had studied for the ministry) he was an available candidate for offices requiring such training which many lacked. Before the division of the county he served as county clerk and county treasurer, doing efficient work in both capacities. He built a mill which he owned in partnership with "Jim" Graham and the late T. M. Brown, former sheriff of the county. Mr. Wasmuth married Rosa Behr, who was born in Alsace, then a French province, and six children were born to this union: P. W. (1st), who died in infancy; W. E., Rosa A., P. W. (2nd), Ida E. and Charles F. The mother died when her son W. E. Wasmuth was fourteen years old.

W. E. Wasmuth was born in Humboldt county, August 29, 1874, and in 1883, when a boy of nine years, accompanied his parents to Arcata. At that time he began working on a ranch in this county. When fourteen years old he entered the employ of his uncle, J. H. Bloemer, who established the Union Laundry at Arcata and is still running it, and he has continued in that line of work ever since. Coming to Eureka, he worked in a laundry here for a time, until he went to Crescent City to undertake business on his own account, renting the premises in which he conducted the Crescent City Steam Laundry, of which he made a decided success. Following this venture he became an employe in the Palace Hotel Laundry, San Francisco, where he soon attained the position of foreman, also acting in that capacity at the Eureka Laundry, in these connections learning the details of the business thoroughly, particularly the commercial and executive end of the work.

Returning to Humboldt county on a vacation, Mr. Wasmuth saw an opening in the line he desired, buying out the Jackson Store Laundry, which he removed to its present location. As his prosperity enabled him, and as he has felt competent to undertake more responsibility, Mr. Wasmuth has bought out other laundries, three in all, and the large frame building at the corner of Sixth and C streets, Eureka, was built as the increase of business demanded larger quarters. It is sixty by one hundred ten feet, two stories in height, and equipped with all the modern machinery for turning out first-class laundry work known to the trade. It is fitted with a twenty-five-horse-power engine, electricity, centrifugal wringers, starcher, dryers, steam presses for flannel garments, collar machine, etc., the investment in building and machinery amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars. No pains have been spared to make the equipment most efficient, and the competent system adopted in the operating department is well supplemented with the business-like methods of the office and outside arrangements, all of which coordinate to an unusual degree. Every employe is expected to be an expert, and to be retained in this establishment is a sufficient recommendation of capability. The plant is light, airy and very attractive in its spotlessness. Mr. Wasmuth's brother and sister work with him, and to this cooperation no doubt may be attributed the remarkable smoothness of operation which characterizes every branch of the work. At present the working force consists of twenty-eight people, and two teams are employed, and during the busier seasons as many as forty-five hands are employed, besides two teams and three wagons.

Such a record entitles the Wasmuths to recognition among the progressive business people of the community, where they have not only found their own opportunities, but have become a large factor in the activities of the city. Personally, they are citizens of the highest character, worthy descendants of an honored early settler of this region and keeping the name alive in the most creditable associations.

Mr. W. E. Wasmuth was married in Eureka to Miss Nellie Freeman, who was born in Lake county, Cal., and they have had a family of four children: Ruth, William, Charles and Marie. Mr. Wasmuth built his residence at No. 1422 B street in 1906, and he also owns a two-hundred-acre ranch on Lawrence creek, where he expects to make a specialty of the breeding of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. Socially he holds membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West and in the B. P. O. E.

THOMAS KEMPER CARR.—The county auditor of Humboldt county was born at Hay Fork, Trinity county, Cal., May 15, 1860, and is a son of the late John Carr, a pioneer of about 1850, and Delilah Carr, who came to the state in 1852. Frontier life in all of its aspects became familiar to the family. The country was sparsely settled, neighbors few, ranches destitute of improvements, and the conditions paralleling those of all outposts of civilization. The schools of Eureka were perhaps better than might have been expected of a period so early in the county's development. When Mr. Carr completed the grammar grade he had finished the course of study that now comprises the second year of high school and definitely in his mind there had been planted a desire for additional knowledge, a sense of proportions and a realization of the need of accuracy in every business pursuit. The mental equipment with which he left the grammar school was perhaps little inferior to that of boasted graduates of higher institutions of learning today, but with a modest appreciation of his own limitations he endeavored through the following years to acquire additional information in every line of thought and activity. Educated to a love of country and an affectionate devotion to his commonwealth, he served for seven years as a member of the National Guard of California, being in what is now the Naval Reserve. Military service, however, was not his only means of proving his patriotism, for in addition he has been a promoter of the common good, an upbuilder of worthy enterprises and a believer in the great ultimate destiny of county and state. Such citizens form the bone and sinew of local advancement and are at the basis of our national progress.

After leaving school Thomas Kemper Carr was employed as tallyman on vessels and in the sawmills of Eureka, besides which for twenty-one years, during a part of each year, he was employed as deputy in county offices. For parts of two years he served as deputy auditor and recorder under County Auditor Kellogg; for seven years he engaged, at times, as deputy under County Assessor Wallace; for ten years he was deputy under County Tax Collector Crichton; for one year he acted as deputy under County Clerk Haw, and during parts of other years he was deputy assessor under Connick and Bell. The first steady employment in county work came to him under County Auditor Howatt, with whom he remained for four years, giving such acceptable and efficient service that in November, 1910, he was chosen for the office of auditor and was again elected as auditor in November, 1914. A total of about twenty-eight years (only seven of which, however, have been full



Chas. R. Smith



Ellen C. Smith

time) indicates the nature of his services to the county. While he is a Republican, he is not a partisan and numbers many friends in the ranks of the local Democracy. While he has been giving the best of himself, his fullest energies and most exacting accuracy to details of office, others have grown prosperous in business or on farms and now stand high in financial circles. Such, however, has not been his fortunate fate. The county has taken of his strength and greatest mental and physical efforts, giving nothing in return but a living, so that like the majority of county officials the world over he has little of permanent benefit to show for the laborious toil and exacting duties of a county office. His reputation for accuracy has followed him from one office to another. In his seven years of service as deputy auditor and auditor, his work has been absolutely correct, as experts have testified and so the reports have been made to every grand jury for the last seven years. The duties of auditor are varied and at times complicated. His experience has given him the opportunity to become one of the best-posted men in county affairs in Humboldt county and, while familiar with every office, he gives it as his opinion that the office of auditor is one of the most difficult to fill.

The Carr family is of Irish lineage and was established in America two generations ago by the parents of John Carr, who took him from Ireland to Canada when he was two years of age. Later he came to the States. The discovery of gold caused him to drift to California, where he met and married Delilah Turner, a native of New Jersey. Fraternally Thomas K. Carr is connected with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors, a branch of the Woodmen. In addition he is identified with the subordinate lodge and Encampment branch of Odd Fellows, as well as the Canton branch and Rebekah branch, and has passed through most of the chairs in the order with the exception of those in the Rebekah branch. The Humboldt Club has his name enrolled among its members. While not directly connected with any religious organization, he is in sympathy with the doctrines of the Baptist Church. His first marriage took place March 19, 1883, and united him with Mary G. Nickerson, daughter of W. H. Nickerson, of Fairhaven. May 25, 1911, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Florence A. Bast, daughter of Jeremiah Dougherty, of Rohnerville, Humboldt county, and the widow of George Bast, by whom she has two children, Mildred Bast and George Wilbur Bast. By his first marriage Mr. Carr is the father of four children, namely: Lloyd Vernon Carr, who married Alida Crocker; Hazel G., now Mrs. Joseph M. Hinman; Elizabeth DeEtte, now Mrs. E. B. Sandelands; and Nell Elise, who married John Brubaker, of Salt Lake.

CHARLES R. SMITH.—The variety of occupations which Humboldt county offers to the enterprising and thrifty, combined with her remarkable climatic features, has attracted a sturdy class of agriculturists and those contemplating the purchase and development of farm lands, for they not only have the prospects of success in raising crops, but the assurance of a good market where other industries are profitably prosecuted. The adaptability of southeastern Humboldt county, and particularly the Eel river district, for fruit growing, is becoming known through the results which those who have attempted fruit raising have attained, and none has done more in the way of affording practical examples of her possibilities in this line than Charles

R. Smith, of Alderpoint. A Wisconsin man, of German extraction, he came here some twenty odd years ago, and in 1895 took up a homestead which now forms part of his valuable ranch of five hundred fifty acres. Now he is reckoned among the substantial, well-to-do farmers of his section, having by his own exertions acquired a good property and made excellent headway in his farming operations.

Mr. Smith was born July 26, 1861, near Oshkosh, Wis., son of Henry and Harriet (Hales) Smith, the father a native of Germany, the mother of England. They were married in Wisconsin, and Henry Smith is now living in Sacramento at the age of eighty-four years. He followed the trade of mason and bricklayer besides farming in his active years. C. R. Smith is the eldest of the four children born to his parents. His childhood and youth were passed in his native state, and from an early age he was familiar with work in the timber regions, a training which has proved very valuable in the improvement of his present property. For twelve months he was employed in the woods near Waupaca, Wis., as chopper, logger and teamster. Upon his removal west he located first in Montana, for two years working as a market gardener at Boulder, that state. In 1892 he came to Humboldt county, Cal., and for a time was at Hydesville, in 1895 taking up a homestead of one hundred sixty acres, now included in his five hundred fifty-acre ranch situated a mile southeast of Alderpoint, in southern Humboldt county. Mr. Smith has given all his time to the improvement of this ranch, but it is his accomplishments in the line of fruit raising which are most notable and of particular importance to the locality. He has cleared a tract of twelve acres, which he has planted to various kinds of fruits, peaches, apples, walnuts, cherries, almonds and a number of fig trees, as well as grapes. His trees are from one to seven years old, and his apple trees in bearing are remarkably thrifty, but it is his peach crop that deserves particular mention. In fact, he has the reputation of producing the finest peaches in northern California, Elbertas, which show exceptional qualities as to size, color and flavor. There is a demand for all he can supply.

Mr. Smith has erected suitable barns and other outbuildings on his farm, and there is also a comfortable dwelling, which he intends to replace with a modern structure before long. In the year 1911 he built a cottage at Alderpoint, the first house completed at that place, and also a commodious livery barn, which he rents for that purpose.

In all his enterprises Mr. Smith has had the competent cooperation of his wife, who has proved her capability in many ways. June 15, 1911, he married Miss Ellen Mathison, who was born at Fortuna, Humboldt county, the eldest of the eight children born to her parents, Nis and Mary (Petersen) Mathison, born in Slesvig, Germany. They came to California before their marriage and were united in Sonoma county about 1874. Later they came to Humboldt county and in the fall of 1875 came to Blocksburg, where they became farmers and where Mr. Mathison died. He helped to build the overland road. The mother resides near Alderpoint with her son Fred. In the neighborhood of Fort Seward Mrs. Smith located a homestead upon which she proved up, and also took up a timber claim, owning both as the result of her own efforts. A woman of excellent personal qualities and kindly disposition, she has not only been a helpmate in the best sense of the word to her husband, but a good neighbor and friend to all with whom she has been

brought into contact. By his former marriage, which took place in Wisconsin, Mr. Smith had two children: Walter F., an experienced horticulturist, who engaged in ranching near Alderpoint; and Hattie E., Mrs. Greene, whose husband is bookkeeper and cashier at the Sacramento office of M. P. Fuller & Co.

JAMES WILLIAM HENDERSON.—For forty-five years Eureka numbered among her residents the late James William Henderson, who settled here in 1865, after sixteen years of the experiences and adventure which fell to the lot of those who braved the dangers of life in the uncivilized days of the west. When he settled down to business he proved himself as capable and courageous as in the more spectacular activities of his early life, so much so that for years no one challenged his title as the leading citizen of Humboldt county. Mr. Henderson had been impressed with the attractions and advantages of Eureka some years before he came to make his home in the city, and from the time he took up his residence here until his death was one of its most zealous spirits, putting his own means into city and county property and doing his utmost to develop local resources. His own investments being so heavy, it was but natural he should desire to promote the improvements necessary to insure the stability of their values, but his enterprises to that end always benefited others as well, and he never kept on the safe side of the market himself by lack of respect for the rights of others. He operated extensively in real estate, was one of the organizers of the first bank in the county, had other banking interests later, took a hand in the development of the oil lands in the county, and for ten years before his death conducted the Humboldt Bay Woolen Mills, a manufacturing plant which has afforded profitable occupation for a number of industrial workers. It would be difficult to summarize his work, however, as his capital and energy flowed into many channels, carrying good indirectly as well as directly, so that it would be hard to tell where his influence ended.

Mr. Henderson was of Scotch ancestry, his early antecedents moving from their native country to the North of Ireland to escape religious persecution. John Henderson, his grandfather, emigrated from the North of Ireland to America, and his father, Edward Henderson, was born in New York state and passed all his life there. By occupation a farmer, he made a good living for himself and family and was a well respected man in his neighborhood. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church and took considerable part in such work. Politically he was originally a Whig, later a Democrat, and he entered heartily into party work in his state, taking keen enjoyment in the campaigns. Mr. Henderson married Martha Jopson, a native of Wales, and they became the parents of six children. Mr. Henderson died when about seventy-five years old, his wife living to be ninety. She, too, was a devout member of the Episcopal Church.

James William Henderson, the eldest child of the family, was born on a farm in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 9, 1828, and he received his education in the local public schools and at Potsdam Academy, in his native county. His early life was spent on the farm, and he was the first of the family to leave home, having started for the west in the spring of 1849. The lure of the mines was irresistible, and he set out to make the trip overland. Reaching Council Bluffs, Iowa, he went north from there and spent the summer in Minnesota. In the fall he went down the Mississippi river, stopping at St.

Louis, where the first railroad convention held in the west was then in session, endeavoring to devise ways and means of constructing a railroad to the far west. The principal speakers were Daniel Webster and Stephen A. Douglas, and Mr. Henderson stayed over for the privilege of hearing their arguments. Then he proceeded down the river to New Orleans, where he bought a ticket to San Francisco via Panama, the fare being one hundred eighty dollars. He reached his destination in February, 1850, without available funds, and his first experience was typical of the times. A young man he had met during the ocean voyage loaned him thirty-five dollars and they went together to the Middle Fork of the American river, where they were quite successful in their search for gold on the Spanish bar. It was not long before Mr. Henderson was able to repay the thirty-five dollars, and he and his "friend in need" were congenial companions. In the winter of 1850, Mr. Henderson returned to San Francisco, remaining until spring, when he made a trip by steamer to Portland, Oregon, to buy produce for shipment to San Francisco. Upon his return he bought an assortment of merchandise at auction and shipped it to Portland. Then for a time he was at the mines on the Feather river, but did not do well there, and went back to San Francisco for the winter. In the spring he went to the Spanish bar again, and much to his satisfaction had better success than before, buying a claim for six hundred dollars which he sold for eight hundred after taking out ten thousand dollars worth of gold. This was his last mining venture. In 1852 he made a trip back east, visiting his old home in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and after spending a few weeks there went out to Illinois and Iowa, where he bought a band of horses which he drove across the plains. This undertaking turned out very profitably, as he was able to sell at an average price of eight hundred dollars a team, the horses having cost him one hundred dollars apiece. The result was so encouraging that he went east again in 1853, this time purchasing both horses and cattle, which he drove across the plains and kept near Sacramento for a year before selling them. In 1855 he made another trip, to Missouri, where he bought one hundred mules which he succeeded in getting to the coast country without serious accident or loss, keeping them for a year near Stockton, until they were in such fine condition that he obtained top prices for them.

By this time Mr. Henderson had concluded to go into the stage business, and in the fall of 1857 he established himself at Petaluma for that purpose. He carried on an extensive business from that point for six years, having the first overland stage line in northern California. Although he did not drive, he had to take the responsibility for all the losses, which were sometimes considerable, highway robberies being frequent in those days and the Indians to be reckoned with; one night they killed ten of the horses and burned a large supply of his hay. Besides the above business, Mr. Henderson had the contract for carrying the overland mail between San Francisco and Weaverville, Trinity county, a distance of four hundred miles, part of which had to be made on horseback. While at Petaluma he also engaged to some extent in the stock business and ran a livery in partnership with Mat Doyle. He first visited Eureka in 1860 on some matters pertaining to his mail contract, and the impression he gained then was so pleasing that when he disposed of his stage line he decided upon this place for his home, settling here in 1865.

Mr. Henderson began to deal in land about the time of his removal to Eureka, and for many years he held the record as the largest individual dealer in real estate in the county. He acquired fifteen thousand acres of supposedly valuable agricultural land, and at the same time bought large tracts of timberland, on which he realized handsomely, paying a dollar and a quarter an acre for it, and selling at five dollars. He owned different tracts from time to time, buying and selling, and in 1890 disposed of five thousand acres at twenty-five dollars an acre. He retained a ranch of ten thousand acres, which he leased, and several smaller tracts of land.

In the southern part of Humboldt county are valuable oil lands, and Mr. Henderson early interested himself in their development, which he found quite different from his anticipations. In 1874 Thomas Scott, the Philadelphia capitalist, sent him seventy-five thousand dollars for investment in these lands, and he set about placing it to the best advantage. But although there were plenty of areas where oil seeped from the ground profusely, boring did not produce sufficient quantities for commercial purposes. Mr. Henderson prospected in 1875, with no results which justified continuing operations, yet it is almost certain that some way may be devised to obtain the oil, and the heirs to the land, in selling it off, have reserved the oil rights in the deeds.

In 1873 Mr. Henderson was one of the organizers of the Humboldt County Bank, the first institution of the kind in the county, and in 1880 was elected president, holding the position continuously for over twenty years, until January 20, 1904. At the meeting of the directors on that day they presented Mr. Henderson a loving cup inscribed, "Presented to J. W. Henderson by the directors of Humboldt County Bank as a token of esteem, January 20, 1904." It was accompanied by a set of resolutions praising his services to the bank and showing their appreciation of his high personal character. Meantime, in the year 1893, he had taken a prominent part in establishing the Home Savings Bank of Eureka, took an influential part in the direction of its affairs, and in 1901 became president, serving until 1903. In 1900 he founded the Humboldt Bay Woolen Mills Company, and personally looked after all the details of construction and equipment, going east to purchase the machinery, and sparing no pains to make the plant a model industrial institution. He was president of the company from the time of its formation, and its conduct constituted the chief interest of his later years. His death occurred July 13, 1910.

The only public office which Mr. Henderson held was that of registrar of the United States land office, in which he served for one term, in 1868. However, he had his father's taste for politics, was a Republican from the time of the Civil war, and for many years never missed a county or a state convention of his party. In 1878 he joined the Masonic fraternity, becoming a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and he subsequently was received into Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.

Mr. Henderson's share in the opening up of Humboldt county to trade and commerce, the life of usefulness he chose among his fellow citizens, and the honorable example he left to posterity, will endear him in the memory of every resident of this section who knows anything of his life work and ambitions. They were unselfish ambitions, for he was broad-minded and liberal, and the success of his personal enterprises was due solely to wise

management and almost infallible judgment, combined with indefatigable attention to details and untiring perseverance in the prosecution of his undertakings. He lived to see his dreams realized, for his residence in Eureka extended from pioneer days to modern times, and few men are permitted to have more than a vision of the results of their endeavors. Those who build for the future must do so on faith—must have the imagination which stimulates them to effort without hoping to share the rewards.

Mrs. Henderson, whose maiden name was Amelia Josephine Youle, was a native of New York City, and came to California in 1859 with her father, Adam Youle. They were married in 1860, and to this union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, three of whom died in childhood; Edward William died in his twenty-fifth year; Ida is the wife of Ernest Sevier, an attorney, of Eureka; Alice is a resident of Cloverdale; George Y., also living in that city, manages the estate and is a director in the Humboldt National Bank, besides being extensively engaged in general farming and stock-ranching. He is also constructing an extensive irrigation system at Xenia, Trinity county, taking water from the headwaters of Dobbyn's creek, sufficient to irrigate a large area.

GIUSEPPE FERRARA.—Known throughout his section of the state as the "Salmon King of Humboldt county," Giuseppe Ferrara is today one of the wealthy and respected citizens of Eureka, and a splendid example of the possibilities offered to the industrious young man by the West. He is now a widower, and resides on Washington street where he has made his home for thirty-three years. He has lived in Humboldt county for thirty-seven years and has been extensively engaged in the fish industry in Eureka, fishing for salmon and other fish in the Eel river, Humboldt Bay and in the Pacific ocean, and also buying from the fishermen; he has sold to the retail trade in Eureka but his principal wholesale markets have been San Francisco, Sacramento, and other large cities of California. Mr. Ferrara is the pioneer in the fish industry in Humboldt county.

Mr. Ferrara was born in Sicily, Italy, where his father, Peter Ferrara, was a fisherman and fish-dealer, taking cargoes of fish to Rome, Genoa, Venice, and other Italian cities, where they were sold both at retail and wholesale. The father also owned a vineyard where he made wines, shipped and sold his product in the various Italian cities. The young Giuseppe was only eight years of age when he first went to Rome with his father to assist in the care of the extensive shipping and commission business which he maintained there. He remained in Rome but a short time, but acquired much valuable information and experience regarding the conduct of the business during that time, being intimately connected with his father's diversified enterprises. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, where the family resided in peace and prosperity, but in order to escape the arduous military service which his native country exacted of her young men, he determined to come to America. Accordingly in 1870 he set sail, and landed at Boston, whence he proceeded to Philadelphia, where for about two years he was employed in a gas pipe factory. Later he went to Chicago and engaged in making white lead for paint, remaining there about two months. He then went to San Francisco, by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama, reaching his destination in the spring of 1873. For two years he was engaged in fishing in the Sacramento river, and in 1876 he came to Eureka, where he has since made his home. He

immediately engaged in fishing in the Eel river, and has continued to follow this occupation since that time, meeting with success, and accumulating a fortune from the fruits of his industry.

Mr. Ferrara's marriage took place in Eureka, in 1876, uniting him with Miss Henrietta Hammitt, a native of Oregon but now deceased. She became the mother of four children: Jelorma, who died when two years of age; Peter Elwood, of Eureka, a fish dealer and commission merchant who has succeeded to his father's business, and who is one of the most promising young men of the community today, and whose sketch also appears in this work; Henrietta, the wife of Charles Perrona, of Eureka; and Albert Frank, a fisherman on the Klamath river, residing in Eureka.

During his long residence at Eureka Mr. Ferrara has assisted materially in the upbuilding and development of the fish industry. Through his wholesale enterprises he has handled much of the product of the small fishermen of the region, and so has kept alive the independent fisherman. His business has grown to large proportions.

Mr. Ferrara, like all native Italians, retains a large place in his affections for his mother country, and he collected an extensive fund for Malta sufferers, contributing largely thereto himself, during the late disastrous earthquakes and famine there. He is now seventy-three years of age, but is still hale and hearty, and is keenly interested in the events of the day.

OTTO DOCILI.—The province of Brescia, in Italy, has sent many of her sons to make for themselves a home in California, whither they have been attracted, many of them, by the good reports of their countrymen returning from California to visit their native land. Among these newcomers from a foreign land should be mentioned Otto Docili, an enterprising young dairyman of Grizzly Bluffs, Cal., who is making a success of his chosen work in this country.

Born in the city of Brescia, Italy, December 23, 1880, Otto Docili was the son of Louis Docili, a farmer of that country, and grew up on his father's farm at Mura, in the province of Brescia, remaining at home until his removal to California in 1908. Leaving his wife in Italy, he set sail for America, and arriving at San Jose, Cal., on March 6, of that year, he went to work the same day at Loran Station, in Santa Clara county, three months later removing to Modesto, Cal., where he found employment on a dairy. On March 6, 1909, he was employed by George Thompson, at Loleta, in Humboldt county, remaining with him three years, at the end of which time his family joined him and he went to work for Joseph Bonomini, who was in the dairying business, returning, however, to the employ of Mr. Thompson at a later date, after which he worked for a time for Wilson Elliot. It is much to the credit of Mr. Docili to state that all these changes were made by him without the loss of a day's time. Finally determining, however, to go into business for himself, in February, 1913, he leased a dairy ranch in Ryan's slough, near Eureka, where he engaged in the dairy business, independently, at the Belmont dairy, as he named his place, also running a milk delivery route in Eureka. Selling his lease and route in December of the next year, the following January he leased his present place at Grizzly Bluffs, a ranch consisting of one hundred twenty acres of good meadow and farm land, where he has a herd of fifty cows for which he raises his own hay and green feed.

In his political interests Mr. Docili is a Republican, and he is known

fraternally in Eureka as a member of the Loyal Order of Moose. At Mura, Italy, in 1904, Mr. Docili married Miss Ottilia Pilotti, and they are the parents of four children: Emma, Arthur, Flora and Lina.

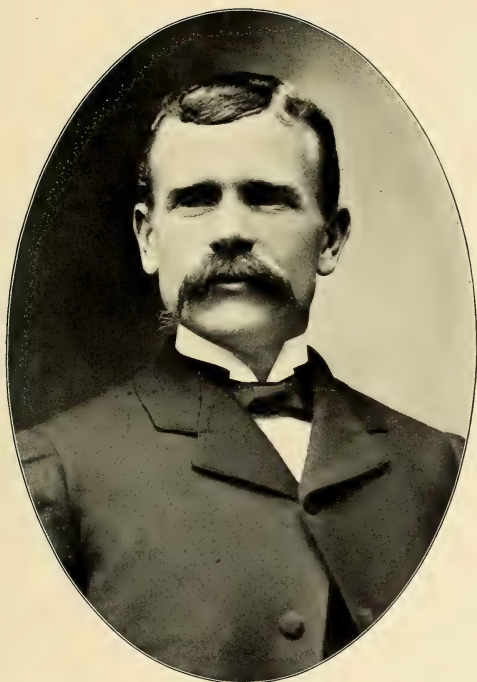
ISAAC MATSON.—A native of Finland, although of Swedish ancestry, and an earnest admirer of the land of his forebears, Isaac Matson is nevertheless a loyal citizen of the United States, and one of the most worthy of California's adopted sons. Not only is he a skilled ship-carpenter, but is also a builder of mills, bridges and wharves, and in this line is said to have no superior in Humboldt county. Executive ability and initiative are prominent qualifications, and he is exceptionally capable in the handling of large numbers of workmen. He now owns a splendid place in Pepperwood Bottoms, containing about twenty-three acres of rich, fertile land, which he has under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Matson was born near Wasa, Finland, November 1, 1865. He worked in the ship yards at Helsingfors and at sixteen years of age was a full-fledged ship-carpenter. He became acquainted with Capt. E. Aslakson, of the Norwegian bark *Sunshine*, and sailed as his ship-carpenter for a year. He left this vessel at Philadelphia and later shipped as second carpenter on the American full-rigged sailor *Hagerstown*, on which he sailed around the Horn, arriving in San Francisco March 10, 1883. Soon afterward he went up to Mendocino county and at Whitesboro worked as a lumberman for a year or more. He then went with his employer, L. E. White, to Greenwood, Mendocino county, and was there engaged in mill work, bridge construction, railroad and wharf building for about six years. Among other work that he accomplished during that time was the building of the wharf at Greenwood, which was a difficult task, well and successfully completed within a given time. About this time he became acquainted with Cal. Stewart, and while in his employ built three wharves at Bear Harbor and also constructed ten miles of railroad. Altogether he was in the employ of Mr. Stewart for sixteen years, from 1888 until 1904.

The marriage of Mr. Matson occurred at Bear Harbor, uniting him with Miss Bertha Hawley, a native of California, born and reared in Humboldt county. They have seven children living—two, twin daughters, having died when fourteen months old. The living children are: Grover Cleveland, Lillie Queen, Alice Helen, Irene, Lloyd, Eleanor and Leonard. After his marriage Mr. Matson bought a place of five hundred forty acres at the head of Bull creek, which he ran as a stock ranch for three years. Later he sold this property and came to Pepperwood, where he has since resided, his ranch comprising over forty-four acres, devoted to diversified farming and fruit raising.

Mr. Matson is a Republican in his political affiliations, and among other offices has served as election judge. He is keenly interested in educational affairs, and has helped to establish the Eleanor school district, of which he is a trustee.

HON. JONATHAN CLARK, M. D.—Vigorous in mind and body, clear-headed and the possessor of unlimited energy and sound judgment, the late Hon. Jonathan Clark, M. D., a pioneer physician, contributed his full share towards developing the resources of Humboldt county, and was justly styled one of the fathers of Eureka. A native of Crawfordsville, Ind., he was born February 26, 1826, of patriotic ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Abram



Isaac Matson.

Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. At the age of fifteen years Jonathan Clark went to Iowa, where he completed his early education, and after taking a course in medicine received the degree of M. D. Coming overland to the Pacific coast in 1849, he arrived in California in November of that year, and the following four months were successfully engaged in mining. Subsequently taking passage on the brig Reindeer, he arrived at Humboldt Bay June 16, 1850, and immediately began the practice of his profession. Skilful and practical, he gained a wide reputation as a physician and surgeon; and November 1, 1853, was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army. Dr. Clark, under the command of Col. R. C. Buchanan, of the Fourth United States Infantry, was assigned to duty at Fort Humboldt, which was located about two miles from Eureka, in what was then called Bucksport, and where he afterwards owned a large part of the land. While at the fort Dr. Clark had for one of his patients Lieut. U. S. Grant. Favorable mention of Dr. Clark is made by General Grant in his memoirs. June 6, 1863, Dr. Clark was commissioned surgeon of the First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and served under Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple during the Indian wars of 1863, 1864 and 1865, stationed at Fort Gaston, on the Hoopa Reservation.

Resuming his professional duties in Eureka at the close of the war, Dr. Clark continued in active practice until 1870, when he retired, his large real estate holdings and his other business affairs demanding his entire time and attention. In 1872 he laid out Clark's addition to Eureka, which consists of twenty-four blocks in one of the finest residence parts of the city, selling much cheaper to homeseekers and actual settlers than to speculators. As an enlargement to this addition, he subsequently platted and laid out forty-two blocks. He afterward laid out a second enlargement, platting fifty-nine blocks, or two hundred forty acres in all. Before he had sold any, however, his death occurred and his estate has since been managed by his son, William S. Clark, of whom a sketch may be found on another page of this volume.

Prominent and active in the management of public affairs, Mr. Clark never shirked official responsibilities, but served his fellow townsmen in many capacities with ability and loyal fidelity. He was the first postmaster on Humboldt Bay, being appointed to the position in 1851, and was also the first notary public. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Eureka board of supervisors, and reelected for a second term. In 1857 he was appointed county treasurer. In 1874 he was chosen a member of the common council of Eureka, and reelected in 1876. The same year he was elected to the general assembly, representing Humboldt county, and introduced several bills of importance and served on various committees. Among the bills which he introduced were the following: One for completing the Kneeland Prairie and Round Valley wagon road; for completing the coast wagon road, leading from Ferndale to the county line, via Petrolia; and one authorizing the construction of the Grizzly Bluff and Camp Grant wagon road. He was likewise the author of the Humboldt county road law and amended the Klamath county disbursement bill so as to secure an adjustment of the affairs of that county. He was also the author of the Humboldt county hospital law, and procured an amendment to the act incorporating the city of Eureka. He introduced into the house a joint resolution asking for a mail route from Eureka by way of Ferndale to Mendocino county. He served on the state

hospital committee; the committee of public morals; of commerce and navigation; and was a member of the centennial committee. As a representative, Dr. Clark was active, cautious and untiring in his exertions to guard the interests of his constituents, his term of service being eminently successful and highly satisfactory to the people of the county. Elected mayor of Eureka in 1878, he served for a term of two years, but declined a renomination to the office. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He was of a commanding appearance, being five feet eleven inches in height, and weighing one hundred ninety pounds. He died in San Francisco March 29, 1884, his death being a cause of deep regret to the town and county in which he had so long resided, and with whose highest interests he had been so prominently identified.

Dr. Clark married, in November, 1855, Maria Ryan, who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, January 3, 1821, a daughter of Joseph Ryan and a sister of the late James T. Ryan. Joseph Ryan emigrated from the Emerald Isle to New Brunswick with his family during the '30s, locating first in Stanley, and then living for a while in St. John. Removing from that city to Boston, Mass., he carried on a profitable business as a builder and contractor for many years, living there until his death at the age of three score and ten years. Of his family of nine children, Mrs. Clark is the only survivor. Arriving in Eureka July 12, 1854, Miss Ryan soon afterwards formed the acquaintance of the active and highly esteemed young physician, Dr. Clark, whom she afterward married. In the beautiful home erected by the doctor Mrs. Clark still resides. The home grounds, which are among the most attractive in the city, cover four blocks. Dr. and Mrs. Clark became the parents of two children, namely: Eliza, who cares most tenderly for her aged mother; and William S., manager of the paternal estate.

CHARLES SPENCER FAY.—California has always been proud of her stanch, sturdy native sons, and prominent among them is Charles S. Fay, who was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, September 7, 1875. When but a baby his parents moved to Bayside and here he received his early training and education, attending the public schools of Bayside until fifteen years of age, when he left school to enter the farming business with his father. His father died when he was a young man, so his broad shoulders were well fitted to take up the burden thrust upon them. He first engaged in quarrying in the hills above Bayside but remained there only a short time, going north to Chehalis county, Washington, where he located in the town of Hoquiam, and followed different lines of work for one year, but on account of the death of his father he returned to Humboldt county and took charge of the farming business on the home place. His mother, now Mrs. Margaret Nicholson, was a pioneer of Humboldt and makes her home with her son, Charles S. The ranch contained forty-seven acres of good bottom land, all improved and well adapted to dairying and he settled down to the life of an energetic farmer, and on this ranch he has become one of the successful young men of the community, always alert for improved methods and equipment, and striving to make the place homelike for his mother. He is a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, Arcata, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment and Canton of Odd Fellows, and also of the Rebekahs. He has always been active in all movements for the upbuilding of the community, and is well liked and highly respected.

ALEXANDER JOHANSON.—Tracing his lineage back through the years in Sweden, of which country he is a native, Alexander Johanson finds among his forbears many men of more than ordinary qualities of mind and heart, men who took high rank in the affairs of their country as sailors, soldiers, and financiers. His own father was an officer in the Swedish navy, and saw many years of service under the flag of his native land. Mr. Johanson himself embodies the finest and best of the qualities that have distinguished his ancestors, and has also acquired the most sterling virtues of the land of his adoption. He has strength of mind and body, intellect, tenacity of purpose, industry and enterprise, and these qualities have carried him through many difficult situations, and over many serious reverses and disappointments in business. The first ranch which he purchased in the Eel river valley, using money that he had saved little by little from his wages as a farm hand, was washed away by that treacherous stream, at present only seven acres of the original sixty-two remaining, and these will go within a year or two. This property was highly improved, with family orchards, a comfortable residence, barns and other out-buildings, and had been purchased for a permanent home. The loss was severe, but the courage of the man was not destroyed, and he has since retrieved his success, now owning two splendid ranches in the vicinity, with fine herds of cattle and milch cows.

Mr. Johanson was born in Smaaland, Sweden, March 26, 1860, the son of Johan August Nilson Nordstrom and Sophia (Ryberg) Nordstrom, both of whom are still living in Smaaland, at the age of almost eighty years. There were ten children in their family, of whom Alexander was the third born. Of the others, one died in infancy, the rest growing to maturity, and scattering over three countries to find their homes. Two of the brothers live in Germany, one in Sweden, while two brothers and three sisters reside in the United States, two of the sisters making their homes in Chicago, and one in Oregon, while the brothers are both living in California. Alex. Johanson passed the days of his childhood at the family home in Smaaland, attending the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Schleswig, Germany, where he found employment for several years. While there he met with an accident which seriously injured his right knee, and which has been a decided handicap throughout the succeeding years. He was then obliged to give up his position, and, on the advice of physicians, learned shoemaking, as that trade could be followed without further injury to the injured limb. He served an apprenticeship of three and a half years at this trade and became a skilled workman, remaining during this time in Schleswig. In 1884 he determined to come to America, and on May 28th of that year he set sail from Hamburg to New York, and thence came by rail directly to San Francisco. He again took boat from San Francisco to Eureka, and later located at Ferndale, where he was employed by M. P. Meng, boot and shoe dealer at that place, remaining in this connection for three and a half years. The marriage of Mr. Johanson took place at Ferndale, in November, 1886, and united him with Miss Meta Jensen, a native of Schleswig, Germany, who had come to America in 1885. In 1888 Mr. Johanson went into the Bear Ridge country and entered the employ of Thomas Hansen in order to learn dairy farming. The following year he came back to the Eel river country and rented the Crowley ranch of forty acres, just east of Ferndale. For twelve years he continued to rent, and in 1901 he purchased his first ranch property

at Pleasant Point, this being the place that was washed away by the high waters of the Eel river. He also purchased a ranch of one hundred eighty-four acres on Cannibal Island, four miles west of Loleta, which he has always rented out. His present place, consisting of forty acres near Waddington, he purchased four years ago, and has since made his home there. The property is in a high state of cultivation, and is one of the attractive ranches of the district. Mr. Johanson milks a herd of twenty-six cows at the present time, and is also engaged in diversified farming.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johanson, as well as their children, are well and favorably known in their part of the county. There are five children in the family, three boys and two girls, all natives of this county, where they have been reared and educated, and where they have a host of warm friends. Of these the eldest, Mary Sophia, is a graduate of the Ferndale Business College, and is now residing at home with her parents; August P. is a dairy rancher at Grizzly Bluff; Alma is a graduate of the Normal school at Arcata, class of 1914; while Clarence and Harry are still in public school. Mr. and Mrs. Johanson are both faithful members of the Lutheran church, in which they were reared and confirmed in the mother country. In his political views Mr. Johanson is a Republican, and is always keenly interested in the issues of the day, especially when they in any way directly affect the welfare and progress of his home community. He is progressive and wide-awake and is always ready to support any movement for the betterment of the community and general public.

OLIVER SWANSON was born near Engelholm, Skaane, Sweden, June 26, 1849, and there he spent the years of his boyhood upon his father's farm until 1871, when he came to the United States. While the transcontinental railroad had been completed some time before, the system was still far from perfect and he spent two weeks between New York City and San Francisco. Arriving at San Jose, in the Santa Clara valley, he found employment with a threshing machine crew and followed the outfit into different parts of the valley. In a short time, however, the threshing had been completed and he left the valley, returned to San Francisco, took passage on a boat that landed him at Crescent City, Del Norte county, after six days of buffeting with a storm. It had been his intention to locate near Eureka and so he walked the one hundred miles between the two towns. The trip was one of great hardship. No roads had been laid out and a stranger experienced the greatest difficulty in traveling from one point to another through a rough, unpopulated country, but finally Mr. Swanson reached his destination. Soon he found work on a farm near the Eel river. Carefully hoarding his earnings, he was able in a few years to rent land and engage in the raising of grain and potatoes, an undertaking at first including a quarter section, but later limited to eighty acres.

On leaving the farm Mr. Swanson found employment in the Hookton warehouse in Humboldt county. When Fields Landing had only two houses he went to the new town, where for four and one-half years he held the agency for the Eel River & Eureka Railroad, besides operating a hotel and carrying on a general store. In 1904 he became proprietor of the South Park Hotel in Eureka and in 1909 he helped to build the new race track, which he operated under a lease until 1914, when he sold his South Park interests. Since that time he has engaged in farming one hundred sixty acres on Table Bluff, thus



Oliver Swanson

returning to the business in which he first engaged upon coming to the Eel river section. He thoroughly enjoys his work, for he loves to see things grow. In politics he voted with the Democratic party, but his participation does not include candidacy for local offices. June 26, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Tierney, who died in Eureka in 1909. Two of their children, John S. and Oliver D., likewise have passed away. There now survive two daughters and one son, namely: Marie J., wife of Louis Buhall; Pura Jane, wife of F. W. Seymour; and Charles F. Swanson, M. D., a practicing physician in Milford, Utah.

CHRISTIAN SCHRODER.—The honor of being a passenger on the first train that crossed the continent to California belongs to Christian Schroder, who dates his identification with the west from the year 1869 and who since 1876 has made his home in Humboldt county. Like many of the men from his native land of Denmark he became a sailor in youth and visited the principal ports of the world during the years of his life on the high seas. Inured to hardships and privations in the discharge of his duties as a sailor, he was well qualified to endure the trying experiences incident to army life, and his service in the Civil war, beginning in 1861 and continuing until after the fall of Richmond, reflected credit upon himself and upon Company B, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, in which he served throughout the entire war. After his arrival in San Francisco he found employment in the liquor business and followed the same line of work for many years after coming to Eureka in 1876. During 1895 he moved across the bay to Samoa and built the residence now occupied by himself and family.

For a number of years Mr. Schroder kept a record of all the vessels coming into Humboldt bay and he has always taken an active part in the shipping interests, one of his specialties having been the chartering of a tugboat and the conveying of parties to the deep-sea fishing headquarters off Cape Mendocino. His knowledge of the best places for fishing and his success in securing large catches have made him desired by fishing expeditions looking for a guide. Since coming to the county he has been a member of Col. Whipple Post, G. A. R. At St. Louis, Mo., in 1865, he married Miss Mary Inman, a native of Alabama. She was for fourteen years the postmaster at Samoa, a position now filled by their adopted daughter, Annie Hogan. In addition to this daughter they reared an adopted son, Fred Hogan, now filling a responsible position as chief engineer of the steamer Tamalpais.

FREDERICK H. HOLM.—Among the honored pioneer names of Humboldt county there is none more respected than that of Holm, the late Hans Peter Holm being one of the men who in an early day gave of his strength and manhood to carve a new state from the wilderness, and today his son and heir, Frederick H. Holm, is proving a worthy son of a splendid sire, and occupies a place of prominence in the community where he lives, the family home for many years being at Hydesville. Here Mr. Holm owns a fine farm of one hundred eighty-five acres on which he resides. He is prominent in the local affairs of the city and county and is regarded as a man of unusual ability and power.

A native of California, born in Eureka, Humboldt county, December 6, 1886, the son of Hans Peter and Catherine (Petersen) Holm, young Mr. Holm has been reared and educated within the confines of this county and has passed practically his entire time here. His father was a native of Denmark,

born April 10, 1841, and was a shoemaker by trade. He came to America when he was only twenty-one years of age, and after five months spent in New York and New Jersey, he came to California in the spring of 1864, locating for a time in Haywards, Alameda county. Later he came into Humboldt county and engaged in the sheep business with much success, his ranch being on the Mad river, and for twenty-five years he continued in this line, becoming one of the most prominent stockmen of the county, and amassing a large fortune. He also, during these years, bought the ranch near Hydesville which was his home place for so many years, and on which he was residing at the time of his death, August 11, 1914. The development of the county owes much to the enterprise and progress of this pioneer farmer, one of his achievements being the demonstration of the adaptability of this section for the raising of cherries. He planted three acres to this fruit, the first to be planted in the county, and sold the product of his orchard sometimes for as much as seventeen cents per pound. He married Catherine Petersen, a native of Denmark, at Eureka, and of their union were born two children: Harry, who died in infancy, and Frederick H., the present honored citizen of Hydesville. The mother is still living at Hydesville, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Frederick H. Holm passed his childhood on his father's farm, attending the public schools at Hydesville, and after graduation, taking a course at the Eureka Business College. He has been engaged in farming for the greater part of his life, and now has one of the most attractive places in the vicinity. He was married in Hydesville, September 28, 1911, to Miss Wilma Jewett, a native of Corning, Tehama county, the daughter of W. E. and Malvina (Rice) Jewett, born in Michigan and Ohio, respectively. Her parents farmed in Tehama county and in 1893 located at Cuddeback; the mother died in Hydesville and the father resides with Mr. and Mrs. Holm.

Mr. and Mrs. Holm have one child, a daughter, Lenore. They are well known in Hydesville where they have many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Holm is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Hydesville Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., and also of Hydesville Encampment No. 59, and has been through all the chairs of both orders. His father was also a member of these orders and took a prominent part in their activities for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holm are members of the Rebekahs and Mrs. Holm is a member of the Christian church of Hydesville.

HIRAM HENRY.—In Humboldt county there will be found a large number of people of Canadian descent and among these families is the Henry family. Born at Magundy, York county, New Brunswick, April 17, 1858, Hiram Henry attended the public schools of the district. He is the son of Francis Henry who was also a native of New Brunswick, where he followed the business of farming and worked at logging during the winters. He moved with his family to Polk county, Minnesota, in 1873, and there engaged in farming, taking a homestead of one hundred sixty acres near East Grand Forks in the famous Red River valley of the north, but in 1876 he came to California and located at Bayside, Humboldt county, where he followed the lumber business, in which undertaking he was very successful, but at the time of his death, September 7, 1907, he had retired from all active labor, leaving the management of his affairs in the capable hands of his son Hiram. His wife was Phoebe Davis, likewise a native of New Brunswick, and there

they were married, October 28, 1856, and Mrs. Francis Henry is still living on the ranch of her son Hiram.

Hiram Henry remained in Minnesota when his parents came west, for one year following the lumber business, but in 1877 his father sent for him to come to Humboldt county, so he came forthwith. He was first employed in the woods logging for Frank Graham, but later he took up the stock-raising and farming business for himself, at first only leasing the land but later returned to the home place on the death of his father. Aside from ranching, he engaged in carpentering, at Bayside, and also in the buying and selling of horses, in which venture he was very successful. With his family he now resides on the old home place at Bayside. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the K. O. T. M. and in politics is a staunch Republican and is also a member of the Christian church. He was married in Sacramento, July, 1907, to Mrs. Margaret (Doyle) Anderson, a native of New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Henry are highly esteemed citizens and are interested in all that tends to uplift the community.

CALVIN HENRY REAVES.—A resident of California for forty years, and for much of that time located in Humboldt county, Calvin Henry Reaves is one of the best known of the pioneers, and is a highly respected and esteemed citizen of Blue Lake at the present time, having given up active business life within the past few years. Previous to that time he was engaged in farming and, at an earlier period, in the lumbering industry. He has seen Blue Lake grow from a wilderness into a thriving little city, and a place of importance in the county.

Mr. Reaves is a native of Iowa, having been born near Davenport, Scott county, July 3, 1854. His father was William B. Reaves, a native of Indiana, born in 1817. He followed farming in Iowa and Illinois for the greater part of his life, and was thrifty and prosperous. He died at Independence, Kansas, in March, 1872. The mother was Elizabeth (Stafford) Reaves, a native of Pennsylvania, who was married in Scott county, Iowa, in 1847. She died on a farm in Iowa. She was the mother of five children, of whom Calvin was the fourth in order of birth.

When Calvin H. Reaves was about ten years of age his father removed from their home at Davenport, Iowa, to Henderson county, Ill., where he grew to young manhood. Here he attended the public schools in the Pleasant Valley district until he was sixteen, when his father again moved, this time going to Kansas, living in several different sections of the state. In 1872 the father died, and young Calvin was obliged to leave school and go to work. For a few years he was employed on the neighboring farms, in stock-raising and farming. It was in 1875 that he determined to seek his fortune in the larger field offered by California, and accordingly came west, arriving in San Francisco in March of that year. He went from there to Humboldt county, going first to Eureka, and later securing employment on a ranch on the Arcata bottoms. Later he removed to Gold Bluff and for a time was in the employ of the Gold Bluff Mining Company, working in the mines. He continued with this company for two years, when the ownership changed and he returned to Blue Lake, which was then known as Scottsville. Here he accepted a position with Frank Graham, and went to work in the woods. In 1883 he was one of the carpenters who built the mill for the Graham, Chandler & Hender-

son Company, and for twenty years Mr. Reeves remained in the service of this company, being for the greater part of the time engaged in the woods, in the logging department. A few years ago he resigned his position and has since then been living quietly at his home in Blue Lake.

The marriage of Mr. Reeves took place at Blue Lake, September 18, 1878, uniting him with Laura Lovina Merriman, a native of Missouri, born in Holt county, December 23, 1856. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are well known in Humboldt county, where they have many friends. Like her husband, Mrs. Reeves is a California pioneer. Her father was Samuel Merriman, a native of Ohio, born May 25, 1825. After attending school a few years he took up the tailor's trade and followed this line of work for the greater part of his residence in the east. In 1857 he came with his family across the plains to California, locating in the San Joaquin valley, twenty-two miles east of Stockton. Here he engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1865 he removed to Healdsburg, Sonoma county, and again took up farming. Mr. Merriman had never farmed until he came to California, but his ability and industry supplied the lack of experience, and he was very prosperous. Later, in 1866, he moved with his family to Humboldt county, making the trip overland on horseback, nine days being consumed in the journey. Arrived here, he rented the Nixon ranch and engaged in farming. In 1869 he took up a squatter's claim in the Blue Lake district, consisting of one hundred sixty acres, and moved his family onto the property. Here he built a comfortable home, and lived with his family until the time of his death. He cleared and improved one hundred acres of the land, and proved up on the claim. From time to time he purchased other sections of land, and owned several hundred acres in and around Blue Lake at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1897. Mr. Merriman was one of the early pioneers of the county, and a man who fully realized the splendid future of the county in every respect. He was highly esteemed in the community as a man of sterling qualities, industrious, progressive and reliable. His wife was Miss Nancy Courtney, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 22, 1820, and died at Blue Lake in October, 1892. She was the mother of ten children, and was the companion and true helpmeet of her husband.

Although so much of the life of Mr. Reeves has been spent in the woods, he is well informed on all questions of the day, and is actively interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his home city. He is a Republican in politics, although he has never been actively a participant in the affairs of his party. He is progressive and wide awake to all that concerns the good of the city, and his influence is always found on the side of social betterment and municipal upbuilding.

JEREMIAH DALE.—A pioneer of California, who came to this state in 1854 with only fifty cents in his pockets, and who is now the owner of a ranch of three hundred fifteen acres in Humboldt county, Jeremiah Dale may be said to have achieved more than ordinary success in his long and energetic life. Born in Clarion county, Pa., August 20, 1834, he was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Evans) Dale, the father having been born in Pennsylvania in 1806 and died in 1850. The first sixteen years of the life of Jeremiah Dale were spent upon the farm of his father, who was both farmer and miller. Four years after his father's death, the son made the trip to California, coming



Ralph Pierce

by way of the Isthmus of Panama and securing work in the mines at Prairie City, on the American river, at Rough and Ready on Deer creek, and then at Iowa Hill, Placer county. He accumulated what seemed to him a small fortune and which enabled him to return to Pennsylvania, in 1858, where he married Sarah Callihan, a native of Clarion county, Pa., and the daughter of George and Rebecca (Bostaff) Callihan. During the Civil war the couple made their home in Virginia, where Mr. Dale acted as a home guard, espousing the Union cause.

In 1864, ten years after his first visit to California, Mr. Dale returned to this state, where he engaged in gold mining in Nevada county for four years and in 1868 settled in Humboldt county. Here he purchased his present large ranch and engaged in farming, stock-raising and dairying, meeting with great success from the first, his farm being one of the most fertile and valuable in this section. About the year 1890 he leased his ranch, and retired from active life, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. M. N. Weber of Rohnerville.

Mr. Dale is the father of four children, namely: Lola, wife of M. N. Weber, a retired business man of Rohnerville, who was born in Germany January 28, 1831, and came to California in 1852, where he became wealthy by dealing in real estate (he died December 24, 1914); Florence, widow of Samuel M. Douglas, of Eugene, Ore.; Harvey, a resident of Healdsburg, Cal.; and Annie, wife of Jonathan F. Robertson, a prosperous farmer and dairyman of Hydesville, who was in early years employed upon the extensive ranch of Jeremiah Dale in Humboldt county.

Mr. Dale was made a Mason in Mount Carmen Lodge, F. & A. M., at Red Dog, afterward affiliating with Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., of Fortuna. He is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., Eureka, and of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., as well as Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and has also taken the Maltese degree in Masonry.

During his many years of residence in Humboldt county Mr. Dale has been known as a man of the best business judgment and honor, who always has at heart the welfare of the community where he lives. The success which his hard-working life has achieved is well earned and he has the honor of being one of the upbuilders of Humboldt county.

RALPH BIASCA.—Although born in Switzerland, in the town of Lodrino, Canton Ticino, December 24, 1871, the son of Paolino Biasca, a farmer and dairyman who owned his ranch in the Alps and was engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese and is still living on the home farm with his wife, Margareta Biasca, the son, Ralph Biasca, is an enterprising and progressive dairyman and stockraiser in Humboldt county, Cal., having lived in this state since the year 1892.

One of a family of seven sons and daughters, of whom six are now living, Ralph Biasca was brought up on his father's farm, where he learned all about butter and cheese making, and received his schooling in the local public schools. In 1892 he came to California, where his brother Moses is now also located, being a dairyman near Ferndale, in which town his sisters Anna and Victoria also reside, the former being the wife of Henry Biasca, the latter the wife of Frank Ambrosini, the other sisters remaining in Ticino, where Amelia is now the wife of Giuseppe Bruga, and Julia makes her home

with her parents. Ralph Biasca's first employment after coming to California was at a dairy near Vallejo, Solano county, and there he remained six years, in 1899 removing to Humboldt county and working at a dairy in the vicinity of Ferndale for several years, after which, determining to go into business for himself, he rented a dairy ranch at Arcata with Victor Ambrosini as partner, and continued there for two years, with a herd of forty-five cows. Having dissolved his partnership and sold out his interest, in 1905 Mr. Biasca bought his present place of twenty acres and there now carries on the same line of work, at a later date purchasing a thirty-one acre ranch in and adjoining Ferndale on the north, which he leases for dairy purposes. He also leases forty acres adjacent to his home ranch, which gives him a dairy of sixty acres, where he has a fine herd of twenty cows, and also engages in raising barley and other grain. On six hundred acres which he has likewise leased on Francis Creek, one mile south of Ferndale, he carries on stockraising with the success which has attended his ventures from the first. He believes in land as an investment of the best kind, and by his efforts has now become independent in his chosen line of occupation. He was an original stockholder in the Valley Flower Creamery Company. He is known in political circles as an active Republican, while fraternally he is a member of the Druids.

The marriage of Mr. Biasca took place in Arcata, uniting him with Miss Linda Bruga, like himself a native of Lódrrino, her father being Giuseppe Bruga, a farmer in Ticino until his death. Since 1894 her brother, Frank Bruga, has been a resident of California.

RICHARD MILES PARSONS.—Born near Monroe City, Monroe county, Mo., October 26, 1848, Richard Miles Parsons came to California in 1872, locating in Mendocino county, near Hopland. Soon afterward, in partnership with his brother, Thomas S. Parsons, he bought a stock ranch which they successfully ran for four years. At the end of that time R. M. Parsons bought the interest of his brother and engaged in farming and stock-raising as an independent venture, residing here for many years and making a decided financial success of the undertaking. After disposing of his ranch and stock he came to Humboldt county in 1888, and in 1896 he purchased the drug store of J. N. Shibles, in Hydesville, and since then he has been conducting this business for himself. He is a man of strictly temperate habits, never touching either liquor or tobacco, and the business that he conducts partakes of the same spirit of straightforwardness and attention to detail, with an elimination of all that is not clean, fair and profitable. The stock is kept fresh and up-to-date, and every attention is given to meeting the needs of the customer. Mr. Parsons also has a multitude of other interests, in all of which he brings to bear the same sterling business principles. He is serving his fifth term as notary public, and he also deals in real estate and insurance, being especially interested in the buying and selling of farm lands around Hydesville and of city property.

Mr. Parsons is the son of Clement Parsons, a native of Maryland, who removed with his parents to Kentucky when he was but five years of age, they locating near Lebanon. There he grew to maturity, and was married to Miss Eliza Blandford, who became the mother of his children, eleven in number, and all of them grew to maturity save one, Sylvester, who was

accidentally killed in childhood. R. M., the subject of this article, is the youngest of the family, and is one of three living at this time. The father was a farmer, and was for many years engaged in buying horses and mules for the New Orleans market. He died in Missouri in 1865 at the age of seventy-two years. The mother was born in 1800, and after the death of her husband she came to California, where she died in 1878.

Mr. Parsons has been twice married. The first time when he was engaged in farming near Hopland, the bride being Mrs. Martha A. Moore, a native of Missouri. She bore her husband four children, and after a lingering illness of two years, she died in Hydesville, when the youngest child was eleven years of age. The children are all natives of California and are well and favorably known in Humboldt county, where they were reared and educated. They are: Zelma, now the wife of G. F. Baker, a dentist residing in Idaho, where he is president of the state dental board; James, a student in the medical department of the University of Kentucky, at Louisville, Ky., and also a graduate of the pharmacy school of the University of California, and a licensed pharmacist; Mable, the wife of R. T. Bryant, a farmer, of Alton; and Ellis, a pharmacist at Crescent City, and a graduate of the school of pharmacy of the Affiliated Colleges of San Francisco. The second marriage of Mr. Parsons was solemnized on April 9, 1911, uniting him with Mrs. Jennie V. Murphy, of Hydesville.

Mr. Parsons has always taken an active interest in all that pertains to the progress of his city and county. He is especially interested in education and has given the members of his family a thorough education, sending them to the higher educational institutions of the state and in the east. They are all scholarly and more than ordinarily intelligent and their father takes a justifiable pride in their achievements. Mr. Parsons has built his business on a solid basis and has always avoided speculations of every sort. He is strictly honest and gives and demands only the fairest of treatment in all business transactions. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but has never taken a specially active part in the affairs of his party save as they involved local issues, although he is well informed on all the questions of the day, whether county, state or national.

JONATHAN F. ROBERTSON.—Among the men who have achieved more than the average degree of success mention must be made of Jonathan F. Robertson, of Hydesville, one of the prominently successful farmers of that township and a man of splendid abilities and character. Mr. Robertson has always been a hard worker and the fruits of his industry are now to be seen in the fine farm of three hundred seventeen acres that is his home. The acreage is rented out, but the house and few surrounding acres are retained for a home place, and these form one of the most attractive spots in the vicinity, the greatest care being given to lawns, flowers, gardens, ornamental fences and buildings, all of which are in perfect condition and in architectural harmony.

Mr. Robertson has lived on the Pacific coast for more than forty years, having come to Oregon with his parents and brothers and sisters in 1873, when he was a lad of twelve years. He was born in Freelandville, Knox county, Ind., September 25, 1861, the son of Edward W. and Barbara J. (Crooks) Robertson, the former a native of Ohio, while the mother was born

in Indiana. The father lived to be eighty years of age, while the mother died at the age of seventy-six. There were ten children in the family, consisting of nine sons and one daughter, and on their arrival in Oregon in 1873, the father located on a farm near Salem, being five miles from the capital, with a sight of the dome of the state house through the tree-tops. There he owned a tract of four hundred acres, originally all heavily timbered, and this the father and sons cleared and improved, all working very hard. After a time they disposed of the farm and with the proceeds went to Turner, Ore., and bought a flour mill, Jonathan F. helping to run the mill. Later he came to Alton, Humboldt county, Cal., and entered the employ of Jeremiah Dale, who owned an extensive ranch at that place, and is well known as one of the finest of the pioneers of Humboldt county. Here young Robertson remained for four years, and in Hydenville, June 11, 1891, he was married to Miss Annie Dale, a native of You Bet, Nevada county, the daughter of Jeremiah Dale, who is one of the early California pioneers, having come by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in 1854, meeting with many hardships en route. He is a native of Clarion county, Pa., and the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Evans) Dale. After coming to California he engaged in mining with very good success, his accumulated earnings in four years appearing to him as a small fortune. He then returned to Pennsylvania and was there married to Sarah Callihan, a native of Clarion county, Pa., and the daughter of George and Rebecca (Bostaff) Callihan, both natives of Pennsylvania. During the Civil war they resided in Virginia, where Mr. Dale acted as a home guard, espousing the Union cause. Returning to California in 1864, he spent three years in the mines at Nevada City, and in 1867 came to Humboldt county, locating at his present ranch of three hundred fifteen acres near Rohnerville, where he has since made his home. In 1890 he leased the farm and since then has lived in quiet retirement, enjoying the fruits of his many years of industry.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Robertson came to Hydenville, where they rented the John Walker farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising; after running the farm for a period of seven years, they purchased the place, and since then they have made valuable improvements. This property consists of three hundred seventy acres, and later Mr. Robertson also operated the Dale ranch at the same time, running both for ten years, meeting always with the greatest success. During his many years of residence in this vicinity he has won for himself a place in the hearts of the people, both personally and from a business point of view, his integrity and honesty being unquestioned. He is a member of the Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M. In his political preferences he is a Republican, although he has never sought political honors for himself, preferring to serve his county and state as a private citizen. He has always taken an active part in all local issues and is heartily in favor of any movement that tends for the upbuilding of the community and the state.

Mrs. Robertson is a splendid helpmeet for her husband, and a woman of rare poise and ability. She is an artist of much merit and their home is beautified with paintings that are the result of her skill, and which would do credit to many an artist of acknowledged fame. Some time ago Mr. Robertson was the victim of a partial stroke of paralysis, due, no doubt, to

early exposure and overwork, and since that time much of the responsibility for the management of the business has fallen upon the shoulders of the wife, but she has been more than equal to the task, and is making a success of all that she undertakes. She is exceptionally popular among her women friends and is well known in social circles in Hydenville.

FRANK G. WILLIAMS.—The president of the Russ-Williams Banking Company of Ferndale was born at Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., September 15, 1861, and received a common school education in Humboldt county, together with a commercial course in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1882. During young manhood he was a junior partner in the mercantile firm of Russ, Early & Williams, afterwards incorporated, at Ferndale and Bridgeville, and he still holds a directorship in the company, although no longer an active partner in the business. The organization of the Russ-Williams Banking Company, effected in November, 1909, largely through his own capable efforts, has been of permanent benefit to the financial development of Ferndale and community. For the use of the business there is a capital stock of \$25,000. The institution has had a steady growth under the efficient management of the following board of directors: Frank G. Williams, president; William N. Russ, vice-president; R. S. Feenaty, cashier; G. R. Williams and George M. Brice. Since Ferndale has been organized as a town, a period of some twenty years, Mr. Williams has officiated in the position of town treasurer and has proved a worthy custodian of the village funds, as well as a progressive citizen in every respect, efficient in aiding measures for the advancement of the community and loyal to the section where the greater part of his life has been passed. Besides being a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, he is a member of Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Few residents of Humboldt county have been more fortunate in friends or more happy in family and business connections than was Hon. George Williams, father of Frank G. Williams and a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born March 29, 1822, being a son of Thomas Williams, of Welsh parentage. The family records show that Thomas Williams died in 1834 at the age of forty-five, while his wife, Elizabeth (Snodgrass) Williams, died in Ohio at the same age. Of their seven children, George was the third in order of birth. After the death of his father he accompanied his mother to Ohio, and when she passed away, five years afterward, he worked out as a farm hand. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of baker, and while working at the trade he studied medicine for three years, but did not secure his diploma because the gold excitement in California changed his plans. In 1849 he went to Illinois and taught in a country school for three months. During the spring of 1850 he started overland for California, paying \$100 for his passage and having besides the duty of driving an ox-team for members of the expedition. According to an agreement previously made with the owner of the team, he availed himself of the privilege of leaving the party at the Green river, at which time and place \$50 of his money was refunded. With two of the party he walked the balance of the distance to California and arrived at Hangtown almost penniless. For ten months he worked in a

bakery for \$5 a day and board. Afterward he mined for perhaps one-half year. In the spring of 1852 he started a bakery at Weaverville, Trinity county, with a capital of \$350, and for two years conducted the business, after which he worked as a butcher and then turned his attention to stock-raising, having a large ranch in Hay Fork valley, and running an express stage from the valley to Weaverville. As early as 1856 he drove a herd of cattle to Humboldt county and located on Bear river, but soon formed a partnership with Cyrus W. Morrison, whom he left in charge of the stock, himself returning to Weaverville for a period of ten years or more. During 1867 he permanently settled in Humboldt county and for years was one of the prominent men at Hydesville, where he operated a meat market. During three years of this time he served as a supervisor. In 1885 he removed to Ferndale and soon became a large property owner in this town. Twice he was elected an assemblyman in the state legislature. During 1863 he was provost-marshal for Trinity county. In 1857 he returned to Ohio and at Circleville married Miss Mary Anderson, who was born there January 28, 1838. They became the parents of five children, namely: Carrie, who married Hon. G. W. Hunter, judge of the superior court of Humboldt county; Emma, wife of A. Hewett, of Winnebago, Minn.; Frank G., of the Russ-Williams Banking Company of Ferndale; Minnie, wife of W. F. Kausen, a business man of Ferndale; and Charles Henry, who is engaged in business in Ferndale.

The marriage of Frank G. Williams united him with Miss Georgia Russ. Mrs. Williams is a daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Russ, state senator from Humboldt county in 1878-80, and a member of the general assembly at the time of his death in 1886. During 1880 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago. This pioneer of 1849 was born in Washington, Lincoln county, Me., December 19, 1825, and at the age of ten years moved with the family to Belmont, Waldo county, Me., whence at the age of twenty-one he went to Dartmouth, Mass., and two years later began teaming and merchandising at Fall River. Returning to Maine he carried on a sawmill and grocery at Appleton for three years: March 15, 1850, he landed at San Francisco after a long voyage around Cape Horn. At White Oak Springs he had charge of a sawmill for two months and afterward he built a bridge across the American river. During the summer of 1850 he and a partner conducted an unsuccessful mercantile business at Volcano, Amador county. Next he drove a herd of cattle to the Yuba river and sold them at a fair profit, this being the foundation of his large prosperity of later years. During the fall of 1852 he drove a herd of cattle to Humboldt county and was one of the first white men to explore the Eel river valley. While here he took up a claim near Centerville. With Berry Adams he bought beef cattle in Sacramento and drove them to Eureka, opening a market there in the fall of 1853. Two years later he went to the Salmon river forks and opened a market. In the spring of 1857 he purchased beef cattle in Oregon, drove them to the banks of the Bear river and opened another butcher shop in Eureka. As early as 1870 he erected the sawmill of Russ & Co., which later became a business of enormous proportions.

At the time of coming to the west Joseph Russ had not established domestic ties. December 17, 1854, he married Zipporah Patrick, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Nehemiah Patrick, who crossed the

plains in 1852 and settled in Humboldt county during the next year. Mr. and Mrs. Russ became the parents of thirteen children, namely: Edward, James B., and Mary E., Mrs. James T. Robarts, all deceased; Margaret C., who married Rev. Philip Coombe; Ira A., of Eureka; Annie J., who married B. F. Harville, of San Francisco; William N., of Eureka, vice-president of the Russ-Williams Banking Company, of Ferndale; Georgia, who is the wife of Frank G. Williams; Edythe J., wife of Harry Connick, of San Francisco; Bertha and Joseph, Jr.; and Winifred Estelle and Zipporah, both deceased. In their parentage both Mr. and Mrs. Williams were most fortunate, for Hon. George Williams and Hon. Joseph Russ were men of remarkable mental powers, of the most devoted loyalty to their adopted commonwealth, keen in comprehension, sagacious in business, efficient in legislation and worthy of a high and permanent place in the annals of Humboldt county.

MRS. ROSE CULLEN GYSELAAR.—By her success in the management of her affairs, Mrs. Rose Cullen Gyselaar has, since being left a widow, carved out a competency for herself, and is known as an energetic and prosperous citizen of Eureka, Cal., where for over twenty years she has made her home at the corner of E and Thirteenth streets. Her husband, John H. Gyselaar, was born in Holland, in the city of Amsterdam, went to sea and came around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he secured employment for a time, after which he started in business for himself in that city, removing later to Eureka, where he became one of the early business men of the place. For some years he was bookkeeper for Peter Prince in the wholesale liquor business, whom he later bought out, continuing in the business until the time of his death. He was known as a liberal, open-hearted man, who spent his money freely and was kind to everyone, giving liberally to deserving enterprises, to lodges, the city library and to the men in his employ. During the last six years of his life he was an invalid, and Mrs. Gyselaar had the entire care of him as well as of his business interests, his death occurring on October 20, 1906. He was a member of several fraternal organizations, namely, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in his political preference was a supporter of the Republican party.

The marriage of Miss Rose Cullen with Mr. Gyselaar was celebrated in San Francisco in 1892. Mrs. Gyselaar is a native of Ireland, having been born at Dernesnaar, County Cavan, the daughter of Charles and Bridget (McGovern) Cullen, who were farmers there, and whom she visited five years ago, since which time her father has died, though her mother is still living. Of the twelve children in the family, eleven are living, Mrs. Gyselaar being the sixth in order of birth. When only nine years of age she came to San Francisco with her brother Frank, attending school in that city, and at the age of twelve years removing to Eureka, where the brother had located, her sister, now Mrs. Kate Gurty of San Francisco, accompanying her, and here her marriage with Mr. Gyselaar took place. After her husband's death she disposed of his business, and since has employed her time looking after her own investments and other interests. She is fond of Eureka, her adopted home, believing that there is no better place in the world as to climate or the achieving of success than Humboldt county, and she is well qualified to judge in this matter, since she has had the privilege of extensive travel in many

parts of the United States and the British Isles, as well as points of interest on the continent in Europe, on one occasion visiting Oberammergau, where she witnessed the original rendition of the Passion Play. Her one daughter, Rose F. Gyselaar, who was educated in the public schools, the Los Angeles state normal school and at the Eureka business college, is, like her mother, a person of culture and ability, and was the companion of Mrs. Gyselaar upon many of her travels. Politically, Mrs. Gyselaar is a staunch Republican, and her religious associations are with St. Bernard's Catholic Church of Eureka. Like her husband, she is enterprising and is continually making liberal contributions to charities and deserving people, and her kindness is much appreciated, she being much loved for her aid to those who have been less fortunate. However, all her benevolence is carried on in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

HENRY COX.—A resumé of the careers which are contributing to the best interests of Humboldt county would be incomplete without due mention of the earnest efforts of Henry Cox, one of its oldest residents and at the present time successful merchants. For thirty-eight years he has been prominently identified with its growth, contributing his share toward building up its mercantile and industrial prestige. He has conducted his affairs so energetically and wisely that at the present time he is one of the large property owners in this part of the state. In addition to his interest in the general merchandising establishment of Henry Cox & Son, he owns the blacksmith shop, the Bridgeville Hotel, the livery stable of the place, numerous residences and one hundred four acres of highly improved land, formerly known as part of the Barnum estate, and which he purchased in 1912. The store is well stocked with merchandise in demand by a cosmopolitan population, and father and son are meeting with merited success.

Like many of the best residents of Humboldt county, Henry Cox was born at St. George, New Brunswick, April 20, 1852, and it was there his father, George Cox, during his lifetime a farmer and lumberman, lived and died. His mother, formerly Mary A. McDoal, also claimed New Brunswick as her place of birth and by her marriage with George Cox became the mother of seven sons and four daughters, of whom Henry was the fifth. He remained with his parents, working as woodman, until at the age of nineteen he decided that his future prospects lay remote from home surroundings, and his first independent means of livelihood was employment in the woods of Maine. Later he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and for two years found work in the lumber camps at the headwaters of the Mississippi. We next find him engaged in the silver quartz mine of Belleville, Nev., which he left seven months later, coming to Humboldt county in 1876 and working for various lumber companies around the bay. Afflicted with asthma, he was advised to go to the mountains and in order to restore his health he took up a homestead and timber claim on the south fork of the Eel river, near Garberville. He cleared the farm property of timber and brush and as the years passed instituted many improvements. Here Mr. Cox resided until his removal into Briceland, where he ran the Briceland hotel for a year. On taking up his residence at Hydesville, he became proprietor of a hotel at that place and conducted the same with profit until he became interested in Bridgeville property, where he removed in September, 1909. The seven children born to Henry and Maria Jane (Coffron) Cox are: Clara, the wife of Robert L. Thomas, for



Mr & Mrs Henry Cox

many years city engineer of Eureka; Minnie V., Mrs. Charles Driesbach, who makes her home in Bridgeville; George Henry is junior member of the firm of Henry Cox & Son, and of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume; Gertrude E., Mrs. Martin Croghan, residing in Bridgeville; Clarence William, who married Miss Halcyon Wigton, is assisting his father; Anita and Harold T. Mrs. Cox was a native of Wesley, Me., and came with her uncle, Ellis Coffron, to California when she was eleven years of age (in 1877), and made her home in Eureka and Bayside until her marriage to Mr. Cox, October 24, 1881. She is the daughter of Thaddeus and Elvira (Elsmore) Coffron, natives of New Brunswick and Maine, respectively. The mother died in Wesley and the father still resides in Maine.

JAMES D. HENRY BROWN.—It is difficult for the present generation to realize the marvelous changes that have taken place in California since the discovery of gold in 1849. Accustomed to rapid growth and stupendous development which oftentimes change a wilderness into a thriving city within so brief a period of time that one feels certain Aladdin and his fabled lamp must be near, yet this change carries to the mind of the young no adequate conception of that other and greater change which transformed the slopes of the Sierra Madres and the Coast range, not only from a wilderness in a purely physical sense, but which has altered the character of its civilization as well. This fact can only be comprehended by such men as James D. Henry Brown, who being one of the early pioneers, coming into the new gold fields when the rush was wild and the excitement keen, lived through such scenes as will never again be enacted on the continent of North America, and scarcely on the face of the globe. The life in the mining towns was wild and lawless; adventurers and men of unrestrained passions, with only a lust for blood and gold, had rushed from all over the world into the placer mines. Fortunes were made and lost in a day and a night. Gambling was the lure on every hand; vigilance committees often strove in vain to enforce law and order. In many parts of the state the Indians were hostile, skulking in the shadow of the woods while the farmer followed his plow or herdsman tended cattle, or again stealing upon the peaceful cabin in the woods where the wife and mother cared for her babes.

It was through such scenes as these that Mr. Brown passed, being himself in many a sharp engagement with the Indians, having his cattle driven off from the very shadow of his cabin, his barn burned, and the lives of himself and family menaced. In his search for gold he penetrated the mountain regions, was overtaken with his party by a severe snow storm, and out of a total of sixty only a handful escaped, they being forced to kill their pack mules for food, and make their way across the mountains on foot. Fire and flood swept over the place where he had erected his home and he was left desolate. Still, with the unfaltering courage of the pioneer, the builder of empires, he struggled on, and in the end wrested from the new land a home and a fortune, which he is today enjoying at his home in Arcata.

Born at Quincy, Ill., January 8, 1830, the childhood of Mr. Brown was passed on his father's farm, and his education received in the public schools of his neighborhood and in Quincy. After completing school he assisted his father on the home place, and was later apprenticed to a blacksmith, spending four years in the mastery and practice of his trade. The restlessness of the

age was in the air, however, and in 1850 he left home and joined a party bound for California. They crossed the plains with ox-teams, coming by way of Salt Lake City and the Mormon stations, down Carson river to the now famous Hangtown, leaving Quincy (Ill.), April 23, and arriving at Hangtown, August 8. Remaining for a short time in that bustling mining center, Mr. Brown then went to the Cosumne river locality, where he engaged in placer mining for a few months. On January 23, 1851, he came into Humboldt county with a party of twenty-six. They landed at what is now Eureka, but at that time there was only one unfinished house to mark the site of the present city, this being owned by a man named Britt. It was raining and the party being without shelter, they paid the enterprising householder twenty-five cents each for the privilege of sleeping under his roof, on shavings spread on the floor. On the following day they chartered a scow and were taken across the bay to Arcata (then Union Town), where they found lodgings with a man named Campbell, who owned four or five shanties. Here they remained for perhaps a week, when six of the party determined to move on to Big Bar, in Trinity county. They were able to purchase but one horse in Arcata, and so the majority of the outfit must necessarily be packed in by the men themselves. Being one of the youngest members of the party, some forty pounds were allotted as the share of young Brown, and this he carried on his shoulders from Arcata to Weaverville. Arriving in Weaverville, they engaged in mining for a short time, and on February 15th left that point and located on Salmon river, where they continued their search for gold. The weather was extremely bad, and they were finally forced to turn back to Trinity. A heavy snow storm overtook the party, which numbered sixty in all, and all perished save a group of six men of which Mr. Brown was one. It was on this occasion that they were obliged to eat their pack-mules and carry their own outfits out of the mountains, suffering almost unbearable hardships on the trip. Arriving at Trinity, Mr. Brown remained there until September, 1851, at which time he went down to San Francisco, and from there set sail for South America, locating eventually in Greytown, Nicaragua, where he opened a hotel, which he successfully conducted for thirteen months.

There was no land like California to this young adventurer, however, and in 1853 he returned to San Francisco, going from there to Hangtown, where he again engaged in mining. Later that same year he went into Humboldt county and went to work in the lumber camps, where he soon opened a blacksmith shop in Eureka. The following year he sold his interests there and removed to Kneeland Prairie, where, in partnership with Albert R. Hitchcock, he engaged in stock-raising and general farming. In 1859 he again moved, this time going to Elk river country, where he continued his occupation of farming and stock-raising. At this time the Indians were particularly troublesome, and on several occasions marauding parties swept down on the settlers, driving off their cattle, destroying property and killing many unprotected families. Men worked with their guns within reach of their hands, and slept with them beside their pillows. Mr. Brown was always foremost in the avenging party of white men who never failed to follow the trail of the savages and inflict deserved punishment, and although he was engaged in many a sharp skirmish, it is a noteworthy fact that he escaped without

even a scratch. After a few years on the Elk river this restless pioneer sold his interests there, which then consisted of a fine ranch of two hundred ten acres, one hundred of which he had cleared and put under cultivation, and moved to Samoa, where he again followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising. Later he spent ten years in Oregon, locating on a farm at Jacksonville, after which he again returned to Humboldt county, settling on a ranch on Mad river, which he had purchased some time before. Here he erected a tiny log cabin and for forty years followed the life of a fisherman, sometimes leasing a part of his fishery to others, but generally keeping his entire preserve for himself. He has within recent years retired from all active occupations, and is living quietly in Arcata, enjoying the fruits of years of honest toil. His wife, who was his companion on many of his wanderings, died several years ago, and he is now alone save for his children, several of whom are living in and around Arcata.

Mr. Brown is the type of man who is fast passing from the stage of action, and when once they have gone, there will never again, on this continent, at least, be another generation like them. They are the product of an earlier civilization, their characters shaped by the conditions under which they lived and the hardships through which they passed. They are to be honored while they are yet with us, and deeply and reverently mourned when they are gone.

FRANK J. CUMMINGS.—One of the well known educators of California, and one whose work has always been of an especially high order, is Frank J. Cummings, now of Ferndale, where he is engaged in farming. For many years, however, he was actively engaged in the profession of teaching, and has held positions of trust and influence in some of the largest schools of the state. Everywhere that he has taught he has made many friends, and his standing in the profession is exceptionally high. Since taking up farming he has met with much merited success, and has brought the same carefully trained mind to apply upon all farm questions that he formerly employed to solve the problems of the school room.

Mr. Cummings is a native of California, having been born in Petrolia, Humboldt county, May 24, 1871. His father was Lewis J. Cummings, a native of Indiana, born February 21, 1832, and his mother was Elizabeth Miner, a native of Ohio, born June 16, 1841. In 1850 the father came to California in company with his father, Josiah Cummings, and a brother, Amos, driving a herd of cattle across the plains from Wisconsin, and locating near Placerville. They lost a large number of their cattle in crossing the plains through the raids of the Indians, who never lost an opportunity to kill and drive off their stock. Although bringing the herd of stock with them, they really came to California in search of gold, and accordingly they took up a claim and engaged in mining for two years, in which they were very successful. In 1852 Lewis J. Cummings returned to his home in Janesville, Rock county, Wis., going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He made the trip across the Isthmus on foot, walking the distance in three days, and again taking passage to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to Wisconsin. While there he was married to Elizabeth Miner. Mercantile pursuits occupied his attention until the call came from the anti-slavery men of Kansas to the people of the north to come and help make Kansas a free state.

They responded and located on a farm in Linn county, Kans., and there Mr. Cummings took part in the struggle, which was bloody at times, but which resulted in bringing Kansas in as a free state. In the early '60s he again crossed the plains with ox-teams, bringing his wife and her brother, Cyrus Miner. They first went to Walla Walla, Wash., and after a year made their way to Marysville, Cal., where Mr. Cummings teamed for two years. He then came with pack mules over the mountains to Humboldt and took up a claim at Petrolia, which he cleared and improved and upon which he followed stock-raising until the time of his death in 1901. The mother is still living, making her home in Eureka with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Burnell.

The boyhood days of Frank J. Cummings were spent on the farm in Petrolia, where he attended the public schools and then attended the N. S. Phelps Academy, at Eureka, from which he was graduated in 1889, and that same year was given a certificate to teach in the public schools of the state. His first school was in Phillipsville, where he remained for three and a half years. Then followed a year and a half in the McDermott school district.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Cummings first came to Ferndale and taught the Grant school on the island, remaining there three and a half years. In 1897 he gave up teaching for a time and entered Stanford University, at Palo Alto, where he specialized in history and economics, being graduated in 1901. He then accepted a position in Fresno county, as principal of the grammar schools at Fowler, where he remained for a year, then returning to Humboldt county to accept the position of principal of the public schools of Fortuna, remaining for a year. Following this he went to Eureka, where he filled the position of teacher of history in the high school for five years, and for the two following years he taught history in the high school at Sacramento. The Union High School at Ferndale then secured his services as principal, and he returned to Humboldt county to make it his permanent home. Later he gave up teaching, and in the fall of 1911 he moved onto his present home place, where he is engaged in general farming and dairying, making a specialty of the latter. He has been very successful in this new enterprise, and has a fine line of registered Jersey stock, of which he is justly proud.

Since becoming a farmer, Mr. Cummings has taken a great interest in all that pertains to the dairy business, and is an active factor in the Ferndale Cow Testing Association, and has been president of this organization for two years. He was one of the prominent organizers of the Humboldt County Dairymen's Association, and is secretary of the association at the present time. He is a director at large of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau which directs the activities of the farm adviser.

Mr. Cummings is also popular in fraternal circles, being a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., in Eureka, of which he is past grand. He was made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. Although a man of many activities, Mr. Cummings has been vitally interested in local questions of general welfare and has been a factor in securing many local improvements. He was instrumental in securing the rural free mail delivery service for the island, and has been associated with other similar public movements. He is a Republican in politics, and is the central committeeman from his district.

The marriage of Mr. Cummings took place in Ferndale, November 16,



Mrs Minnie F Dukes

1902, uniting him with Miss Christine Nissen, also a native of California, having been born in Humboldt county August 19, 1878, on Bear river ridge. She is the daughter of E. P. and Maria (Hynding) Nissen, well known Humboldt pioneers, having resided in this county for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have been born four children, Loyd, Ellis, Keith and Merle, all attending the local schools.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cummings enjoy the friendship of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Cummings has always been especially energetic and active, and is acknowledged as one of the leading men of the community in which he lives. He is up to date in all his farming methods, and is well informed on all the latest scientific phases of farm life and agriculture. His success has been pronounced, and is certainly deserved.

MINNIE F. DUKES.—A woman who through her own exertions and good management has acquired valuable property which she manages personally, directing all the work of her several places and not being afraid of hard labor or of working together with her employes on the farm, is Mrs. Minnie F. Dukes, a perfect type of the new woman, a strong moral character and a storage battery of energy.

The maiden name of Mrs. Dukes was Cook, but upon her mother's second marriage she took the name of her stepfather, Thorington. She was born at St. Helena, Cal., and grew up near Lakeport, Lake county, in the same state. On March 29, 1892, she was married to Albert Dukes and has two children, Elizabeth E. and Cynthia M. In 1898 they located in Humboldt county, remaining two years at Metropolitan, when they came to Price creek, in Grizzly Bluff district, engaging in farming and stock-raising. Her marriage did not prove a happy one, her husband not providing for her, so she started out herself to bring order out of chaos. Despite the fact she started without a dollar she put her shoulder to the wheel and was not discouraged, but set about bravely and industriously to improve her property, adding to it by lucky speculations and wise management. In this way, entirely by her own efforts, she has now reached prosperity. At the time of her separation from her husband, in 1912, Mrs. Dukes bought his place of eight and one-half acres of the N. G. Dukes estate, to which he had fallen heir, and came into possession also of a one-quarter interest in eighty acres on Price creek of the same estate. To this she added twelve acres formerly known as the Della Dukes Price place, besides which she has become the owner of seventy-nine acres of the Charlie Drake place which she bought from Albert Dukes, and a four-acre ranch with a nine-room residence and barns at Fortuna, Cal., known as the Bartlett place, and also five acres in Fairfield, Solano county.

Besides being occupied with the management of her property, Mrs. Dukes has many and wide interests in the outside world. She is the lady who has been chosen to take charge of the Humboldt county exhibit of canned and preserved fruits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, for which position she is unusually well qualified, since for the past five years she has served as sole judge of the canned fruit department of the Ferndale District Fair and has the highest recommendations signed by the Board of Directors of said fair, namely, C. T. Schriener, president; J. A. Johnson, S. Comisto, George M. Brice, H. C. Blum, W. B. Alford, M. L. Clausen and R. H. Smith, secretary. Mrs. Dukes is the first member of the Women's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Humboldt County Auxiliary; also

the first woman to hold membership in the Humboldt County Farm Bureau. She is one of the three lady members of the Republican Central Committee of Humboldt county; is a member of the Unity Circle, Women of Woodcraft, No. 173; the Court of Honor, and is a charter member of the Companions of Foresters No. 1084 at Ferndale. Her religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, she being a member of the church of this denomination at Ferndale.

JOHN EVERTS.—Though now well along in the eighties it is only a little more than a year ago that John Everts withdrew from active participation in business matters to spend his days in retirement at Petrolia. He has been living in that vicinity for forty-five years, in California for fifty years, and his long life has spanned a wonderful era in the world's development. The growth of his adopted state, her emergence from primitive to modern conditions, would be an experience to fill any life. Yet he has seen more—the transformation of the world by the introduction of rapid transportation facilities and still more rapid means of communication has taken place in his day. Moreover, he may feel that he and his family have played more than a minor part in the realization of these wonders. For he comes of wonderful stock, his mental and physical vigor at the age of eighty-seven being quite typical of his family. Intellectual strength and force of character have combined with longevity to make a noted race, whose representatives in every generation have been in the van of progress, commanding the unqualified respect of their contemporaries, and leaving to posterity unspoiled the traditions of a long line of honorable ancestors.

The Everts family is of English blood, and after settling in England its members took their place among the leading men of the times. The late Senator Everts of Vermont was of this stock. The great-grandfather of John Everts came to this country from England, where his progenitors had long been among "those having authority," of aristocratic birth and high position. In the New World a number held office under the English government, and when the Revolution broke out they remained loyal to the mother country, hence they had to move north across the St. Lawrence into Canada or be court-martialed. Others of the family fought in the war on the Colonial side. Roswell Everts, grandfather of John Everts, was an army officer under the English government, and his son, Elisha Everts, father of John, lived and died in Ontario, Canada. He was considered the best farmer in all his section, owning a valuable property, fenced off into ten-acre tracts. Elisha Everts married Margaret M. Kelley, daughter of Maj. Gen. Martin Kelley, who fought in the British army during the Revolution; he was of Irish origin. Fourteen children were born to Elisha and Margaret M. (Kelley) Everts, two dying in infancy, while eight sons and four daughters reached maturity.

John Everts was born October 5, 1827, in the County of Dundas, Ontario, and the scenes of his earliest recollections are in Canada. His educational advantages were poor because of the condition of the country at that time, but his home training was of the best and he had plenty of practical experience, though agriculture during his boyhood was conducted very differently than now. He has cut grass with the old-fashioned sickles or reap hooks, and hay with the scythe; cradled and bound grain by hand; and

flailed hundreds of bushels of grain. The changes in the cultivation of the soil which have taken place in his time have been so radical as to be almost unbelievable. When sixteen years of age the boy went to Rome, N. Y., where he entered the employ of Deacon Pierce, who had the contracts for putting in the locks on the Sugar river, necessary for the operation of the Erie canal. Giving evidence of aptitude for business, he was soon made general agent and intrusted with the purchase of all the supplies for Mr. Pierce's horses as well as other necessities. After three years at Rome he returned to Canada, where he found a position as traveling salesman for Persons & McGee, hardware merchants and foundrymen at Merricksville, Ontario, for whom he spent two winters on the road. In 1864 he made up his mind to move to California and that year came to Yuba county, this state, with his wife and child, settling near Marysville. For two years he ran a threshing machine, and then for a time turned his attention principally to the raising of turkeys, in which he was so successful that he cleared \$5000. During this time he bought other flocks of turkeys and at all times had two thousand on hand. He drove a flock of turkeys from Marysville to Virginia City, Nev., where he disposed of them. In August, 1869, he came up over the mountains to Humboldt county and bought a preemption right on the Mattole river, and here in this district has since made his home. Though he had to work hard for years, and with varying success in the earlier period of his residence here, he kept at it, following the cattle business steadily, and meantime acquiring more land as his means permitted, until his holdings totaled sixteen hundred eighty-three acres. He carried on the dairy business, raised hogs and cattle extensively, and also raised large numbers of horses, principally Clydesdales. So he continued, in spite of his advancing years, until October, 1913, when, having sold his farm, he moved into Petrolia, where he and his wife are enjoying the results of their strenuous life, in comfortable retirement. Though Mr. Everts was suffering from chills and fever when he moved hither from Yuba county he speedily recovered in this climate, and had excellent health until 1911, when a slight stroke of paralysis incapacitated him temporarily. His success as a stock raiser, in all branches, has been one of the factors which contributed to the development of that industry in the Mattole district, and has had a permanent effect in establishing a business now classed among the valuable resources of this part of Humboldt county. As a citizen Mr. Everts has clung to the high ideals of a worthy ancestry, and no resident of the valley is held in greater esteem.

On March 19, 1861, Mr. Everts was married, near Kempville, Ontario, to Miss Margaret M. Miller, who was born near what is now Cardinal, Ontario, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Clements) Miller, who were the first to settle in that part of the province. Her ancestors lived along the St. Lawrence river, her father's people on the Canadian side, her mother's in New York; the country from Ogdensburg to Waddington, N. Y., was an unsettled wilderness when the Clements family settled there. They were of Scotch-Irish origin, the Millers of Irish extraction. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Everts settled down in the township of Matilda, in Dundas county, Ontario, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, coming to California in 1864. Of the two children born to their union, the son died in infancy, while the daughter, Mary E., reached the age of eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Everts are ex-

tremely fond of children and several besides their own have been made members of their home circle. Frank Moore, whom they took into their family when he was a lad of fourteen, died of heart failure, dropping from his horse while crossing the river when bringing in beef cattle; he was then twenty-one years of age. Jennie Olander, who is a daughter to them in every sense of the word and upon whom they look in that light, came to them when she was fourteen years old. She resided with them until her marriage to Richard L. Adams, and now makes her home near Petrolia. She has two children, C. Everts and Richard Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Everts have always been identified with the devout Christians of the community, and they are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petrolia, which Mr. Everts has served in the capacity of trustee and recently as a member of the building committee, during the construction of the attractive little house of worship just completed by the congregation. His duties have always been performed with the strictest regard for the wishes of his fellow members in the church, who are keenly appreciative of his unselfish devotion to their interests.

AMBROSE NICHOLS FOSTER.—With the exception of the first nine years of his life, which were passed within the boundaries of Maine, Mr. Foster has always lived in California and naturally cherishes a deep loyalty for the institutions of his adopted commonwealth. Particularly has he been interested in the progress of Humboldt county and of Eureka, the center of his business enterprises, the chosen home of his mature years and the object of his patriotic devotion. Patriotism is an attribute inherited from a long line of American ancestors closely connected with the early history of Maine, where his maternal grandfather, William Holway, was one of the greatest shipbuilders of his day, attaining, indeed, a reputation in his line unsurpassed by any other builder along the entire Atlantic seaboard. The father of Mr. Foster was Albert Keene Foster, a native of Washington county, Me., and from childhood an expert in the trade of logging. As a young man he was very skilled with the axe and scarcely less capable in estimating the value of lumber or the amount of material contained in a certain acreage. During 1872 he made his first trip to California, returning to Maine a short time afterward. When he came west the second time he was accompanied by his family and established a home in Eureka, where he followed the trade of carpenter and builder. With E. C. Mowry in 1885 he purchased the old Richardson planing mill on Third and B streets and there turned out the sash, doors, exterior and interior finishing, used in the building up of Eureka. Besides building the old academy in Eureka and other buildings of more or less note, he and his partner erected and owned the Grand hotel. Fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias. For some years prior to his death in 1911 he had lived in retirement from active business cares; his wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Holway and is still living, rugged and well preserved, at the age of eighty-five.

The only living child of Albert Keene and Margaret Foster is Ambrose Nichols Foster, who was born in Washington county, Me., November 14, 1867, and has lived in Humboldt county since 1876, receiving his education in local schools of Eureka and learning the trade of carpenter and lumberman under the oversight of his father in the mill and in the erection of houses. For



Jennie Goble Eskesen.
Christen Eskesen

some time he engaged in the building business for himself, having among his most important contracts those for the Eagles building and the Carnegie library. Later he formed a partnership with James Willison under the title of the Willison & Foster Construction Company and this firm rose to prominence among the leading concerns of the kind in the entire state. Among their principal contracts in this county may be mentioned those for the building of the county jail, Fern bridge across Eel river, the L. F. Puter residence (one of the finest in Eureka), the school at Hydesville and the Fort hotel at Fort Seward. In addition Mr. Foster drew the plans for the schools at Alton and Fieldbrook, for he is of superior ability in designing as well as in construction. In 1914 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Foster continued in the general contracting and building business in Humboldt county. He has just completed making and installing the hardwood booths and cases in the Humboldt county exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. In 1914 he also built a cabinet shop and planing mill on Fourth and A streets, Eureka, for the manufacturer of house finishing lumber, and among other jobs built the Minor theater and three stores for Mr. Minor in Arcata and the Jerry Millay residence in Eureka. His fraternities, the Elks and Knights of Pythias, receive from him cordial cooperation in plans for the community welfare or philanthropic work. Through his marriage to Mary F. Wood, a native of Humboldt county, he is the father of Mildred, A. Keene, Elizabeth, Clarissa S., Thaddeus, and Edward. Mrs. Foster is a daughter of Lewis K. and Clarissa Sidney (Hanna) Wood and has been a lifelong resident of Humboldt county, where her father held an eminent position by reason of having, with a comrade, been the first white man to discover Humboldt bay from the land side. That memorable event occurred December 20, 1849, during an expedition that had taken the party of explorers across the mountains and through privations and hardships of a most formidable nature. For years Mr. Wood engaged in farming near Arcata and much of his leisure was devoted to the writing of a pamphlet explaining the particulars in regard to the discovery of the bay, this task having been taken up by him in order that future generations might be fully informed concerning a discovery so important, marking, as it did, a new chapter in the annals of Humboldt county.

CHRISTEN ESKESEN.—As the genial proprietor of the American Hotel at Ferndale, Humboldt county, Christen Eskesen is well known, not only throughout the county, but to the traveling public who come this way. Both he and his wife are pre-eminently fitted for host and hostess of a hotel and take great delight in making their guests comfortable. Mrs. Eskesen is an excellent cook, and her management of the dining room and kitchen is unexcelled, the table of the American Hotel being acknowledged to be one of the best in Humboldt county, with but few equals and no superiors.

Mr. Eskesen is a Dane, born at Ballum, Schleswig-Holstein, then Denmark, but now Germany, April 25, 1870. His father, Eske Eskesen, was a butcher at Ballum, where he is still residing. His mother, now deceased, was Christine Sorensen. The present honored citizen of Ferndale was the fifth in a family of nine children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, although but three are now living, these being Mr. Eskesen and the two youngest members of the family. Educated in the Danish schools, and con-

firmed in the Lutheran church, Christen Eskesen worked on various farms in his native province until he was eighteen years of age, when he determined to seek his fortune in the lands across the sea. Accordingly, in 1888 he sailed for America, coming directly to Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., where an older brother, Hans Eskesen, was already located. Here he engaged as a farm hand, working by the month at Hydesville for two years. He came to Ferndale in 1895 and conducted the Ferndale restaurant for several years, meeting with much success.

In Ferndale, June 28, 1904, Mr. Eskesen was married to Miss Jennie Goble, a native of Rock Island, Ill., and the daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Hanner) Goble, born in Kentucky and West Virginia respectively. From Rock Island the family set out for the west in 1868 in an ox-team train of thirty-eight wagons, ending their journey in Humboldt county, where the father carried on farming. Both parents are now deceased. The Goble ancestry can be traced back to the historic Mayflower.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Eskesen purchased the American Hotel, which he conducted alone up to the time of his marriage, and for the success which has since come to him he gives ample credit to his wife, for not only has the enterprise prospered, but today the hostelry ranks as one of the best in the entire county. Mr. Eskesen also has the agency for the Carnation automobile and is very much interested in advancing the good roads movement.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eskesen are exceptionally popular in Ferndale, where they occupy a prominent place in the general social and fraternal affairs of the town. Mr. Eskesen is a member of the Odd Fellows and together with his wife is also a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Eskesen has been through every chair of the I. O. O. F. in Ferndale Lodge and is one of the most influential members. In Rebekah circles his wife is equally prominent, having been through all the chairs and also served as representative to the Grand Lodge on five different occasions. In civic and other local affairs both Mr. and Mrs. Eskesen always take a prominent part. They are progressive and wide-awake to all that pertains to the welfare of the town and are ever ready to work for those things which will advance the best interests of the community.

HON. HANS CHRISTIAN NELSON.—From his native land of Denmark, a desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the new world brought Matthias Nelson to California and to Humboldt county as early as 1874, but he did not at that time decide to remain permanently; on the other hand, after a considerable period of employment in the redwoods he returned to the old country and resumed the work in which he previously had been interested. During the residence in Tondern, Schleswig, Germany, of himself and wife, Annie M. (Bosen) Nelson, a son, Hans Christian, was born October 25, 1886. Two years later the family came to California and the elder Nelson again sought employment in Humboldt county, where he has since been a steady worker in logging camps and lumber mills. For some years he has made his home at Field's landing in this county. The son was given the best educational advantages his own indefatigable energy and determination, aided by the means of his parents, rendered possible, and after he had completed the studies of the Eureka high school he matriculated in Stanford University. During 1910 he was graduated from the pre-legal department of the institution with the degree of A. B. and in 1912 he com-

pleted the studies of the law department, receiving the degree of Jurum Doctor. Meanwhile he had been a leader in the Phi Beta Kappa and chairman of the committee having charge of the movement tending toward student control and student self-government. During his last term of study he acted as an assistant in the law department and thus gained an experience of great value to him in later activities.

The necessity for self-support had led Mr. Nelson, during vacations in Humboldt county, to seek employment in lumber camps and mills and in this way he was enabled to go through the university. Manual work in the forest of sempervirens of Humboldt county developed the thews of his muscles and trained him in a knowledge of nature, so that after his graduation he opened an office in Eureka and was well equipped mentally and physically for a life of professional success. From the very beginning of the progressive movement he has been in sympathy with its principles. November 5, 1912, on the progressive Republican ticket he was elected to represent the second district in the fortieth state assembly. During his service as assemblyman he was chairman of the committee on public morals and a member of the following committees: Fish and game, insurance, judiciary, revision and printing, university, and revision of criminal procedure. In January, 1914, when A. W. Hill was appointed district attorney upon the death of Kenneth Newett, Jr., Mr. Nelson was appointed deputy district attorney of Humboldt county. Upon Mr. Hill's reelection he was continued in office and is still giving his best efforts. Since April, 1914, he has been serving as local referee and representative of the Industrial Accident Commission of California and as such his duties are to take testimony and adjust claims between employers and employes in the county.

November 6, 1913, in Eureka, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nelson, uniting him with Miss Esther Jones, a native of Eureka, the daughter of Warren Jones, a pioneer business man of the city. Well read in the law, vigorous in mind and young in years, Mr. Nelson faces a promising future, whether devoted to professional labors or to public service. As assemblyman he has gained a broader and more accurate view of state needs, while a growing practice is giving him an enlarged experience in legal technicalities. Through membership in the Press Club of San Francisco he is kept in touch with metropolitan society of journalistic circles, while the Humboldt Club enlarges his acquaintance among the people of his home county. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masons of the blue lodge, chapter and Eastern Star, while in addition he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Eureka Lodge of Elks.

OLUF KARLSEN.—Varied and interesting experiences have been accorded Mr. Karlsen, in his life which has been spent in such widely separated regions as Norway, California and the Sandwich Islands, and by his talents and business activity he has made profitable use of every situation in life wherein he has been placed.

Beginning life in far distant Norway, where his birth occurred in Christiania, on September 23, 1856, Oluf Karlsen received his education in the public schools of the capital city of his native land, after which he was apprenticed to learn the trade of plasterer, at which he continued until 1880, when he made preparations to remove to the Sandwich Islands. At Chris-

tiania he took passage on the sailing vessel Beta for the voyage around Cape Horn, which covered a period of three and one-half months. Arriving in the Sandwich Islands, he found employment on a sugar plantation, where he remained until 1882, when he came to San Francisco, going thence to Whitesboro, Mendocino county, Cal., in March, 1882, where he was employed in the Salmon Creek Lumber Company mills. In May of the same year he removed to Eureka, Humboldt county, and was employed as gas-maker in the gas works, later becoming fireman on several different tugs on Humboldt bay. Removing to San Bernardino, Cal., in September, 1887, Mr. Karlsen continued in the occupation of gas-maker for two months, later following the same line in San Diego, for a short time. Mr. Karlsen's life of faithful toil has been varied by two interesting and enjoyable visits to his native country of Norway, his first trip thither having been in the year 1888, October of which year saw his marriage in his home city of Christiania to Miss Julia Olsen, also a native of that city. Returning to Eureka with his bride, he established his home and has resided here ever since, continuing to be actively engaged in business. He was employed as fireman and oiler on the old steamer Humboldt and as fireman in different mills. Purchasing an interest in the Pioneer Fish Market on Second street, Eureka, he ran this business for seven years, in 1907 going into the hotel business with the purchase of the American Exchange Hotel, at Eureka, since then continuing in the hotel business at No. 322 First street, having become well known in his chosen business and popular among the citizens of Eureka. His second trip to Norway took place in 1914, at which time, being a member of the Norden Singing Society, he took part in the rendering of Songs of the North at the Jubilee Udstilling (Exposition) in Christiania, celebrating Norway's one hundred years of independence, this society also having sung in many other important cities in Norway. On this trip, from Portland to New York, they gave fifteen concerts. In his California home, Mr. Karlsen was one of the organizers of the first singing society of Eureka, the Norden Singing Society, in which he has taken an active part ever since as a bass singer. He is a member of the Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., and was chairman of its board of trustees, until his resignation, for a period of five years, and during this time the Eureka Eagles' Home, one of the finest lodge buildings in the state, was completed. He is also a charter member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Karlsen have been born six children: Carl, Einar, Ralph; Myrtle, now Mrs. Rose of San Francisco; Emma and Irene, all of whom, except Mrs. Rose, reside in Eureka, where their father is well and favorably known as one of the enterprising and liberal citizens.

BENJAMIN FANEUIEL PORTER.—Tireless energy and a resolute spirit have enabled Mr. Porter to advance step by step from the time when, a lad of twelve ignorant of life and the world, he began to earn his own way by illy-paid, humble work, up to the present time, when he is efficiently discharging his duties as assistant general manager of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Eureka. To a large extent he may be denominated self-made, yet he owes much to the inheritance of splendid mental qualities from a long line of southern ancestors and to the heritage of the honorable and even eminent record of his father, an attorney, who for many years served as a jurist on the supreme bench of Alabama. Withal that the

family was intellectually preeminent, in the days of their prestige the south was stunted in money and they suffered the handicap of poverty, so that Benjamin F., who was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 15, 1842, was obliged by force of circumstances to become self-supporting at an age when schooling was desirable, and in November of 1854 he became connected with railroad-ing. In the following years he rose rapidly. After service as flagman for an engineering expedition he served as foreman of construction work on the Tennessee & Coosa River Railroad from February, 1860, to December, 1862, and was foreman of construction and conductor of work trains on the Mobile & Great Northern Railroad from January, 1862, until the close of the Civil war in the Confederate service, detailed into government transportation department, continuing after the close of the war. In 1865 Mr. Porter became assistant agent at Greenville, Ala., for the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. From October, 1868, until December, 1869, he was superintendent of construction for the Selma & Gulf Railroad. From January, 1870, to December, 1873, he was passenger conductor on various roads in Alabama and Mississippi.

After having been interested in other lines of business for a period of twelve years, in January, 1887, Mr. Porter became superintendent of track-laying from Maricopa Junction to Phoenix, Ariz., on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In July of the same year he was promoted to be roadmaster, a position which he filled with the efficiency characteristic of him in every responsibility of business. From January, 1898, to December 1, 1902, he was general superintendent of the same road. He then resigned to accept the position of general manager of the San Francisco & Northwestern Railroad at Eureka, the road having been taken over by the Santa Fe from the Eel River & Eureka Railroad. Later the interests of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe on the northern coast were consolidated as the Northwestern Pacific and Mr. Porter became assistant general manager. January 1, 1915, on account of age and physical infirmities, he was honorably relieved from service on a pension, after a continuous service with the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe of twenty-eight years. During the last few years he has been very active in the building of the connecting link between Eureka and San Francisco, and on October 23, 1914, the day the line was completed, he saw the fruits of his labors. Mr. Porter is a member of Humboldt Club. During the period of his residence in Arizona he was prominent in the Elks and the Masons of Commandery and Shrine degrees. By his marriage to Miss Mary E. Thomas, who was born in Mississippi but reared in Alabama, he has three sons, young men of recognized ability and high promise, viz.: Walter K., manager of the Porter-Hansen Undertaking Company at Eureka; Benjamin F., Jr., now with the Bayside Lumber Company; and Joseph R., at present in the office of the United States Engineers at Eureka.

EDWARD FOSTER PETTINGILL.—The trade of ship-joiner which Mr. Pettingill learned at the port of Machias in his native state of Maine, he followed for many years both in the east and the west, besides for a brief period with the Alaska Fur Company in Siberia. He came to California in 1875 and found employment at his trade in San Francisco, from which city he came to Eureka in 1876 and a year later returned to San Francisco, where he followed ship-building until 1881. In that year he was with the Alaska

Fur Company on Behring and Copper island in the Russian possessions for about nine months, returning to San Francisco, and in the spring of 1882 returned to Eureka, where he again secured a position in the ship-building yards of H. D. Bendixsen. With the exception of a period of employment in charge of the dry docks on an island in the Puget Sound he has continuously lived in Humboldt county. He devoted twenty-five years of steady work to the ship-building industry as foreman of the finishing department in the Bendixsen yards and at the expiration of that time turned his attention to the building of houses and to specializing in interior finishings. An unusual degree of skill has been manifest in all of his work and much that was done years ago still retains the substantial and satisfactory appearance of its first construction. After the first three months of the building of the Bank of Eureka he was given full charge of that important contract. Other important contracts were in connection with the Federal building and the residences of L. F. Puter, William Carson and David Evans.

The marriage of Mr. Pettingill united him with Miss Eloise Scott, who was born in Auburn, Cal., of an old Southern family. She was reared in Eureka and received an excellent education in private schools. Three children were born of the union, namely: Clarence S., deceased; Russell Edward, who married Roberta Parks and lives in San Francisco; and Allan D. Mrs. Pettingill is a daughter of the late D. Clinton Scott, the pioneer dentist of Eureka and a man of considerable prominence in the early history of the town. Having given his attention closely to occupative duties, Mr. Pettingill has had neither leisure nor inclination for political affairs, nor has he been interested in fraternal societies aside from being a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1901.

HENRY FREDERICK HARBERS.—Actively associated with the creamery interests of Humboldt county for a number of years, Mr. Harbers is probably one of the best known men in the vicinity of Ferndale. He is of German birth, having been born in Oldenburg, Germany, September 22, 1858, and is the son of John B. Harbers, also a native of Oldenburg, Germany, who was engaged in the milling business. After attending the public schools for a number of years, Henry F. decided to come to America. Leaving Bremerhaven on a steamer for Baltimore, Md., he landed in May of 1875, and immediately proceeded to Henry county, Ohio, where he obtained employment on a farm, remaining for four years, then moving to Washington county, that state, where he continued to follow farming. Being desirous of visiting his parents and the scenes of his childhood in Germany he returned there in 1880 and remained two years, returning to the States in 1882. He came direct to Humboldt county, Cal., where he had a brother, J. B. Harbers, at Ferndale, at which place he arrived in August, 1882, and engaged in farming and dairying for himself on the Hill ranch. This ranch he entered as a homestead and improved it and also, in 1886, purchased his home place of twenty acres of highly cultivated land near Grizzly Bluff and continued in the dairy-ing business, still retaining his old homestead. Prior to 1891, before the creamery was built, the farmers had to make their own butter, but after the creamery was put into operation matters were greatly simplified for the farmers. In 1896 the Grizzly Bluff Creamery was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately rebuilt. Being offered the position of bookkeeper at the

creamery in 1904, Mr. Harbers accepted, but as at first the volume of business done by the creamery was not large enough to occupy all of his time, he still continued to manage his dairy. The business grew to such an extent, however, that in a few years his entire time was devoted to the creamery, and for the past three years he has been secretary and manager of the Grizzly Bluff Creamery Association, which is now the oldest in operation in the county, the average output a year being 750,000 pounds of butter. It has grown from its modest beginning with a capital of \$11,000 to its present proportions.

Since 1886 Mr. Harbers has been a member of Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand master, and is a member of Humboldt County Veteran Odd Fellows Association. Politically he is a Democrat. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, serving as a member of the board of trustees of Grizzly Bluff District for several terms, and is now a member of the board of trustees of the Ferndale Union High School, to which he devotes considerable time and his best efforts. In 1909 he was one of the organizers of the Ferndale Cow Testing Association and was one of the original board of directors, and president of it one year. He is an active member of the Humboldt County Dairymen's Association.

Mr. Harbers was married at Port Kenyon, November 19, 1890, being united with Miss Matilda Blohm, a native of Washington county, Kan., and the daughter of Herman F. Blohm, a native of Oldenburg, Germany. Mr. Blohm was a veterinary surgeon for a number of years in Germany and in 1870 he moved with his family to Kansas and then, in 1881, to Humboldt county, Cal., where he continued to follow his profession until 1897, when he removed to Santa Cruz county, where he now makes his home.

Of the union of these two fine families there are five children, Otto Henry, Harry B., Raymond F., Leland G., and Henry R., the latter now deceased. Mr. Harbers is a progressive, public spirited citizen and a man well liked by all in the community in which he resides.

MARTIN P. PETERSEN is the owner of one of the largest dairy ranches in the Eel river section and has devoted practically the whole of his life to the study of dairying and farming in general. He was born April 10, 1861, near Tondern, Sleswick, Denmark, but later a part of the German Empire. He received his earlier educational training in the public schools of Germany, and when fifteen years of age began to work on farms in the neighborhood of his home. Having a brother, Christian, in Humboldt county, Cal., who had written glowing accounts of the opportunities here, he decided to come to America and join him. In July, 1878, he came direct to Humboldt county and located in Ferndale, where he found employment on the ranch of Jacob Rasmussen, remaining with him for two years. In 1880 he moved over to Bear river ridge, and for the following three years was employed on the ranches of the farmers there. Returning to Eel river valley, he entered the employ of Peter Nissen, but in 1884, desiring to go into business for himself, he leased a ranch from G. M. Robarts and actively engaged in dairying. This ranch consisted of one hundred acres of dairy land and Mr. Robarts furnished him the stock, milch cows at the time being valued at only \$25 a head. During the five years that he leased the property he was quite successful, and hearing of fine land to be had in the district surrounding Loleta, he went there in

1889 and again leased a ranch for a term of five years, but this venture proved a failure. He then returned to Eel River Island and purchased one hundred fifty acres of farm land, thirty acres being under cultivation. He set to work clearing the remainder and rendering it suitable for dairying purposes. In a few years he purchased one hundred ten acres adjoining the original property and at the present time this ranch of two hundred sixty acres, all bottom land, is one of the largest on the island and adjoins the new Fern bridge. It is well improved with suitable buildings erected by him. His dairy is installed with Sharpless milking machines. When Mr. Petersen first engaged in dairying he had only twenty-five head of cows and now he is the owner of a herd of ninety head of the finest milch cows in the county.

Mr. Petersen was married in Ferndale in October, 1889, being united with Miss Bothilde Petersen, also a native of Sleswick, Denmark. She died in June, 1913, at the age of forty-six years. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Hans, Theresa, Annie, Petrea, Frode and Lille, all remaining under the paternal roof. Mr. Petersen is a member of the Dania Society, of which he is past officer, and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters of America, and he is also a member of the board of trustees for Salt River District. In national politics he favors the ideas of the Republican party, and he is also a devout member of the Danish Lutheran Church. His success is due to his own untiring and unceasing labors and his fine ranch stands as a fitting monument to his faithful perseverance.

MRS. ARRABELLE HAZELWOOD FALOR.—A native of Kentucky, having been born on a farm near Greensburg, Green county, July 27, 1862, Mrs. Arrabelle Falor has been a resident of California since 1884, having located in Humboldt county in June of that year, and having since that time made this county her home. Since the death of her husband several years ago she has continued to live on the home place, and for a time managed it with much success. Recently she has leased the land, but continues to make the place her home. Living with her is her son, Leland.

The girlhood of Mrs. Falor was spent in Kentucky, where she attended the public schools of her district. Her father having died when she was a child, she was raised by her grandparents on the Hazelwood side. She remained with them until she was twenty-one, and then came to California with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Dolson, and located with them in Arcata, Humboldt county. For a time Mrs. Falor (then Miss Arrabelle Hazelwood) was the housekeeper on the old Falor ranch, and on March 27, 1885, was married to Albert Allen Falor.

Albert Allen Falor was born in Hoopa valley, Humboldt county, Cal., June 6, 1860, the son of Milo and Caroline Falor, both well known California pioneers, and for many years residents of Humboldt county. They came to Arcata in an early day and purchased ninety acres of bottom land, upon which they engaged in dairying and farming. Here their son was reared, and here he received his education in the grammar schools, assisting his father on the farm in his spare time and during vacations. Their united efforts brought them success and father and son continued to manage the farm until the father's death, when the son took charge, continuing to conduct it along the lines that had been followed before. The property, which at the time of its purchase was unimproved and heavily timbered, is now under a high state of cultivation and is in splendid condition for farming.



Albert A. Taylor



Belle Magulwood Taylor

Aside from his business interests and his success as a farmer Mr. Falor commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens and was regarded as a man of ability and worth. In politics he was a Republican, but he was never actively associated with the affairs of his party.

His death occurred at the home place, January 5, 1907. Since his death Mrs. Falor has resided on a ranch of ninety acres a mile north of Alliance, leasing the home ranch for a dairy.

The parents of Mrs. Falor were well known in Kentucky. Her father, John Hazelwood, died in that state when Mrs. Falor was a very small child. Her mother, Clarissa Warren, was born in Green county, Ky., June 16, 1834. By her marriage to Mr. Hazelwood five children were born, four of whom are living at the present, three daughters and one son, Mrs. Falor being the second youngest. She is the mother of two children, Clarissa Bell, now Mrs. James B. Johnson, living in Fieldbrook, and Leland Lenore, residing with his mother.

The Falor family is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed pioneer families of Humboldt county. Both father and son were men of sterling character, industrious, energetic and trustworthy. They were important factors in the early development of the county and are remembered with greatest respect by those who knew them.

EDWARD B. PETERSEN.—The dairying interests of Humboldt county are managed chiefly by men of Danish descent, they being farmers and dairy-men by instinct, and being industrious, their farms are models. Among these men of the Eel river valley Edward B. Petersen has established a fine dairy farm and it is indeed a model for all to copy. He was born near Rodkiobing, on the island of Langeland, Denmark, August 17, 1880, and there he attended the public schools of the district. His parents, Jens and Maria Petersen, came to America in the fall of 1892, and first located in the town of Union Grove, Racine county, Wis. There Edward attended school for a short time, familiarizing himself with the English language. He then obtained employment on the neighboring ranches, doing general farm work, his first position being with John Clague, in whose employ he remained for two years. Later, in the fall of the year 1895, he decided to come to California in the hope of bettering conditions, and settled in Marin county, where he again followed dairying. In a short time, hearing of the wonderful opportunities in Humboldt county, he came to Eureka and was employed in the Excelsior mill, but seeing greater opportunities in the occupation of dairying he again returned to that branch of farming and was employed on the dairy ranch of John Nielsen, where he continued for six years.

Having married about this time, he determined to engage in the business for himself, for this purpose renting forty acres of land. Subsequently he purchased the property, and this is now the home place, all under a high state of cultivation. He has made every modern improvement on the place, sparing no expense in making it one of the finest small ranches in the vicinity. He is a member of the Dania Lodge, W. O. W., at Ferndale, and is a staunch Progressive Republican, but has not entered actively into political affairs, preferring to devote his entire time and energies to his ranch.

Mr. Petersen was united in marriage November 27, 1906, with Lillian Currey, a native daughter of California, having been born in Stockton, Cal.,

the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Currey. Mr. Currey was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in February, 1836, and came with his parents to Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned the harnessmaker's trade. August 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving in the Seven Days battle, and was taken prisoner at Hagerstown, Md., and confined in Libby prison. Afterwards he was transferred to Belle Isle, where he was detained ten months. He was honorably discharged in 1863. In 1866 he came to Petaluma, Cal., remaining for a year, then lived in San Francisco until 1878, when he located at San Rafael. He married Margaret Thompson, a native of Scotland, by whom he had six children, Mrs. Petersen being the second youngest. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Petersen there are two children, Arleene Katherine and Edward Clifford. Mr. Petersen is an energetic, industrious young man, one whose success in business is due to his own unceasing and untiring labors.

FREDERICK M. HELMKE.—As president and general manager of the Helmke Mercantile Company, of Blocksburg, Frederick M. Helmke is one of the most influential men in this part of the county. He is a native of California and the son of one of the well known old pioneer families. For several years he has been owner of the Helmke Mercantile Company, and conducts a general merchandise business at Blocksburg and at Fort Seward; for years he conducted a stage line which ran as an auxiliary to the larger corporation. Mr. Helmke commands confidence and respect wherever he is known, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of his business and is also particularly well fitted by temperament and disposition for the management of large mercantile enterprises. In both his stores he maintains a high standard, both for quality and service, nothing but the best being offered for sale, and all transactions are absolutely "on the square." He is a man of great energy, a booster for the community as well as for his own business. The older residents are glad to find in him a strong resemblance to his late father, who for many years conducted the business.

Mr. Helmke is a native of Sonoma county, born at Fisk's Mill, January 2, 1870, the son of Martin Frederick and Arabella (Shone) Helmke. The father, who followed the sea from a boy, was a native of Germany and came to America when a young man. In 1851 he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco on a sailer and first drifted into the mines. Later he operated saw-mills at Timber Cove and Fisk's mill, then built the first sawmill on Greenwood creek, at the present site of L. E. White Lumber Company's plant at Greenwood, and shipped the lumber from Cuffey's cove. At the same time he purchased considerable land at Bell's Landing, now known as Westport. The financial depression of 1877 and 1878 caused him to suffer severe reverses, and in 1878 he came to Blocksburg and bought out the interests of Simon Sweet, who owned a general merchandise store. From 1878 to 1905 Mr. Helmke, Sr., conducted the business which bears the family name, in the latter year disposing of his interest to his son (who had been his partner since 1898) and retired to Berkeley, where he died, June 9, 1909, at the age of seventy-nine years. He is well remembered throughout Humboldt county, and the greatest compliment that one of the older residents can pay to the present head of the Helmke Mercantile Company is to say that he is like his

father. The mother is a native of Wisconsin, descended from Welsh ancestry. She now makes her home in Santa Rosa.

Frederick M. Helmke was eight years of age when his parents moved to Blocksburg, where he attended school until he was fourteen, then starting out in the world for himself. By hard labor at various kinds of work he earned enough to go through Heald's Business College, San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1889. When he left home at the age of fourteen his father gave him \$25, and when he came back in 1897 he returned to his father the same identical \$25 that he had received thirteen years before. At that time his father gave him a half interest in the mercantile business at Blocksburg, and from then until 1905 they operated under the firm name of F. Helmke & Son. In 1905 the father retired, the son purchasing his interest and paying a handsome price therefor, in remembrance of the gift of the interest in the business a few years previous, which had made this transaction possible. In 1911 the business was incorporated under the firm name of the Helmke Mercantile Company, with an authorized capital of \$75,000, and an actually paid-in capital of \$38,000. The branch business at Fort Seward was started in 1911, this being known as the Helmke Mercantile Company, Store No. 2. Both houses are doing a large and profitable business, and are selling an extensive line of general merchandise, handling practically everything needed in any community.

For sixteen years, in addition to the mercantile business, the firm conducted an auxiliary enterprise in the nature of a stage line which operated from Harris to Carlotta, via Blocksburg, making daily trips, and conveying the mail as well as passengers. This business was one of great importance and kept Blocksburg in close touch with the surrounding towns. The Helmke Stage Line was abolished June 1, 1915, on account of the through mails being carried by the new railroad.

The marriage of Mr. Helmke occurred in Oakland in 1894, uniting him with Miss Mina Janssen, a native of that city. Of their union have been born two children, namely Rae Frederick and Guy Martin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Helmke have many friends in Blocksburg. Mr. Helmke takes an influential part in the fraternal life of the county, being a member of Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., at Fortuna, and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. He has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board at Blocksburg, and has served on the grand jury. He is a consistent Republican and a member of the executive committee of the county central committee. In all local affairs he is on the side of progress, standing for the general betterment and upbuilding of the community.

PETER JOHANSEN.—An example of the opportunities afforded by Humboldt county to men of tireless energy and sagacious judgment is found in the successful activities of the vice-president of the First National Bank of Arcata, a native of Germany, born May 21, 1868, and from 1887 a resident of the United States and of Humboldt county. Having no means with which to embark in any occupation demanding capital, he leased a small tract of land and bought a few cows. Hampered by poverty, compelled to endure privations and hardships, in a strange country far from the scenes beloved of his youth, he took up the battle of life with resolution and industry. Little by little he began to be known as a farmer of intelligence and a German-

American of splendid force of character. His resolute efforts to win independence brought him the confidence of associates and, in the end, the object of his early ambition. On a tract of forty acres near Ferndale he maintained a herd of twenty milch cows and managed the dairy so capably that it became the source of considerable profit. By degrees he increased his herd until he had eighty cows in the dairy. Meanwhile there came to him a keen knowledge of the needs of proper marketing of the products of the dairy. Study of the matter caused him to found the Capital Creamery at Ferndale and in this he owned a one-half interest up to the time of removing to Arcata.

In the new location Mr. Johansen bought one hundred sixty acres of land and embarked in the dairy industry, which he continued with profit for a number of years. Here as at Ferndale he became a recognized authority in the marketing of dairy products and in every phase of the industry which brought him financial success. As manager of the United Creameries at Arcata he gave five years of faithful, efficient and satisfactory service to the creamery business at this point, a task for which previous experience well qualified him. More recently, however, he leased his dairy ranch, disposed of his herd of cows and his interest in the creamery. Upon the founding of the First National Bank of Arcata he assisted in its incorporation, and since it was opened for business, in October, 1913, he has been vice-president and general manager, giving practically his entire time to the efficient oversight of a concern undoubtedly destined to be a leading financial factor in this part of Humboldt county. While his wife, who bore the maiden name of Meta Duholm, is like himself a native of Germany, all of their children are Californians and have the distinction of being natives of Humboldt county. They are as follows: Lily, Amos, Peter, Maria, Christine, Christian and Meta.

LEVEN C. ERICKSON.—Among the successful young men engaged in the dairy business in Humboldt county is Leven C. Erickson, who was born in Manistee, Mich.; November 18, 1875, the son of Eli C. and Maria (Jacobsen) Erickson. The parents were natives of Abenrade, North Sleswick, then a part of Denmark, but since 1871 belonging to Germany. In their native country they followed farming, but gave this up to come to the United States, settlement being made in Manistee, Mich., where for ten years the father was employed with a lumber company. The year 1878 witnessed his removal to California, settlement being made in Humboldt county on Bear river ridge, on property known as the Mayflower ranch. A residence of two years on this property was followed by his removal to the Eel river section, where he purchased the old Farrier ranch at Centerville and engaged in farming and dairying up to the time of his death in 1902. Faithful to the teachings of his childhood he was a devoted member of the Danish Lutheran church, as was also his wife, who passed away two years prior to his demise, in 1900, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

The eldest of the parental family, Leven C. Erickson, was primarily educated in the schools of Centerville, later attending St. Mary's College, Oakland, for a year and eight months, when his schooling was suddenly terminated owing to the death of his father. When he took charge of the home place he had about thirty head of cows on the ranch, which comprised thirty-five acres of bottom land. Realizing that he must have more land to properly carry out his plans he bought seventy-two acres of swamp land and twenty-four acres of hill land, making a total of one hundred thirty-one acres



Loren D. Erickson

under his control. However, time and experience proved that the land was too low for successful dairying, and to correct this he constructed dams in Russ creek, which diverted the overflow to his advantage, the sediment gradually building up his property. It is estimated that in the last ten years the land has been raised over six feet, so that it is now unexcelled as dairy land. Mr. Erickson has eighty head of high-grade cows, and now owns all of the homestead ranch, having purchased his sister's interest in the property. He has built a new residence, thus giving him two sets of buildings on the ranch.

As an evidence of his deep interest in the dairy business, as well as showing the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-dairymen, it may be stated that for the past nineteen years he has been secretary of the Ferndale Creamery and since 1910 has also been manager, tester and bookkeeper, his knowledge of the business making it possible for him to fill these several offices with ability.

Mr. Erickson was made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., of which he was master for two years; a member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., which he served as high priest for three years, besides which he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Republican. In Ferndale, October 30, 1901, he was married to Jennie I. Rasmussen, a native of Humboldt county and the daughter of Jacob Rasmussen, one of the pioneer dairymen of this section, a sketch of whose life and accomplishments may be found upon another page in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have one child, Harold. Mr. Erickson has been actively associated with all movements for the upbuilding of the community, and is held in the highest esteem throughout the county of his adoption.

ISAAC NIXON MINOR.—A native of Humboldt county, a pioneer, and the son of one of the best known pioneer families in the county, Isaac Nixon Minor has spent his entire lifetime in Humboldt county, save for brief periods when business or pleasure have called him away temporarily. He has been actively engaged in business enterprises of various sorts which have closely identified him with the life of the county and have made him an integral part of the history of this region. For many years he was actively engaged in lumber manufacturing and of late years was manager of the Minor Mill and Lumber Company, until 1912, when they closed down on account of having used up all available timber. However, this leaves him by no means inactive, for he still has large property interests with which he keeps thoroughly in touch and which he is improving, engaging also in cattle raising. He resides on his farm about six miles above Arcata on the banks of Mad river.

Mr. Minor was born in Arcata, March 12, 1858. Here he spent his boyhood days, attending the public schools of Arcata, and after graduating from the grammar school, he went to San Francisco to complete his education, graduating from McClure's Military Academy, Oakland, and also from Heald's Business College, San Francisco, in 1875. He then returned to Arcata and took charge of the stock range of the Redwood ranch, which was owned at that time by his father. Here he remained, successfully managing this extensive property for about three years, or until it was sold to Tom Bair. Following this he had charge of his father's home ranch at Arcata for a year, and then took over the management of another of his father's properties and later farmed for himself a year. In 1884 he gave up farming to engage in

the livery business in Arcata, continuing in this undertaking for two years and meeting with much success. He then disposed of these interests and removed to Glendale, where he worked for his father in the Minor Mill and Lumber Company as foreman of the woods, being under the supervision of his father, Isaac Minor. He remained with this company for twenty-nine years, being for the most part in the same department. The last eight years of his service here was as manager of the company, a service which terminated when the mill closed down. He was president of the company when it was dissolved in 1914. During the active days of the mill its capacity was 100,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles a day, about \$25,000 a month being paid out for help, and at times the yard had eight million feet of lumber stacked up. During the time he was in the mill Mr. Minor cleared some five thousand acres of land. Glendale ranch comprises 4,640 acres of land located on the Mad river and is devoted to dairying, breeding Durham and Hereford cattle. The range is gradually being cleared up, giving ample pasturage for a large herd. For many years Mr. Minor was engaged in raising standard bred horses and owned Morosco, which made the best record of any horse at the breeders' meeting in California in 1903.

The marriage of Mr. Minor occurred October 9, 1880, in Arcata, uniting him with Miss Mary Adams, a native of Humboldt county, born in Eureka, February 7, 1863. They have become the parents of two sons, Issac S. and George C., both assisting Mr. Minor on the ranch.

Mrs. Minor is the daughter of Bary Maxwell Adams, a native of Ireland, and born in Belfast, August 2, 1826. He left Ireland and went to Australia during the great gold excitement there in 1846. Arriving in Australia he did not find the conditions as he had expected and so gave up his intention of mining and found employment as a bookkeeper for a cattle firm, remaining there during his entire stay in Australia. In 1850, hearing of the gold excitement in California, Mr. Adams resigned his position and immediately set sail, landing in San Francisco that same year, and from there going into Yuba county, where he engaged in mining for himself for a short time. In 1852 he decided to remove to Humboldt county and bought a herd of cattle, which he drove over the mountains, and engaged in stock raising, locating on Bear river. Here he went into partnership with Joe Russ and engaged in the butcher business in connection with stock raising for twenty years. At a later period he purchased the Three Cabins ranch on Mad river in partnership with A. Wiley and engaged in stock raising there for a short time, then disposed of his interest in the ranch and drove his cattle to the Sacramento valley, where he sold stock for a time. His death occurred September 23, 1888, on his home place near Arcata, he having been retired from active business for a number of years previous. His wife, and the mother of Mrs. Minor, was Caroline Armstrong, a native of Indiana, born in Indianapolis, April 12, 1840. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1851, taking six months to make the trip. They located in Humboldt county, where the father, Thomas Armstrong, was one of the sturdy pioneers. He built one of the first houses in Arcata, this being unique in that it was constructed entirely from one tree, all the lumber used being whip-sawed by Mr. Armstrong, and very few nails being used in the building. This house is standing today. When Mrs. Minor's mother came to Arcata the trip from San Francisco required twenty days. She was married here to Mr. Adams.

Mr. Minor has been actively engaged in business enterprises in Humboldt county for almost forty years, and is well known throughout the county. His efforts have always been of such a nature that they have developed the natural resources of the county, adding to its intrinsic wealth and making it a pleasanter habitat for men. He has been keenly alive to all matters of public interest, and he is a man of broad mind and progressive ideas, always to be found in the vanguard of movements for public welfare and general social betterment. His father, Isaac Minor, is one of the best known men in Humboldt county, and for many years has been prominently identified with the lumbering industry of the state, and also owns much valuable real estate, some of the finest ranches in the county being his.

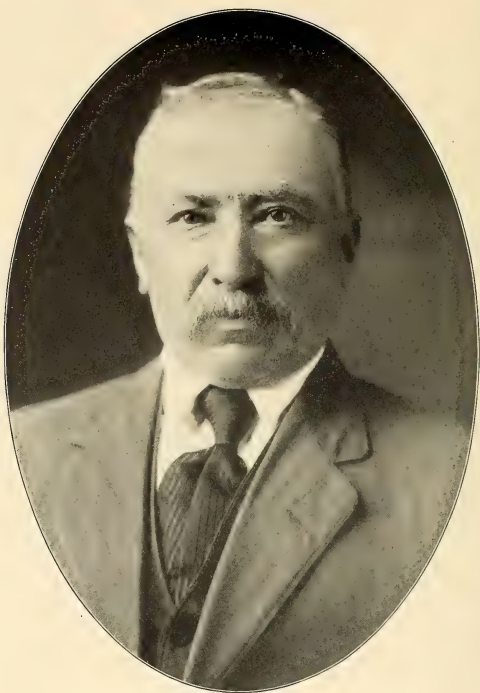
JOHN ROBERT JACOBSON.—So much of Mr. Jacobson's life has been passed upon the water that he can scarcely be called a landsman, but nevertheless he has an abiding place on terra firma, as his pleasant home in Eureka testifies. For generations the home of the family had been in Sweden, and in Westervik, Smaland, that country, John R. Jacobson was born January 23, 1858, the son of parents who never left the Scandinavian peninsula. The father was an engineer by trade, and it so happened that after the son had completed his schooling he also took up the same trade, and while still quite a youth had a splendid working knowledge of stationary engineering. With this knowledge as his chief asset he started out on his own account when about eighteen years old, in 1876, going to sea on the Norwegian bark Theodore. On this vessel he continued for three years, during this time making port in the West Indies and Mexico. Altogether three trips were made to Mexico, where the vessel was loaded with mahogany for England and Scotland, and on one trip to the Americas, cotton from Savannah, Ga., formed the cargo for Kronstadt, Russia. Another voyage of the vessel was to Rouen, France, on the Seine river, where Mr. Jacobson left the vessel and instead went on board the full rigged English vessel known as the Rock City. On this he made one trip from England to Montreal and return, and then sailed on the German bark Theresa to the West Indies and Florida, returning in due time to the port of departure. The next vessel on which he shipped was the Ocean King, one of the largest American sailing vessels of that day, which left Shields, England, in November, 1880, for San Francisco, via Cape Horn. In just one hundred and thirty-three days from the time of leaving the English port anchor was dropped in San Francisco, March 3, 1881. Whether the resolve was ever taken or not the records do not state, but nevertheless it is a fact that after entering the Golden Gate ocean travel for Mr. Jacobson was at an end. Instead he became interested in the coastwise trade, sailing on various vessels, and his interest in Eureka dates from December, 1881. For two years he sailed out of this city in the coasting trade, and then gave up the business to become proprietor of the American bakery and restaurant on E street. Two years of life on land and the confinement of business as compared with the life which he had led for so many years made him restless for his former occupation, and as soon as he could dispose of his business he once more sought an occupation connected with the water. In 1885 he took up steamboating on the ocean, beginning as fireman, and from this he worked up to engineer, and it was while employed on the Santa Maria that the rock for building the St. George lighthouse off

Crescent City was taken from Eureka to St. George. Following this he returned to Eureka and for some time thereafter he was engaged on the Buhne line of tug boats, following this being connected with the steamer Humboldt for four years. It was on this vessel that he was advanced to engineer, and remained as such on this vessel until she was wrecked off Point Gorda in 1896. After this disaster Mr. Jacobson returned to San Francisco and sailed as marine engineer on the bay and on Sacramento river boats, continuing this until he was given the opportunity to go to Alaska in 1911. During these years he accumulated some means and built a residence in San Bruno, San Mateo county, which he still owns. As engineer of the Unamake he went to the north for the Alaska Packers' Association, an experience which had its compensation, but since returning to California he again came to Eureka and has been contented to remain within close range of his adopted home, in the meantime acting as chief engineer of the Antelope. His experience in Humboldt county has been exceedingly pleasant, he having formed many warm friendships, and he enjoys this country more and finds it more desirable than any other place of his travels. This opinion is shared by his faithful wife and helpmate.

It was after coming to California that Mr. Jacobson formed domestic ties, his marriage in Eureka uniting him with Miss Odine Petersen on December 13, 1884. She was born, reared and educated in Stavanger, Norway, which country she left with a brother and sister bound for the United States, and January 1, 1882, reached Galveston, Tex. The following year she came to San Francisco, Cal., and to Eureka in January of the year following, and it was in the last month of the same year that her marriage occurred. Six children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, as follows: Carl, who died when six months old; Axel Fredolph, who runs an automobile stage out of Eureka; Ruby Roberta, Mrs. Madsen, of San Francisco; Frank P., who also resides in that metropolis; Marguerite Otellia and Janetta. Besides his membership in the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Mr. Jacobson is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Druids, while Mrs. Jacobson is a member of the Women of Woodcraft. Both are members of the Lutheran Church, in the tenets of which they were reared in their childhood.

THOS. H. PERRY.—During the many years of his association with the insurance business in Eureka the name of Thos. H. Perry has become well known, for few there are indeed who are not familiar with his catchy advertising over the signature of "Your fireproof friend Perry." Neither has the name proved a misnomer, for Mr. Perry has been a friend indeed in many instances in which he has written insurance for clients, as well as being instrumental in securing homes for many others, for in addition to writing insurance he also engages in the real estate business.

The history of the Perry family is traced to England, Grandfather Perry being the first progenitor of the family in the United States. He located in Boston, Mass., and there reared his family. Among his children was Thomas L. Perry, born in Boston, and who early in life displayed a taste for the sea. It is related that when a mere lad he went to sea and practically continued upon the water throughout his life, in time becoming captain. In the early '50s as master of a vessel he came around Cape Horn and landed at San Francisco. After remaining in the city for a time he decided



Steve Givheri

to give up the sea and for some time engaged in mining, but the venture not proving as profitable as he had anticipated he gave it up and came to Eureka. Foreseeing a profitable outlook in the decorating business he opened a painting, graining and decorating establishment in the city and followed it with success throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1887. In his marriage he was united with Mary Riley, a native of Ireland, but who for some time had been a resident of Massachusetts, and is now making her home in Eureka. Of this marriage six children were born, equally divided as to sons and daughters, but one son and one daughter have passed away.

Next to the oldest child in the parental family, Thos. H. Perry was born in Eureka April 26, 1872, and up to the time of his father's death he was privileged to attend the public schools of his native city. This bereavement throwing him upon his own resources he began carrying papers for the Daily Humboldt Times and Humboldt Standard, and following this he began to learn the printer's trade in the Times office. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at the trade for eight years, or until hand work was supplanted by the more rapid work of the linotype machine with which the office had been equipped. It was at this juncture that he became interested in the insurance business, and through his unique method of advertising, to say nothing of the care and precision with which he looks after the details which the writing of insurance involves, he has developed a creditable business in this line, as well as in the real estate business, which has been added more recently. His office is conveniently located at No. 515 F street, Eureka. In the line of fire and life insurance the following well-known companies are represented: Royal, Connecticut, Sun of London, New Zealand, Michigan Commercial, American Central of St. Louis, Maritime of Liverpool, South-western Surety Company, Northwestern Life of Milwaukee and New York Mutual. He also has the agency for bonding and automobile insurance. The confidence the different insurance companies have in his integrity, fairness and ability is shown by their having him give his personal attention to the adjusting of losses by fire in the case of policies issued through him, a matter which is much appreciated by his clients. For the last twelve years, or since 1902, Mr. Perry has held the commission of notary public.

Various fraternal and social organizations claim Mr. Perry's attention and they in turn benefit by his kindly and pleasing personality. He is a member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., of which he was financial secretary for eight years and treasurer for two years; Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.; Hoopa Tribe No. 146, I. O. R. M.; Knights of Columbus; and Humboldt Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W., and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Perry's name is among the charter members of Eureka Lodge No. 636, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he has been secretary ever since its organization, June 17, 1911. He is also a member of the Humboldt Club.

STEPHEN GIULIERI.—The oldest of a family of five children, of whom all now reside in the state of California, Stephen Giulieri was born in Cognasco, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, June 24, 1855, the son of Dominic, a farmer of that country, and Rosa (Calzascia) Giulieri, both of whom are now deceased. The boyhood of Stephen was spent upon his father's farm, and he received his education at the local public schools, in the year 1874 removing to America, and settling in Marin county, Cal., where for four years he was

employed on a dairy farm. In 1878 he came to Eureka on the steamer Pelican. The following three years were spent in the same line of work at Bear River Ridge, in Humboldt county, after which time he was for three years employed in a sawmill, returning, however, to Bear River Ridge for a year in the employ of Mr. Russ, the owner of extensive ranches in that vicinity, and continuing in the dairy business. Mr. Giulieri was for a period of twelve years the manager of the Mountain Glen ranch. Determining then to start in business for himself, in the year 1897 he removed to Salmon Creek, where he leased the J. M. Tierney ranch for the space of ten years, an estate which comprised an area of one hundred twenty acres, and two years later took in his brother Charles as partner, an arrangement which continued for two years, when he sold his interests in the business to his brother and secured employment himself upon different dairies in the vicinity for a few years. After a year spent thus at Ferndale, and another at Bear River, at which place he was also for two years manager of the Mazeppa ranch, Mr. Giulieri leased sixty-five acres on Cannibal Island, being a part of the Dillon ranch, where he conducted a dairy of forty cows. His present place, which consists of sixty acres located on Salmon creek, he bought in the year 1909, in partnership with his brother Charles, with whom he had formerly leased the Tierney ranch at the same place, and here Mr. Giulieri now makes his home, having built a new bungalow and enlarged and increased the number of buildings and improved the property. The soil consists of fertile bottom land, and he is enabled to raise thereon all the hay and green feed required by his fine dairy herd of Jersey and Durham cows. In his political interests Mr. Giulieri is a member of the Republican party, for, though the business at his farm occupies much of his time, he yet takes an active part in the upbuilding of the new country where he has chosen to make his home and which is proving such a profitable land in which to reside. Indeed, he may be rated among the old timers in the county, which his steady industry and ability have helped to bring to the front among the counties of the western coast.

W. H. HELLARD, JOHN H. HELLARD.—The first improvements made at Alderpoint were made by W. H. Hellard, of the firm of Hellard & Son, and were in the shape of a two-story hotel building, built in 1911, at the cost of \$4500. This firm, which is composed of W. H. Hellard as senior partner, and his son, John H. Hellard, as junior member, is one of the most enterprising and progressive in Alderpoint, and is doing much for the development of the town and surrounding country. Both father and son are wide awake to all business opportunities and have diversified interests. They are, besides the operation of the Alderpoint hotel, interested in farming, and in portable saw mills, and John Hellard is also clerk in the local post office, having held this position since the organization of the office in 1909. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, of strong character, and of exceptionally high business principles. He also possesses those rarest of qualities, sane judgment and common sense.

W. H. Hellard is a native of Kentucky, born at Richmond, September 18, 1852. His father, John Hellard, was a native of Virginia, and his mother was Mary Alsap of Kentucky. His parents were married in Kentucky and there W. H. Hellard passed his boyhood days. There were no educational advantages at that time and he never attended school a day in his life,

receiving his instruction in private. When he was twenty-five years of age he went to Arkansas, where he met and married Miss Nancy Bean, a native of that state. For eight years he engaged in farming in Arkansas and then came west, locating near Portland, Ore., where he again followed the occupation of farming. In 1896 he came from Portland to Bridgeville, Humboldt county, where he continued to farm, and also became interested in running machinery, being especially associated with threshing machines and portable saw mills. He ran a saw mill ten miles below Blocksburg, and later bought and put in machinery at other mills, under the name of Hellard & Son, Saw and Planing Mills. They made the lumber which they used in the erection of the Alderpoint hotel, and also in the store building which they built there and for their large residence. There are seven children in the family, all of whom are residing at home: John H., the elder, being his father's business partner; Jesse, Charles, Roy, Viola, Ruby and William.

John H. Hellard, junior partner of the firm of Hellard & Son, is a native of Arkansas, having been born on his father's farm in Yell county, December 1, 1883. He came west with his parents and for a number of years resided on a farm near Portland, Ore., where he attended school and assisted with the farm responsibilities. He has been his father's business partner since he reached his majority, and has been particularly successful. In their farming enterprises he has assumed his full share of both labor and responsibility and has proven himself capable and industrious. In his work as clerk in the Alderpoint post office he is efficient and obliging, and is well liked by friends and patrons. Fraternally he is a member of Hydesville Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., and Hydesville Encampment No. 59, I. O. O. F., and politically is a Democrat.

EDWIN WEED HAIGHT.—The banking interests of Fortuna have received a strong impetus since the coming of Mr. Haight to the town, and he is now serving as president of the Bank of Fortuna. This bank was incorporated March 27, 1905, by A. H. Smith, with a capital of \$25,000, and Mr. Haight was elected its first president, serving as such ever since. The other officers are A. H. VanDuzen, vice-president; Fred P. Newell, cashier, and Gordon R. Legg, assistant cashier, and the board of directors as follows: E. W. Haight, A. H. VanDuzen, Fred P. Newell, F. W. Luther, George H. Newell, M. P. Hansen, and George Williams. This bank is a commercial and savings bank and is regarded as the most substantial financial institution in Fortuna. Mr. Haight was born in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1852. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Maquoketa, Jackson county, where he attended the public schools until seventeen years old. He then gave up his schooling to take up the miller's trade, which he followed for three years, after which he was employed in a general merchandise store in his home city for about twelve years. He then decided to come to California and on June 15, 1887, he located in Humboldt county, entering the merchandise store of L. Feigenbaum Co. at Rohnerville, where he remained in the capacity of bookkeeper for eight years. He then moved to Fortuna, and with others he purchased the store and stock of Swirtzel and Williams, and incorporated The Fortuna Merchandising Company, of which he was selected secretary and treasurer, a position he has held ever since. During this time, in March, 1905, he was elected president

of the Fortuna Bank and since 1912 has been giving it all of his attention. He is also interested with G. W. Williams in a shingle mill at Burnell Station and in a box factory on Williams creek.

The marriage of Mr. Haight occurred in Maquoketa, Iowa, November 26, 1876, he being united with Belle B. Wise, who was born in Cedar county, Iowa, and they have a daughter, Elma, wife of O. A. MacDermott of Berkeley. Mr. Haight has been a member of the board of trustees since the town of Fortuna was incorporated, is president of the board of trustees of the Humboldt State Normal located at Arcata, and is treasurer of Fortuna Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Haight is actively associated with all movements brought forward for the good of the community and is one of Fortuna's leading citizens. He has been a witness of the wonderful growth and advancement of the county and is a progressive, public spirited man.

JOHN C. ALBEE.—Another of the enterprising and energetic young men engaged in farming and orcharding in the Bull creek country, is John C. Albee, a native of Humboldt county, and descended from one of the oldest and most highly respected pioneer families of the state. His father, Uriah T. Albee, was one of the early settlers, having come to California in 1848, around Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco. In 1849 he came to Humboldt bay, thus being one of the first white men to view this beautiful body of water. He was engaged in the logging and lumbering business and did much for the early development of this great industry. The Albee property on Bull creek consists of two hundred twenty-four acres, some one hundred fifty of which are tillable. About forty acres are bottom land. The son, John C. Albee, is at present engaged extensively in the dairy business, in which he is making a decided success. His orchards are among the best in the valley, and the fruit produced is quite up to standard, even in this region of superior apples and other deciduous fruits. He is located up Bull creek road about five and one-half miles from South Fork, the station on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and this place has been his home for more than twenty years, having been the property of his father during the latter's lifetime.

John C. Albee was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., March 4, 1879. His father, Uriah T., being among the first lumbermen of Humboldt Bay and intimately associated with many of the early lumbermen of Eureka and vicinity. In fact, he furnished the logs which were made into lumber and which served to build up the great redwood industry of Humboldt Bay, and was a man of sterling worth, one of the kind who have left their mark upon the county, and who will ever be gratefully remembered. He was a native of East Machias, Maine, and came to California, as before stated, in 1848, around the Horn. He was one of the first gold-seekers at Eureka and later came to Humboldt Bay, where he logged in partnership with David Evans, and later was partner with Dan Newell, at Fortuna. He cut logs where Eureka now stands and logged for William Carson, later going into the Elk river country where he engaged in ranching for a time. He sold his interests there and came into the Bull creek country about 1890. He died in Eureka in 1894. He was unmarried when he first came to California, but later turned to Maine and there married Miss Cornelia Crosby, also a native of Maine. They returned to California by way of Panama, and she was his

helpmeet and companion through all the hard pioneer days. She died in Eureka about twelve years ago.

There were seven children in the father's family, three daughters and four sons, John C., the subject of this sketch, being the youngest born. He grew up in Eureka where the father owned land and where the family home was until the time of the father's death. At that time John C. succeeded to the Bull creek property, where he has since made his home. His education was received in Eureka, where he attended the public schools, and later worked in the woods for the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia. He followed the woods for six or seven years, and then gave up that occupation for his present one of ranching and dairying.

The marriage of John C. Albee and Miss Alma Beatrice Faulkner, daughter of T. H. Faulkner, of Ferndale, took place in Ferndale, December 22, 1909. They are now the parents of one child, a daughter, Priscilla Beatrice. The Albee family is descended from old English ancestry, the American progenitor coming to America during Colonial days and settling in Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were patriots of a high order, and several members of the family fought in the Revolutionary war with distinction, a paternal ancestor, William Albee, a native of Scarborough, Maine, having served eight years in the Revolutionary war, and having held the rank of lieutenant.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Albee are popular in the community, where they take a prominent part in local affairs. Mr. Albee is a member of the Odd Fellows, Ferndale Lodge No. 379, I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Albee is a prominent member of the Rebekahs, and also a member of the Episcopal church at Ferndale. Both she and her husband are members of the Farm Center at Dyer-ville. Mrs. Albee is a native of Washington, born at Puyallup. Her father, T. H. Faulkner, was born in Toronto, Canada, and came to Washington, where he married May Hand, a native of England, who came to Washington on a visit. Mrs. Albee was reared and educated in Ferndale, graduating from the local high school. She was engaged in teaching and educational work, and now teaches in the local schools.

ELIAS HUNTER.—The Hunters are a distinctive family. Numerously represented in Humboldt county for over half a century, the name has always been associated with citizenship of a high order, capability, sterling worth and honorable independence. Physically they are noted as a wholesome, vigorous race, large of build and muscular, with characteristic steady eyes and broad foreheads, remarkably active and long-lived. Manly men and handsome women are the rule in their large families, common sense and industry prevailing traits. Walker Sanders Hunter and his brother, John Henry, were the progenitors of the Hunters living around Petrolia, the former being the father of Elias Hunter, whose name heads this article. (For an account of the father, refer to sketch of George W. Hunter, elsewhere in this volume.)

Elias Hunter was born November 30, 1853, in Missouri, and was in his first year when the family came to California. He was in his sixth year when they settled in Humboldt county, and had such common school advantages as Petrolia afforded at the time, side by side with the practical advantages of training in actual work. He grew up on his father's ranch, and from

youth worked industriously, as he does still. After his marriage he operated one of his father's properties for three years, as a dairy ranch, and then bought a place in the Upper Mattole district, prospering there until he sold it, in 1880. He has since resided at Petrolia, where he has a very comfortable home, nicely located in the center of the town. Its appearance is typical of the owner, every square foot of the three lots being used for trees, plants, shrubs or flowers, and Mr. Hunter gives the grounds such excellent care that they are an improvement to the neighborhood. He now acts as stableman at his son's livery barn in Petrolia, and his record for fair dealing makes him as popular in that position as he has always been. He has never taken any part in public affairs except to cast his ballot in support of the Republican party.

In 1875 Mr. Hunter was married in Petrolia to Miss Lucy S. Wright, daughter of Lucian and Lucy (Farnsworth) Wright, and descended on both sides from early pioneer stock of the Mattole valley. Of the twelve children born to this union nine are living, namely: Ellis, of Petrolia, is a business man and landowner; James E., a clerk in Brizard's store at Arcata, married Kate Fielding and has six children; Claude is unmarried; Rosa is the wife of R. B. Poole, a dairyman, near Astoria, Ore.; Walter, of Petrolia, a teamster, married Miss Katie Wright, and they have two children; Irma, who is unmarried, is in the employ of Jesse Walker, near Petrolia; Clara is the wife of Stephen Gouthier, a ranchman of Humboldt county, and has one child; William is a clerk in the Hart & Johnson store at Petrolia; Austin, ten years old, is living with his parents. Mrs. Hunter is a Seventh Day Adventist in religious belief.

EUPHRONIUS COUSINS.—Back to a remote period in the American colonization of Maine may be traced the lineage of the Cousins family, whose members in successive generations gave unstintingly of their lives and labors to the permanent development of that rugged country. Among them all, however, none gained greater distinction in his own locality or became more widely known throughout the entire state than the late Euphronius Cousins, a native of Hancock county, Me., and for years during young manhood the owner of a shipyard near Ellsworth. From a small beginning he developed a great shipyard and the vessels that were launched from his yard sailed the high seas to every port of the world, sturdy and stanch in the midst of every storm, their substantial construction bearing mute testimony to the integrity and intelligence of their builder.

To so great a ship-builder as Mr. Cousins the Pacific coast offered opportunities too great to be turned aside. When he came to California in 1865 he settled in Eureka and straightway built the first shipyard here on land owned by William Carson. Later with Joseph Russ he built Cousins' Mill on Gunther Island and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, also operating the shipyard from 1871 to 1883, in the latter year selling out to David Evans. The latter changed the name to the Excelsior Mill. Associated with Charles H. Heney and E. J. Dodge, he organized the Eel River Valley Lumber Company of the Eel river valley and for ten years he devoted his splendid energies to the varied interests of lumbering. He built the mill and named the place Newberg Mills. After selling his lumber business he engaged in mining in Arizona for three years and then returned to Eureka. Later he was prevailed upon to construct a shipyard in Aberdeen, Wash., in which were

built the Coronado (named by his wife), the Eldorado and the S. W. Slade, when death overtook him and ended his career of usefulness. Among the vessels built in Cousins' Eureka yard were the May Queen, Western Belle, Joseph Russ, Mary E. Russ, Maggie Russ, Ruby Cousins, Lillebonne and Hesperian. The Lillebonne, one of his stanchest craft, received its name from Mrs. Cousins' birthplace in France. While still actively engaged in ship-building at Aberdeen, Mr. Cousins died June 9, 1901. His strong personality had impressed itself upon the pioneer citizenship of the west and his success as a ship-builder gave permanent prestige to his name. For many years he was agent of the Bureau of Veritus and inspected all the foreign boats that entered the harbor and only resigned when he went to Aberdeen.

Busy as was Mr. Cousins in affairs of business and the construction of ships, he was never too engrossed with private affairs to refuse co-operation in progressive measures for the general welfare. A man of generous impulses, his very generosity to public-spirited projects enhanced his devotion to his chosen community, although necessarily reducing his personal income in a material degree. Although years have passed since his removal from Eureka, his influence is still apparent in the history of the town which he helped to develop and which always had his loyal support. Throughout his entire life he gave allegiance to the Democratic party, but took no part in public affairs aside from casting his ballot for the candidates and measures put forward by the Democrats.

His first marriage was solemnized in Maine and united him with Miss Sophia Blaisdell, a native of that state. Of the five children born of that union, two sons are living, George W. and I. Howard, both of Eureka. Some time after the death of his first wife he was united with Melanie Lalouette, who was born in Lillebonne, France, a town which contains a ruined castle built by William the Conqueror. Mrs. Cousins was married in San Francisco and came to Eureka in 1880. Since the death of her husband she has owned and occupied the family home at No. 1121 G street, where culture and artistic taste are apparent in the neatly-kept grounds and attractive interior furnishings. The walls of the residence are adorned with beautiful oil paintings, which invariably attract admiring comments from guests and friends. Upon inquiry strangers learn that these represent the genius of Mrs. Cousins as an artist and give expression to her talent in delineating and reproducing scenes of outdoor life.

HANS D. BENDIXSEN.—The foremost shipbuilder on Humboldt Bay, Cal., Hans D. Bendixsen, was noted for his efforts in the upbuilding of this part of the country, as well as of the Pacific coast merchant marine. Mr. Bendixsen came to California in the old days, via Cape Horn, and found employment in Turner's shipyard, at San Francisco, until the year 1868, at which time he came to Eureka, Humboldt county, where he proved himself a most enterprising and valued citizen.

Born in Thisted, Jutland, Denmark, on October 14, 1842, Mr. Bendixsen was the son of Consul F. C. and Mariane (von Mehren) Bendixsen, both members of well-to-do families of high station in Denmark. After his confirmation Mr. Bendixsen was apprenticed to the shipbuilders' trade in Aalborg for two years, following which he was employed in the same line for another two years in Copenhagen, after which he went to sea as a ship carpenter. After a trip to Brazil he came to San Francisco in 1863, and after some time

spent in San Francisco, removed to Eureka, Cal., where he entered the employ of E. Cousins' shipyard, remaining there two years. He then began shipbuilding independently at the foot of L street, a place which was later known as Mathews' shipyard, the first vessel he built being the *Fairy Queen*, a topmast schooner, others following, by name, *Maxquila*, *Silva*, *Alvena*, *Mary*, *John McCullough*, *Jane L. Stanford*, *Humboldt*, *Alaska Flyer*, *Nome City*, *John Palmer* and scores of others. In the thirty-three years he was engaged in ship construction he built one hundred thirteen vessels of all classes, all having a high reputation for encountering heavy seas and for general seaworthiness. From Eureka, Mr. Bendixsen removed his shipyard to Fairhaven, on the peninsula, and though at different times meeting with severe business losses, his plant once being entirely destroyed by fire, he courageously began anew and continued with calm determination, and each time made a success, liquidating all debt with one hundred cents on the dollar. In 1901 he sold his shipbuilding plant for a snug fortune, netting him close to a quarter of a million of dollars, his good credit having made it possible for him to retrieve his fortunes after each of the disasters which had threatened to destroy his business. Besides his shipbuilding, he also owned an interest in many vessels.

A prominent member of the Masonic order, Mr. Bendixsen rose to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite Masons, being also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His first marriage, which was of but short duration, united him with a lady from the vicinity of his old home in Denmark. On January 20, 1880, occurred his second marriage, uniting him with Miss Emma Taegen, who was born at Emmerich am Rhein, and to whom Mr. Bendixsen gave much of the credit for his success. The death of Mr. Bendixsen took place on February 12, 1902, the body being taken to the old home at Thisted, Denmark, where the funeral took place in May of that year. Since that time his widow has made several gifts to the place of his birth, erecting there a magnificent and expensive monument and giving money for the support of the needy of that town.

FEDELE GUGLIELMINA.—For over twenty-six years Fedele Guglielmina has been following the dairy business in Humboldt county, and his early training among the Alps mountains in Switzerland has combined with favorable conditions in this region to win him success in the line which has been his life work up to now. His prosperous career speaks well for the land of his birth and for the land of his adoption. Reared in a region noted for the productiveness of its herds, he became familiar with the care of dairy cattle from boyhood. But he was ambitious for greater returns than the intense competition and small areas of his own country made possible, and settled in the new world, which has indeed proved a land of promise in his case. His irrepressible activity and energy did not abate in the least when he found working conditions better, and his industry and cheerful perseverance have been well rewarded, as his present circumstances show. Moreover, his upright life has gained him the respect of all his neighbors and associates. The eight-hundred-acre property which he leases and on which he conducts a large dairy, lies three miles northeast of Petrolia, on the Capetown road, beautifully located in an opening of the Coast range, and is appropriately named Buena Vista ranch.



Giuseppina Guglielmina
Stella Guglielmina

Mr. Guglielmina was born September 10, 1865, in Caveragno, canton of Ticino, Switzerland, a beautiful mountain district in the Maggia valley on the Italian border. His father, Joseph Guglielmina, was a dairyman and cheesemaker in comfortable circumstances; he married Mary Balli, and four sons were born to them, of whom Fedele is the youngest. As a lad he had the advantages of the public schools, and practical training in dairy work at the same time, learning the care of cows and goats and the making and handling of the products. When eighteen years old he decided to try his fortune in America, sailing from Havre, France, on the Labrador, in November, 1883, and landing at New York City. He proceeded west immediately, coming through to California, and located in Marin county, where he found work readily, hiring out by the month on dairy ranches. With the thrift to which he had been accustomed from childhood he managed always to save part of his earnings, and before long had enough to justify him in starting out for himself. In 1889 he made a trip to Switzerland to visit his parents and friends. While there he was married and three months afterward returned to America, this time coming direct to and locating in Humboldt county. During the first two seasons he was employed on dairies in the vicinity of Ferndale, then, having saved some money, he determined to engage in business for himself. He leased a fifty-acre ranch on Coffee creek and ran a dairy of thirty cows, remaining on the place for six years. Next he leased a ranch of sixty acres on the island near Ferndale, where he continued in dairying one year. Later he rented the Woodland Echo ranch on Bear river ridge, where he had a dairy of seventy-five cows and made butter which he shipped to San Francisco. Three years later he gave this up and leased the Spicy Breezes ranch of eight hundred acres on Cape Mendocino and for seven years conducted a dairy of one hundred cows. In 1908 he leased the present place, the Buena Vista ranch, which is ideal for dairying purposes and under his careful management has been very profitable. Seventy milch cows comprise the dairy herd, and the principal product is first-class dairy butter, which is put up in one-hundred-pound kegs for the lumberwoods trade, bringing ordinarily from twenty-five to thirty-two cents a pound; the usual quantity is twelve thousand pounds annually. A gas engine furnishes power for the separator and churn. About fifty calves are raised yearly, some kept to replenish the home herd and the rest sold when from three months to one year old; besides, about eight cows are sent to the block each year. Mr. Guglielmina's two sons are assisting him faithfully with his work.

Mr. Guglielmina was married in Caveragno, Switzerland, to Miss Josephine Beltrami, who passed away December 30, 1913, at the age of forty-seven years, her death being caused by heart disease. Three children were born to this union, Silvio Joseph, Lena Helen and Albert Clemerde. Mrs. Guglielmina was a faithful helpmate, and the daughter has been devoted to her home and of great assistance to her parents, her father especially appreciating this since his bereavement. He has never aspired to office nor taken any active part in politics, but gives his support to the Republican party. He and his family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Petrolia. He is liberal and enterprising and always ready to give of his time and means towards any movement that has for its purpose the upbuilding of the community and betterment of its citizens. His worthy ambition and the success of his honorable career are points that young people would do well to emulate.

GEORGE W. HUNTER.—About half way between Upper Mattole and Ettersburg is the home ranch of George W. Hunter, a member of the well known family of that name which has been associated with the development of this part of Humboldt county from the days of its first settlement. The Hunters are a family of distinctive traits and have been numerously represented in the county for over half a century.

Walker Sanders Hunter, father of George W. Hunter, was born in Montgomery county, Mo., and followed farming in that state until 1854, when he brought his family across the plains to California. Like many other emigrants, they made the trip in wagons drawn by oxen, the journey taking about six months. They arrived in the Mattole valley in Humboldt county the year mentioned, but the Indians being very troublesome, they went on up to Shasta county, where Mr. Hunter mined for about five years, near the little town of Buckeye and in sight of Mount Shasta. Returning to Humboldt county in June, 1859, he bought land in the Mattole valley, settling about two and a quarter miles from Petrolia, where he owned two claims, aggregating about eighteen hundred acres. He acquired large mercantile interests as well, his fortune at one time amounting probably to \$100,000. But the mercantile venture, in which he had a partner, turned out unfortunately, and he lost \$60,000. But he did not forfeit his integrity or honor, or his propensity for work, and his reputation and standing did not suffer with his loss of fortune. Seventeen years ago he returned to Missouri, where he has since lived, at Marshall, Saline county, now (1914), at the age of eighty-five, spending his days in peaceful retirement, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mr. Hunter married Miss Nancy Bellamy, also of Missouri, who died at Petrolia in 1893, aged sixty-six years. They had a family of ten children: Elias, who lives at Petrolia, is mentioned fully elsewhere; Pascal M., who died in April, 1912, at the age of fifty-six years, was lighthouse keeper at Punta Gorda, Cal. (he left six children); Eliza Ann, now a resident of Petrolia, has been twice married, her second husband being Robert Watson, who is deceased (she has five children); Melissa died when fifteen years old; Angelina is the wife of Walter A. Scott, formerly of Humboldt county (where he served as supervisor), now of Seattle, Wash., and has three children living; Elvira is the wife of Barney McDonough, a rancher, of Corning, Tehama county, Cal., and has a family of six children; Maggie, also of Corning, is married to Francis Muller, a ranchman, and has twelve children; George W. is mentioned below; Edward is a ranchman in Tehama county; Thomas, who is a resident of Chehalis, Wash., is a widower with seven children.

George W. Hunter was born October 23, 1866, near Petrolia, where he was reared and educated. He has been a representative Hunter in his home life, and in his relations to the community, having brought up a large and self-reliant family, and having himself succeeded by hard work in attaining substantial standing and comfortable means through his own efforts. His principal interests as stockman and farmer are on the place where he resides, a tract of six hundred forty acres on the main road between Upper Mattole and Ettersburg, adjoining which his son Ray has taken up one hundred sixty acres as a homestead. George W. Hunter also owns one hundred sixty acres four miles south of Petrolia. Mr. Hunter has handled his ranching operations carefully, and though he has had to work hard he has had his reward in his continued prosperity and in the progress his children have made.

Mr. Hunter was but nineteen years old when he was married, near Petrolia, November 1, 1885, to Miss May Ellingwood, of Ferndale, who was then seventeen. She is the daughter of Giles Warren and Alice J. (Bishop) Ellingwood, both of whom were born near Eastport, Me. From there they came to California around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel to San Francisco in 1857. Settlement was first made in Santa Cruz, where Mr. Ellingwood followed ranching, after which for a time he worked at his trade of cooper in the Spreckels sugar refinery in San Francisco. In 1879 he came to Ferndale and erected a cooper shop, making a specialty of the manufacture of butter kegs and fish barrels, and won the reputation of being the best cooper in the county. Mr. Ellingwood died in Oakland in 1906, and his widow passed away in Eureka in 1909. Of the six children born to them Mrs. Hunter was next to the youngest. She was born at Santa Cruz and was educated in the schools of San Francisco and Ferndale.

Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, viz.: Levina, wife of Harry Schaffer, a tailor, of San Francisco (she taught school in Humboldt county and at San Francisco prior to her marriage); Dora, wife of Oscar Smith, an employe of the Union Iron Works, residing at San Francisco; Ray, now twenty-four years old, who has acquired a homestead of one hundred sixty acres adjoining his father's place; Ira, who owns eighty acres in the Mattole valley; Donald; Grace; Russell and Blanche, twins; Clara; Myrtle; Lewis, and Madge. They are promising young people, healthy in mind and body, and appreciative of the efforts the parents have made to afford them proper home environment and educational advantages. Mrs. Hunter has been an exceptionally capable helpmate and her husband attributes his prosperity to her practical encouragement as well as to his well directed labor.

JOSEPH STOCKEL, SR.—Tracing his ancestry back through a long line of sturdy German stock, and himself a native of Strass, Bavaria, Germany, born January 11, 1851, Joseph Stockel, Sr., is a true son of his father, sober, industrious, and frugal, giving his best effort to any endeavor to which he puts his hand, and meeting at all times with a more than ordinary meed of success. He is now the owner of much valuable property in Humboldt county, including some very valuable town property at Shively, where he makes his home; a ranch of thirty-six acres at Shively, with \$10,000 worth of improvements; a stock range of one hundred sixty acres on Bull creek; a homestead of one hundred sixty acres on Prairie creek; a timber claim of three hundred twenty acres on the south fork of the Eel river, and a residence property on Harris street, in Eureka. His place at Shively is principally given over to the raising of fruit and vegetables, there being about fifteen acres of carefully selected varieties of various kinds of fruits, which he retails in Eureka, making the Eureka place his headquarters during the fruit season.

The father of Mr. Stockel, likewise Joseph Stockel, was a farmer in Bavaria, and served in the German army. His mother was Mary Rugger, also of Bavaria, both parents being now deceased. There were six children in their family, four sons and two daughters, Joseph being the first born. His mother died in 1859, when he was but eight years of age. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, and then was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner, and at nineteen had mastered his trade, and for a year traveled over Germany as a journeyman. In 1871, when he was but

twenty years of age, he left his native land for America, coming to West Chester, N. Y., where he took employment for a short time on a farm. He soon found employment more to his liking, however, in a furniture factory at Williamsburg, N. Y., where he continued until December 25, 1871, when he traveled westward to Chicago. This was soon after the great fire and there he found employment as a carpenter, working mostly in and around the great stock yards, where he became well acquainted with such historic characters as Old Hutch, P. D. Armour, the Swifts and Nelson Morris.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Stockel first came to California, locating in San Francisco, where he found work at his trade. Later he came up to Humboldt county, arriving in Eureka in 1876, and has since that time made his home in this county. He at first purchased a horse and wagon and drove through the country, buying and selling farm produce, and later conducted a peddler's wagon throughout the county. In 1881 he preempted a timber claim on the south fork of the Eel river, near where U. S. Grant Myers now lives, and improved the same, planting an orchard and erecting buildings. Later, in 1885, he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres on Prairie creek. He had much trouble over the title to this last place, it being claimed by a mining company on account of the splendid water right which it commanded, and it cost Mr. Stockel several thousands of dollars and years of litigation to secure a clear title to it. This property he also improved, and still owns. While living on this homestead he was married, in Eureka, January 29, 1891, to Miss Catherine Hassler, a native of Gross Sonnendeich, Schleswig, Germany, the daughter of John and Gescha (Caslen) Hassler. Mrs. Stockel's parents were born in Schleswig, Germany; the mother died there; her father came to America, and died in Eureka. Mrs. Stockel came to Humboldt county in May, 1889. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stockel became proprietors of the Phillipsville store and ranch. After their children grew to school age, as the educational advantages in this section were very poor, Mr. Stockel decided to locate at Shively. Accordingly he came to this place and bought a part of the old Shively estate, where he has since made his home. He has erected many buildings in Shively, including several store cottages, a two-story hotel building known as Stockel's Resort, and several cottages which he rents to workmen and their families.

Mr. Stockel stands high in the municipal councils of Shively, and while accredited as a Republican, he always supports what he believes will accomplish the most good for the general public. He has served in various capacities in local political matters and his judgment is always respected. He is a keen business man and a born salesman and has prospered exceedingly in all that he has undertaken; he, however, gives no small degree of credit for his success to his faithful wife, who has always given him her wise counsel and able assistance in all of his undertakings and ambitions.

In 1913 Mr. Stockel made a visit to his old home in Bavaria, and traveled extensively throughout Germany, visiting all the larger cities and seeing all the points of interest throughout the Fatherland. He also visited many of the larger cities in the United States and Canada, visiting the east and south on his trip to Germany, and coming through Canada and down the west coast of the United States on his return journey. Arriving home, he enthusiastically declared Humboldt county to be the garden spot of them all. Mr. and Mrs. Stockel have six children, all natives of Humboldt county, where they are



J E Kane

being reared and educated, and where they are well and favorably known. Of these, Martin is residing on the home ranch, which he assists to manage; Andrew is in Fresno; Joseph, Jr., is on the home ranch; Frank is employed on the state highway; Katie and Ida, the only daughters, are also residing at home, the latter graduating from the Eureka business college in 1915.

JOHN EWING KANE.—Another of the substantial farmers of the Blue Lake region in Humboldt county is John Ewing Kane, who for thirty years has been a resident of the county, coming here when he was scarcely twenty-one, and since that time making his home within the confines of Humboldt county. For much of the time he has been associated with the lumbering industry, but for a number of years past he has been engaged in farming, and today he owns one of the most highly improved ranches in the valley, and is known as one of the prosperous farmers of Blue Lake.

Mr. Kane is a native of Ireland, having been born in Ballycastle, County Antrim, April 11, 1864, the son of Daniel Kane, a farmer. Early in life the son became familiar with farm-life, as his duties on the ranch commenced when he was a mere lad. His early education was received in the public schools, but at the age of sixteen he gave up school and went to work with his father on the farm. The conditions were not to his liking, however, and when he was twenty years of age he determined to seek his fortune in the land across the sea, where there were greater opportunities for the man who was not afraid to work. Accordingly he came to Ontario, Canada, in 1884, and for a year followed the life of the farmer in that region. At the end of the year he again moved westward, this time coming to Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., arriving in March, 1885. At first he secured employment with the Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company, and after several years of the mill work was promoted to the position of head-sorter. Two years later he went to work for John Vance in the mill on Mad river, remaining until 1890, when he entered the employ of Isaac Minor as head of the sorting department. Two years following he was with the Excelsior Company at Freshwater, and in 1898 returned to work for Mr. Minor at Glendale as head swamper.

After several years at Glendale Mr. Kane transferred to the employ of Pollard & Dodge at Newburg, where he remained for some time, and then was with the Northern Redwood Lumber Company for eight years.

During all these years in the woods Mr. Kane had been accumulating a fund for the purchase of a farm, it being his greatest ambition to own a tract of land in this region. In 1912 he was enabled to purchase the place which has been his home ever since. This is a tract of forty acres of improved land, all under cultivation, besides which there is an apple orchard of ten acres, all in bearing. At the time of purchase there was a large house on the place, but little else. Mr. Kane has erected a large barn and other outbuildings and in other ways improved the property. He is at present engaged in dairying and is meeting with much success. He started with only twelve milch cows, but has since continued to increase his herd. The ranch is acknowledged to be one of the best in the community, and under the present skilful management is proving very profitable. Mr. Kane's long experience in the woods makes his services in demand with lumber companies and he is now head swamper with the Northern Redwood Company in the Korbel woods.

Mr. Kane has many friends throughout the valley, especially among the men with whom he has worked for so many years in the forests and the mills. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been especially active in political affairs. He is progressive and up to date and well informed on all current topics. He was made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and of Arcata Chapter No. 207, O. E. S., also of No Surrender Loyal Orange Lodge No. 143, I. O. R. M.

Mr. Kane was first married to Mary Redmond, who was born in Ireland and was a sister of the present sheriff, Robert A. Redmond, of Eureka. She died on January 28, 1903, leaving six children: Bessie, Mrs. McBride of Fieldbrook; Sadie, bookkeeper for A. Brizard Company, Arcata; Alexander, fireman for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and residing in South Bay; James, managing the home ranch; and Jennie and Bernice. Mr. Kane's second marriage, in Eureka, united him with Miss Jane McMillan, a native of Ireland, who came to Eureka in 1904.

LEON BAKER.—A native of Warren county, Pa., and born in Columbus, February 3, 1859, Leon Baker has been a resident of Humboldt county, Cal., since 1912. For the greater part of his life he has been engaged in merchandising and has been very successful in his undertakings. For the last few years he has been retired from active business, and is living quietly at his home in Blue Lake, enjoying the fruits of many years of industry.

Mr. Baker received his early education in the public schools of Columbus, attending the grammar and high schools until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he went to work in a general merchandise store, remaining in this position for two years. When he was nineteen he went to Lincoln, Neb., and took up the trade of harnessmaker, working at this for four years and becoming very proficient in all the details. Later he started in business for himself, opening a small hardware store in Lincoln in 1882. Starting on a small scale, Mr. Baker builded on a firm foundation, and gradually enlarged his stock of goods, and in a short time he owned one of the best establishments in Lincoln, with a splendid trade both for his hardware enterprise and his harness shop, his reputation as a skilled harnessmaker being well known throughout the community.

When Mr. Baker first came to Lincoln it was a town of from eight thousand to ten thousand inhabitants, and his business grew with the city (now something like fifty thousand inhabitants). His sons still have charge of the business which their father established, which is today one of the large concerns of Lincoln. In 1908 he incorporated his business as the Baker Hardware Company, of which he is president. In 1912 he retired and moved to Blue Lake. In 1914 he was elected a member of the board of city trustees and is giving his time to improvement of the town. He has lately been elected president of the Humboldt Federated Commercial Bodies.

The marriage of Mr. Baker took place in Lincoln, Neb., May 20, 1885, uniting him with Miss Maggie Wittmann, a native of Ripley county, Ind., born November 2, 1862. She has borne her husband five children, three daughters and two sons: Mary, Mrs. Frost, of Opportunity, Neb.; Lewis W., manager of the store in Lincoln, Neb.; Susie H., Mrs. Eugene Fountain, of Arcata; Marguerite, violinist in Minor Theater, Arcata; and Walter J., at home.

Mr. Baker is the son of Lewis Baker, a native of New York, born in Freedom, March 31, 1833. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain Stuart, served in the Revolutionary war. He attended a private school for a time and when he was ten years of age moved with his parents to Columbus, Pa. When a young man he went to work in the oil fields of that vicinity, they being the first to be developed in that section of the state. In 1880 he started in business for himself, opening a general merchandise store and later adding a hardware department. He continued to conduct this business until 1901, when he retired from active life, and is enjoying the declining years of his life in rest and quiet. He has always been actively interested in the affairs of his community and especially in questions of public welfare. He is a Republican in politics, and has been closely associated with the affairs of his party, and at one time was assemblyman in the state legislature of Pennsylvania.

The father of Mrs. Baker was Joseph Wittmann, a native of Germany, born in 1837, and a harnessmaker by trade. In 1859 he came to the United States and followed his trade here, locating first at Ripley, Ind. For eleven years he followed his trade of harnessmaker and saddler, during a part of this time also carrying a hardware stock in connection with his other lines. In 1870 he moved to Lincoln, Neb., which was then a very small place, Mr. Wittmann being one of the pioneers of the city, and there as in Indiana he followed his trade with good returns. He was a Democrat in politics and was always interested in the affairs of his party. He passed away in 1904, having for the previous years been retired from active participation in business and political affairs.

DAVID MILTON RAMSEY.—No childhood memories have survived the flight of years with greater vividness than those of Mr. Ramsey in connection with the trip to California in 1853 from Missouri, where he was born in the city of St. Louis, August 24, 1844. Almost before time had begun to be measured for him, his father had died and the mother had married again, so it happened that he came with his stepfather to the west, enduring the hardships of the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama, then crossing to the Pacific on muleback, and lastly traversing the broad expanse of water to San Francisco on the John L. Stevens, one of the old vessels then in use. The family settled in Sierra (now Plumas) county, and the stepfather, a man of energy and business aptitude, carried on a large mercantile establishment at Warren Hill, besides conducting two branch stores at other points in the same county. One of his most important enterprises was the buying of gold dust for the Wells Fargo Express Company.

David M. Ramsey attended local schools until 1858, after which he became a student at Durant College, Oakland. After completing his college course, he joined his parents who had in the meantime moved to the ranch at Cloverdale, in Sonoma county, after leaving the mining regions. This was a part of an old Spanish grant and embraced one-half square mile of bottom land, together with four hundred fifty acres of pasture land. Few settlers had preceded him into the solitudes of that section. Over broad ranges his cattle wandered unmolested and he found cattle-raising, with the subsidiary occupation of hog-raising, a source of fair profit. However, the isolation from other farmers, the distance from markets and the proximity of hostile Indians caused the family to dispose of their large holdings and remove in 1866 to

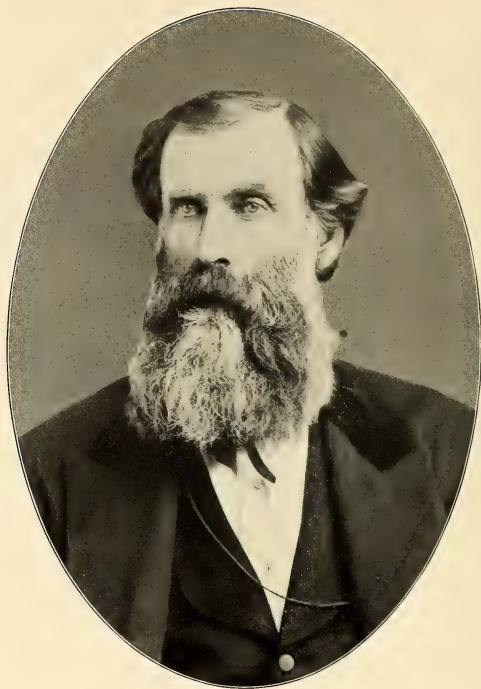
San Francisco, where the son David secured a position in the postoffice and also became a member of the Military Band, also taking a course in a business college while in that city.

Coming to Eureka in 1899, Mr. Ramsey for five years acted as local agent for the C. P. Doe Steamship Company, since leaving which position he has been associated with the Humboldt Stevedore Company as paymaster, handling all the finances and superintending difficult matters with an accuracy that has met the approval of his employers. During hours of leisure from business duties he has found pleasure and profit in developing, into a summer hunting and fishing camp, a tract of one hundred sixty acres on Mad river, at the mouth of Blue creek, having a half mile of Mad river on his place. When he secured the tract it was a timber claim and is still studded with pine and tan oak. On the property he has put up a rustic bungalow, made from redwood shakes; here he makes his headquarters, and for diversion he spends frequent vacations in the healthful sports of hunting and fishing. As a youth of twelve years, Mr. Ramsey ran the pack train for his stepfather, in old Sierra county, gathering the gold dust from the different stores and bringing it by muleback to the main store at Warren Hill. In his leisure hours he worked on an old abandoned claim from which he had the clean-up, and from this source he secured a fair return for his labor. He has never fully recovered from the lure of seeking the elusive gold dust and it is difficult for him to refrain from joining the rush to the different gold strikes that are made.

Through his marriage to Anna A. Condon, a native of Belfast, Me., and a daughter of Isaac Condon, who was a member of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, Mr. Ramsey became united with one of the pioneer families of California. During the early '70s his wife's father had come to Humboldt county and embarked in the occupation of fishing for halibut off the Mendocino coast, stopping the steamers on their way to San Francisco and loading his catch on board, for sale in the city markets, where halibut in those days brought a price of about forty cents per pound.

CHARLES HART KINSEY.—Through the accomplishments of father and son the name of Kinsey is well and favorably known, not only in Eureka but through a large portion of Humboldt, where both have passed the greater part of their lives and where their interests are now centered. (For a more detailed account of the family the reader is referred to the sketch of Louis T. Kinsey on another page.)

The son of Louis Thompson and Sarah Jane (Hart) Kinsey, Charles Hart Kinsey was born in Eureka, January 5, 1876. His boyhood and youth were passed in his birthplace, and in the meantime he secured a good common school education here. Following closely upon his graduation from the Eureka high school in 1893 he matriculated in Leland Stanford Jr. University, continuing his studies in that institution during the years 1894 and 1895. A leaning toward a study of the law characterized the next two years of his life, while pursuing his legal training at the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. In 1898 he left school and returned to Humboldt county to take charge of a ranch, assuming active management of a five thousand acre property for a period of seven years, or until 1905. After leaving the ranch he returned to San Francisco and again pursued the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1907. For two years he was a law clerk in the office of Jordon, Rowe & Brann, and in 1909 opened an office of his own. His



Jacob Miner

independent practice was continued for a year, at which time he formed a partnership with Fabius M. Clark. The partnership still exists, but Mr. Kinsey divides his time between San Francisco and Humboldt county. In 1914 he purchased the Nunn ranch near Garberville, in Humboldt county, and also the ranch of his father's near Briceland. Since joining the two properties Mr. Kinsey has one of the finest cattle ranches in the state.

The marriage of Charles H. Kinsey united him with Alice Benicia Hulse on October 19, 1907. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and while residing in San Francisco was a member of the Commonwealth Club and Union League Club.

JACOB MINER.—In his day Jacob Miner was one of the well known farmers and stockmen of the Mattole valley, and his widow still occupies the beautiful home at Petrolia which he erected in 1881. She, too, is a member of one of the early families of this region, the Johnstons, who came here with the Miners in the year 1868. Theirs were the first wagons ever brought in over the mountains, and this fact well illustrates the sturdy courage and resourcefulness which enabled Mr. Miner to make his way in the face of the difficulties which the pioneers encountered here. He was a man of high character and ability, and his widow has been no less favorably known among her neighbors and friends, her active and helpful life, and kindness in all its relations, having been one of the distinct forces for good in the community for many years.

Mr. Miner was a native of Ohio, born February 23, 1827, and was a son of Allen Miner, a native of New York state. Though only seven years old during the war of 1812 the father was impressed into the service to the extent of taking a team and sleigh load of volunteer soldiers armed with muzzle-loaders and provided with powder horns to take part in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and was sent back home with the team. During his young manhood he drifted to Kentucky and thence to Ohio, practicing law in Cincinnati for a time. In Ohio he married a Miss Sophina Searles, and they had seven children: Jacob, Ichabod, David, Cyrus, Elizabeth, Lucinda and Amanda. For a number of years the family lived in Wisconsin.

Jacob Miner came to California in 1850, and ten years later married Miss Cavy Ann Johnston. For several years they lived at Marysville, in Yuba county, where he engaged in the ice and teaming business, dealing in that commodity quite extensively, and keeping several teams on the road. In 1868 they moved thence to Humboldt county, Mrs. Miner's father and his family, and Cyrus Miner, brother of Jacob, coming at the same time. They all settled on the Mattole, and Jacob Miner became a large landowner in this region, improving a stock ranch of about one thousand acres lying along the north fork of the river. In 1881 he built the beautiful residence at Petrolia where his widow still resides; the property comprises eleven acres, on which there is a thrifty family orchard, and the place is one of the most desirable homes in the town. Mr. Miner died April 20, 1884. Having no children, Mrs. Miner reared a niece, Addie Johnston, a daughter of her brother, Charles A. Johnston, bringing her up from childhood; she is now the wife of Rev. Ernest Gregg, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arcata; they have three children: Edith L., Cavy A. and Marian E.

Mrs. Miner was born at Cascade, Jones county, Iowa, April 28, 1837, and was fifteen years old when she crossed the plains with her father, who

was captain of the train. She taught school in Yuba county some time before her marriage. She is a very zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petrolia, and her many acts of Christian devotion and loving thought for all her circle of friends and acquaintances have endeared her to a large number who are happy to count so useful a member of society among their associates.

Charles B. Johnston, Mrs. Miner's father, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and his wife, Catharine (Smith), was also a native of that state. They were married near Bloomington, Ill. Moving with their family to the vicinity of Galena, Ill., they went farther west from there, into Iowa and Missouri, back again to Jones county, Iowa, in 1835, and thence over the plains to California in 1852. Charles B. Johnston liked frontier life and knew how to get along with the Indians, and he was personally acquainted with a number of the notable characters of the middle west, Abraham Lincoln among them. When the Black Hawk war broke out he enlisted and was captured, but fortunately he had had some acquaintance with and had befriended Black Hawk, the Indian chief, and the chief furnished him a horse to make his escape. His experience qualified him thoroughly to lead his party across the plains, and he was chosen captain. Happily they had only one small skirmish with the Indians en route, on the Platte river, and drew up safely at La Porte, near Gibsonville, in Sierra county. There the Johnston family first settled, Mr. Johnston engaging in mining at that location for six years, and for one year he was at the Cabbage Patch, in Yuba county, where he mined and kept hotel. Thence they moved to the prairie diggings near Brown's Valley, Yuba county, remaining there until 1863, after which for several years they were on a nearby ranch, which he operated. In 1868 they came to the Mattole, and Mr. Johnston took up one hundred sixty acres of land at Upper Mattole, where most of the rest of his life was passed. He died at Petrolia in 1885, when seventy-five years old, and his widow died there in 1902, at the age of eighty-five years. Nine children were born to them, only three of whom survive, William, the eldest son, having been accidentally killed in July, 1914; he was employed at the Anaconda mine. Cavy Ann is the widow of Jacob Miner. Samuel S., of National City, San Diego county, Cal., was formerly postmaster there. Charles A. is a prominent resident of the Petrolia region, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

CYRUS MINER, brother of the late Jacob Miner, was born in 1843 in Rock county, Wis., about three and a half miles from Evansville, on the old Madison-Janesville stage road, and was reared in that county up to the age of fourteen years. At that time he struck out for himself. Going down to the Kansas-Missouri border he was drawn into the local embroilments engendered by the Civil war, and when it was found necessary to declare martial law in the border counties he was called upon for service and placed in the militia by the sheriff of Linn county, Kans. He was drafted into the Union service under General Lane, and served in one battle and a number of skirmishes; he saw the city of Lawrence, Kans., as it lay in ruins right after it was sacked and burned by Quantrell. In the years immediately following he led a typical frontiersman's life in Idaho, Washington, California and Nevada. In 1863 he teamed to Wallula and Walla Walla, Wash., hauling freight, and from Marysville, Cal., to Virginia City, Nev. During those adventurous years he met many of the characters famous in that region,

Lieutenant Adams, Senator Jones, Stewart, Hearst, Stanford and Mark Twain, the latter when he founded and ran the Virginia City Enterprise. Mr. Miner continued at Virginia City until the fall of 1868, when he joined his brother Jacob on the north fork of the Mattole river, in Humboldt county, and has lived in the valley ever since. In partnership with his brother he operated in cattle and lands, and they both prospered, becoming citizens of substance and standing in this region. Mr. Miner is a Republican on political questions, but has never been active enough in such matters to take any direct part in the conduct of public affairs.

GEORGE WILLIAM PATMORE.—Well known throughout Humboldt county in the dual role of stockman and contractor for railroad ties, George William Patmore is one of the influential and prosperous men of the vicinity of Dyerville, where his interests are centered. He is also interested in the large general merchandise store at Rohnerville which belonged to his late father, George Patmore, he being one of the heirs to the family estate of which this store is a part. Although yet a comparatively young man, Mr. Patmore is the father of a large and interesting family in whom he takes a keen interest and pride. In his business interests he is broadminded and generous, and especially capable. He is possessed of the magnetic confidence of the successful man and is popular with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Patmore is a native of California, born in Brown's Valley, Yuba county, April 5, 1869, and was brought to Humboldt county when he was six weeks old. He is the son of George Patmore, one of the most respected of California pioneers, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition, and who died at Eureka in August, 1914, at the age of seventy, as the result of a surgical operation. He was a native of England, and crossed the Atlantic on the Great Eastern on her maiden voyage. He came to California and for a time engaged in quartz mining in Brown's Valley and at Marysville, and also worked at his trade of house painter. He met Miss Elizabeth Wright in Brown's Valley, where they were married. He came to Elk's Prairie in 1869 and engaged in ranching, meeting with much success. He took up the place that is now owned by John Bryan, who conducts a summer resort there, known as Bryan's Rest. A short while before taking up this property Mr. Patmore lived with his family at old Camp Grant, and while there his house was robbed by the Indians, who took everything that he possessed. The wife died while living at Bryan's Rest, leaving five children, only three of whom are now living, David John, the third born, having died at the age of seven years, and Edward, the next child, having died at the age of four. The living members of the family are: Mary, who is single and resides at Rohnerville, where she has charge of the management of her late father's general merchandise store; George William, the subject of this article; and Elizabeth, now the wife of Charles Avers, at Fortuna.

Mr. Patmore is one of the true pioneers of Humboldt county and can relate many interesting experiences of his childhood days. He attended the district school, when there was one available, and at fourteen he learned the painter's trade and thereafter worked with his father, being engaged in this occupation for some five or six years. When he was nineteen he took charge of his father's ranch on the Eel river, and when twenty-one took up a homestead, a preemption claim and a timber claim, all adjoining. His father and

sisters also took up similar claims in the same location. Later Mr. Patmore made a trade with his father, exchanging his redwood timber claim for the latter's stock ranch, and now owns nine hundred sixty acres, all of which is suitable for a stock ranch. He runs from three hundred to five hundred head of sheep, thirty-five to forty head of cattle, and about twenty head of horses and colts.

At Blocksburg, December 11, 1896, Mr. Patmore was married to Miss Cora Wheat, a native of Humboldt county. Mrs. Patmore is the daughter of William and Jennie Wheat, her father, now deceased, being a member of the firm of Wheat Brothers, pioneer stockmen of Dyerville. Her mother is still residing on the Wheat ranch located about four miles south of Dyerville. Mr. and Mrs. Patmore are the parents of eight children, all natives of this county. They are Fred, Nellie, Ruby, John, Edith, William, Donald and Keith.

Mr. Patmore, while giving his first thought to the conduct of his large stock business, is handling at this time an extensive contract for getting out ten thousand railroad ties for the Pacific Lumber Company, of Scotia. He maintains a camp near Dyerville, where he has eight or more men employed. He makes most of these ties from trees that float down the Eel river.

The affairs of his home community are always of the keenest interest to Mr. Patmore, and he is high in the confidence of his political party, he being affiliated with the Republicans. In all local matters he is progressive and wide awake to the best interests of the community, and gives freely of his time and ability for the public weal. In educational matters he is especially progressive and believes in maintaining a high standard of excellence in the public and high schools.

GEORGE A. PRICE.—Well known throughout Humboldt county as the descendant of one of the oldest and best known, as well as the most highly respected of the early pioneer families, George A. Price is acknowledged to be a worthy son of his splendid father, the man for whom Price creek was named. He is a native of Humboldt county and practically his entire life has been passed within its confines. He has been engaged in farming, dairying and stock-raising for many years, and now owns some very valuable real estate, and also some fine herds of cattle. He is still in the prime of life and takes an active part in all that concerns the general public interests of his home community, being especially prominent in lodge circles throughout the county.

George A. Price was born on the old homestead on Grizzly Bluff, August 17, 1869, the son of Isaac Price, who was born near Hot Springs, Buncombe county, N. C., in 1828, and came to California in an early day, and after spending several years in mining and other activities in this state, Oregon and Utah, finally located in Humboldt county in 1852, and thereafter made this his home. He was a soldier during the Mexican war, in 1846-48, and later did service in New Mexico, near Santa Fe, where he helped to subdue the hostile Indians. Following this he carried the mail from Salt Lake City to The Dalles, Ore., and at a still later date freighted in the Sacramento valley. For a year he mined at Yreka, Cal., and then came to Humboldt county, in 1852, as before stated. He was married in 1853 to Miss Rachael B. Wyatt, at Arcata, the bride being a native of Illinois, born near Quincy, and having crossed the plains with the Stokes family, of Arcata. The father of Mr. Price was a Democrat and took an active part in the development and

governmental affairs of Humboldt county. They had ten children: George A., the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. Of the others, Benjamin is engaged in the creamery business, and resides in Scott's valley, near Lakeport, Lake county, Cal.; Flora was Mrs. Parker, who died at the age of nineteen; Addie is now Mrs. Simonds of Fortuna, and the mother of two children; Jefferson owns a ranch at Metropolitan, but resides with his family in Oakland; Dora is the widow of Brice M. Stokes, of Los Angeles; John is a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, residing in Los Angeles; William resides near Waddington; Milton and Fred were accidentally drowned many years ago in Price creek, aged seven and five respectively.

The boyhood days of George A. Price were spent on his father's farm, and his education was received in the public schools of his district, and later at the Eureka business college. He has been engaged in dairy-farming and stock-raising all his life, and now owns a fine ranch of four hundred sixty-eight acres on Grizzly Bluff. He was born on this place, his father having located this ranch, the only one on the Bluff, as a government claim when there were but few other white settlers in the vicinity. When, many years ago, his aged father went to Los Angeles to live with another son to escape the rigors of the northern winters, George A. took over the home place and has since continued to conduct it along profitable lines. His father, however, returned to the home place and died in Humboldt county, October 4, 1909, in his eighty-second year, the mother having passed away in 1891, at the age of sixty-two.

The marriage of Mr. Price occurred in 1900, uniting him with Miss Mary O'Leary, a native daughter of Humboldt county, who only lived a year and a half after their marriage. Mr. Price is prominent in lodge circles, having been made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and is a member of Ferndale Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also a member of the Eureka Lodge of Elks and of the Ferndale Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He has taken an especially active part in the affairs of these two latter organizations, and has passed through all of the chairs of both orders. He was chancellor at the time of the building of the Knights of Pythias Castle at Ferndale, and was a vital factor in the successful completion of this work, which was built in 1895 and formally dedicated in 1896. In his political views Mr. Price is loyal to Democratic principles, while in local issues he supports those who are working for the greatest good of the community, and for progress along lines of permanent achievement.

ALICE E. CATON.—One of the pioneer women of California, and a native of Humboldt county, is Mrs. Alice Caton, neé Conness, who is today one of the best known and most highly respected women of Garberville. As the adopted daughter of Jacob C. Garber, the founder of Garberville, and the man for whom the town was named, she spent her girlhood in her present home city, and is remembered by its older residents from the time of her childhood. She is a woman of splendid character and ability, possessing much business acumen, and is a genuine helpmeet to her husband, and his partner in various business ventures. She is also a most womanly woman in the truest sense of the word and is accomplished beyond the usual standards. She is especially talented in music, and has received a splendid musical education, being at one time a professional pianist of much ability and no little reputation.

Mrs. Caton is now the wife of Joseph Caton, who for some years has been a foreman of the Tooby Brothers' ranch on the south fork of the Eel river, one and a quarter miles south of Garberville. The property consists of twelve thousand acres, and is one of the best ranches in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Caton are also part owners in a property of seven hundred sixty-five acres, five miles up the Eel river, where they are engaged in stock-raising, and they own their own residence in Garberville.

Mrs. Caton was born near Petrolia, Humboldt county, December 24, 1863. Her parents were John and Ellen (Sutherland) Conness, the former a native of Missouri, and the latter of Humboldt county, Cal. The father was thrown from a horse and fatally injured, dying immediately afterward, when Mrs. Caton was so young that she has no recollection whatever of him. There were two children: Alice Emma, now Mrs. Caton, and George, who died when he was eighteen years of age.

When Mrs. Caton was but seven years of age she was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Garber and reared by them as their own daughter, although never legally adopted. She received every advantage that was offered for education and general culture and she feels toward her foster parents all the tenderness and affection of a true daughter. After her marriage with Mr. Caton, which took place in Garberville, she went with her husband to Trinity county, where they lived for a time, later returning to Garberville, where they have since made their home, and where today Mrs. Caton is one of the leading women in the community.

Jacob C. Garber was one of the earliest settlers in this vicinity, and is often called the "pioneer of pioneers." He was born at Fort Republic, Va., January 7, 1824. His early life was passed in Virginia and in Ohio, where he received his education. Later he resided for a time in Iowa and also in New York. It was in 1845 that he came to California, locating in Trinity county, where he was engaged in mining for a number of years, later serving as county recorder with much credit to himself. He finally removed to Humboldt county, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, and in farming near the present site of Garberville.

In 1887 Mr. Garber removed to Grangeville, Idaho, and soon was made postmaster of that place, which position he held until the time of his death, October 2, 1904. Following his death, his wife, Julia A. (Wheeler) Garber, continued to conduct the affairs of the postoffice during the remainder of the term, and is still living at Grangeville. Mr. and Mrs. Garber never had any children of their own, and the place thus left empty in their hearts was filled by Alice Emma Conness, now Mrs. Caton, whom they adopted into their home when she was seven years of age, and whom they reared as their own child.

In the vicinity of Garberville both Mr. and Mrs. Garber are remembered with kindly good will by the older residents. They were people of superior worth, representing the true pioneer type, strong, energetic, industrious, with a deep love for the soil and for the growing things of the great out-of-doors. The general merchandise store opened by Mr. Garber marked the site of the present bustling center which bears his name, and which is a monument to his ability and industry.

JOSEPH CATON.—Although a native of Portugal, and descended from a long line of Portuguese ancestry, Joseph Caton is none the less a true Cali-

fornian. He came to this state with his parents when he was a child of but four years, locating in Trinity county in 1863. Since that time he has made this state his home continuously, residing for the most part either in Trinity or Humboldt county. For some years he has been a foreman on Tooby Brothers' ranch on the south fork of the Eel river, one of the most celebrated properties in the county. It contains twelve thousand acres, and was formerly known as the Wood's ranch, and is a property of great value. Mr. Caton also owns extensive property of his own, and is engaged in stock-raising on the Eel river in partnership with Norman Rice, where, together with Mrs. Caton, they own a stock range of seven hundred sixty-five acres, all valuable land.

Mr. Caton was born in Portugal, December 10, 1859, the son of Joseph and Francisca Caton. They came to America in 1863, settling in Trinity county, Cal., where the father is still living at the age of seventy-five years. He has been engaged in working in the mines during his entire lifetime. There were eight children in the family, all born in Trinity county save the two eldest, Joseph, now residing at Garberville, and Mary, who became Mrs. Rogers and lived for many years in Trinity county, passing away June 1, 1914. The other children are: Fannie, the wife of John King, and residing in Sutter county; Annie, the wife of Samuel Williams, residing in Trinity county; Frank, deceased; Tony, a farmer in Trinity county; John, a miner in Trinity county; and Maggie, deceased. The mother is also deceased.

Joseph Caton began working in the placer mines of Trinity county when he was but fourteen years of age, being associated with his father for two years, and later for a like period of time with a miner named Silcox. Following this he was variously employed until he was twenty years of age, when he went into Humboldt county, arriving at Garberville in 1881. For a time he worked for Woods Brothers teaming, and later was employed on the famous Wood ranch on Eel river.

The marriage of Mr. Caton took place in Garberville, uniting him with Miss Alice Emma Conness, the daughter of John and Ellen (Sutherland) Conness, and a native of Humboldt county, Cal. Mrs. Caton was the foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Garber, for whom Garberville is named, and her sketch also appears in this work. Following his marriage Mr. Caton returned to Trinity county and engaged in the stock business for some three or four years, later returning to Garberville to take charge of the Ray ranch, remaining there as manager for seven years. He then moved into Garberville and took a mail contract, and drove the stage from Garberville to Kenny, in Mendocino county. Later he drove stage for Mr. Hamilton and also for the Garberville Mercantile Company.

Mr. Caton is a man of superior type. He is a true optimist with unwavering faith in the future of the county, and is always bright and cheerful, even under the most trying circumstances. He is an ardent worker, never faltering because an undertaking presents difficulties, and needless to say, he is an enthusiastic booster for Humboldt county and for the Garberville region in particular. His home place in Garberville, which consists of a comfortable residence and six acres of land, is one of the most attractive places in town, being well improved and well kept.

Aside from his business associations Mr. Caton is deservedly popular for his sterling qualities as a man and a citizen. He served two years as town constable, giving the greatest satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He

is a Republican of the progressive type, and is always to be found on the side of progress and right, placing principle before party affiliations at all times, and in all local matters giving precedence to the character and type of the man, rather than to mere party lines. He is an advocate of temperance reform and works earnestly for a "dry" town, and is also in favor of statewide prohibition. In his political principles he is aided and supported by his wife, who is recognized as one of the most capable and efficient women in Garberville, and whose power for good is recognized wherever she is known.

NAZARETH ACADEMY, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Established in Eureka June 22, 1912, under the supervision of the Right Reverend Thomas Grace, D. D., Bishop of Sacramento, and with the assistance of the Very Reverend L. Kennedy, V. G., rector of St. Bernard's Church in Eureka, with the Sisters of St. Joseph in actual charge of the work of establishment, the Nazareth Academy has, within the short time elapsed since its founding, assumed a place of importance in the educational life of the county and state. This Community of Sisters is known throughout the world for its splendid educational work as well as its charity and philanthropy, its schools being among the most successful. The Sisters of St. Joseph were canonically established at Le Puy, France, March 10, 1651, and since that time many schools of high standard, as well as hospitals, have been established and much splendid work accomplished. Bishop Grace, having heard of the proficient work done by the sisterhood in the Archdiocese of Chicago, requested that a school be opened in his diocese. After mature deliberation, Mother M. Bernard determined to answer the call provided she were given the assistance of sufficient volunteers to undertake the work of establishing the new school. Volunteers were not wanting and those especially fitted for the work were selected. The city of Eureka was the location chosen and accordingly plans were made for the founding of the present Nazareth Academy, which is now playing such an important part in the education of the county.

Monsignor Kennedy has been untiring in his efforts from the very beginning and, through the co-operation of his parishioners, the buildings, Nazareth Academy and Nazareth Convent, have been erected at C and Dollison streets. The high standards of learning and excellent social and moral training of the Academy are attracting the attention of parents of all denominations. Pupils are always under the watchful supervision of the Sisters, and parents may be certain that care is taken to foster and develop in the minds of their children those principles of virtue which alone can render education profitable.

The scope of the new educational institution is such as to recommend it to those desiring a broad and comprehensive training for their children, as it includes academic, commercial, preparatory, primary and kindergarten work, each branch containing the latest modern requirements in that particular line. Foreign languages, painting, dramatic art and physical training receive special attention, while the department of music is conducted on the plan of the best conservatories of Europe. All instruments are taught, special attention being given to the piano, violin, harp and to the voice. The domestic art and science department offers a complete course in these branches. All students are entered on probation. Monthly tests are given and reports sent to parents or guardians, the progress of the student being indicated by the combined results of these reviews and of their class work.



NAZARETH ACADEMY

The location of the Academy is ideal in every particular. Its elevation commands a wonderful view of the surrounding country—a view that cannot be surpassed for beauty and grandeur, and which is seldom equaled. Spreading below on one side may be seen the picturesque Humboldt bay and the vast Pacific, where the sunsets are ever a marvel of beauty, while on the landward side are the stately redwood forests and the magnificent snow-capped mountains. This healthful location with its atmosphere of peace is most conducive to study.

Soon after the arrival of the Sisters the real work of the Community was taken up. Bishop Grace visited Eureka and on July 17, 1912, gave the habit of the sisterhood to the first candidate of the Community. The second religious reception was held January 6, 1913, when the first two of Eureka's young ladies were received. Up to the time of this writing six other young ladies of the same city have entered.

The chief work of the Community is educational, hence it is the custom of the Community to educate talented young girls in that line of work for which they are best fitted. Upon entrance they are immediately placed in the training school of the Community and firmly grounded in its educational principles and methods before being permitted in any of its departments as teachers. Those showing no aptitude for the work of teachers are trained in other lines such as nursing, etc.

The Nazareth Academy, being the first school that the Sisters of St. Joseph have opened in northern California, is planning to extend its work in the state. Other schools will be established, the first one to be at Ferndale, under the direction of Reverend J. J. Gleason, who is pastor of the Catholic population there. Thus will the splendid work of the Sisters of St. Joseph extend from the Mother-House in Eureka and develop in other parishes as well.

GEORGE G. CURLESS.—The foreman of the Blocksburg ranch of the Russ Investment Company has been engaged in farming and ranching the greater part of his life, and indeed to fill the position of foreman of this immense ranch, which almost surrounds the town of that name, one would need to have had much experience along that line.

George G. Curless, the foreman of this estate, which is one of the largest stock ranches in northern California, is the son of Biar Curless, a pioneer and rancher of the county who, with his family, and driving his cattle before him, crossed the plains to California in 1859, making three trips, settling in Placerville, Cal., and later in Humboldt county near what is now the town of Blocksburg, and it was here that George G. Curless was born, June 6, 1875, being one of seven children all of whom were educated in Humboldt county. His mother was Lovina D. (Shaw) Curless, a courageous woman of the old times, who made three hard trips across the unsettled plains with her husband and encouraged and helped him in every way possible during his energetic and hard-working life.

Until the age of nineteen Mr. Curless remained at home upon his father's ranch, receiving his education in the public schools at Larabee Creek, then leaving home for good and making his own way in the world from boyhood. He was employed by the month until his marriage in 1895 to Miss Ida Perry, one of the seven children of Stephen B. Perry, a California pioneer who came from Illinois in 1852 and died on his ranch in Humboldt county at the age

of fifty-three years. A brother of Mrs. Curless is William O. Perry, a ranchman devoting particular attention to the raising of cattle and sheep, and the owner of fine property on the road between Alderpoint and Blocksburg. By his marriage with Miss Perry Mr. Curless has one son, Earl.

Mr. Curless at first followed farming and homesteaded one hundred sixty acres in the vicinity, which he proved up on. After spending one year in the country about Stockton, and four years in teaming from Ukiah to the dam constructed by the Snow Mountain Water and Power Company, in Potter valley, Mendocino county, in 1911 he became foreman for Z. Russ & Sons Company, now the Russ Investment Company, first at their Forest Home ranch on Bear River Ridge, where he remained for two years, in 1914 coming in the same capacity to the Blocksburg Ranch of the same company, where he continues to the present time.

FRED M. KAY.—One of the native sons of the state of California is the county clerk of Humboldt county, Fred M. Kay, who was born in Eureka, in that county, on July 26, 1871, the son of Moses and Mary A. (Snyder) Kay. The father was born and brought up in Ohio, removing thence with his parents to Hillsdale county, Mich., the journey being made by teams over the corduroy roads through the swamps of Ohio and Michigan. On his father's side Mr. Kay comes of Revolutionary ancestry, his grandmother having been Annis Bickett, whose father served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Kay's mother, though born in Ohio, was the daughter of John Snyder, of an old Virginia family, a man who saw service in the War of 1812; and the great-grandfather Snyder was a hatter living near General George Washington, whose friend he was and for whom he made hats.

The year before the birth of Fred M. Kay, his family removed to Eureka, Cal., where they arrived in December, 1870, and although the father had for years been looking forward to the time when he could live in the land of gold and sunshine and enjoy the California climate and the hunting and fishing here, he died about a week after his arrival in Eureka, leaving his wife and a family of nine children. Mrs. Kay, however, courageously assumed the responsibility of bringing up her large family, and remained a year at Eureka, then for a time living near Fortuna, and later at Rohnerville. In the year 1877 she located a homestead near Bridgeville, in the same county, where she resided for fifteen years, leaving there to return to Eureka, where she lived until her death in 1910. Mrs. Kay was a woman of much force of character and brought up her children with a view to their becoming honored citizens in the community, and she may well be called one of the true pioneer women of this state. Fred M. Kay, the youngest of her children, grew up mainly on the ranch at Bridgeville, having plenty of outdoor work and exercise, and became a strong and healthy lad. His early education was received in the public schools, and this he supplemented by a course in the Eureka business college, where he was graduated in 1892. His first employment was a summer spent on a ranch in the Eel river valley, after which he became a clerk in Eureka, and later was bookkeeper in the Standard office for more than a year. For a time he tried mining in Trinity county, Cal., but returned to clerking, first for F. W. Phillips in Rohnerville, then in San Francisco, soon becoming a deputy in the county clerk's office in San Francisco, a position which he filled for two years. Again for a while he was engaged in mining, this time in Shasta county, Cal., on his return to Humboldt county

becoming manager of Mr. Phillips' store in Rohnerville, which position he held for about two years. Returning to Eureka, he in December, 1902, entered the county clerk's office as deputy, and continued as such for twelve years.

In the fall of 1914, Mr. Kay was a candidate for county clerk, and at the primary election received a majority of fifty-two hundred votes and was elected without opposition at the November election, taking the oath of office on January 4, 1915, being well qualified for the position by his long experience in the office. He also has served one term as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Eureka from the fifth ward, having been a member of the Board at the time the high school bond election was held and the new high school built. A Republican in politics, he was for many years secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, while fraternally he is a member of Eel River Lodge No. 147 of the Free and Accepted Masons, now of Fortuna; an Odd Fellow of Eel River Lodge No. 210 at Rohnerville; the Woodmen of the World, of Eureka; and the Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E.

Mr. Kay was married in Hydesville, Cal., to Miss Jessie H. Dobbyn, who was born at Camp Grant, this county, the daughter of William B. Dobbyn, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a California pioneer of 1849, and a very prominent horticulturist of Camp Grant, Eel river section, afterwards of Rohnerville, a man who was for many years a supervisor of his district. Mr. and Mrs. Kay are the parents of four children, namely: Kendall K., city editor of the Humboldt Times, and a rising young newspaper man; Irene N., a graduate of the Eureka high school, who assists Mr. Kay in his office; William B.; and Margaret Kay.

HERBERT ANSON BARBER.—Although educated for the profession of a teacher, and engaging in that calling for several years, the career of Herbert Anson Barber, at present postmaster of Blue Lake, has been varied and interesting. He has been engaged in pursuits that have called for active and even strenuous labor, and also for careful management and able leadership, and in all of them has he met with splendid success. That he has many friends and well-wishers in Blue Lake has been attested by his recent appointment as postmaster.

Mr. Barber is a native of Ohio, having been born in Seneca county, July 16, 1855. Here he passed his boyhood days, attending the public and high schools of his district, and proving himself to be a scholar of more than ordinary ability. His father was Joel Barber, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Erie county in 1822. He was a man of scholarly attainments and a college graduate, and for many years was engaged in teaching. For a period of ten years he taught in Ohio, but later in life he gave up his profession, purchased a farm for himself and for the remainder of his life was a tiller of the soil. In this he was very successful and prospered. He died in 1888. The mother was Mary Mead, born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1832. There she met Joel Barber and was married to him in 1853. She became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters.

Herbert A. Barber early in life decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and become a teacher. He attended college for two years and having here, as well as in the high school, shown splendid ability as a student, he was able to take up his work as a teacher at the age of nineteen. After graduating from Olivet college he accepted a position to teach in the schools

in Traverse City, Michigan. After a time he gave up this work to engage in mining and freighting. Later, in pursuit of these new undertakings, he removed to Montana, locating in Helena. Here he was very successful in the freighting business, but fortune refused to smile upon his ventures as a miner.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Barber first came to California. Ill health made it necessary for him to give up his interests in Montana, and he located eventually in Blue Lake, Humboldt county. The change of climate wrought the desired result in his physical condition, and within a short time Mr. Barber was again able to take up his active interests in life. He entered the employ of Isaac Minor, going into the woods to fell trees. He remained in this work for twenty-six years, and during all that time continued in the service of Mr. Minor.

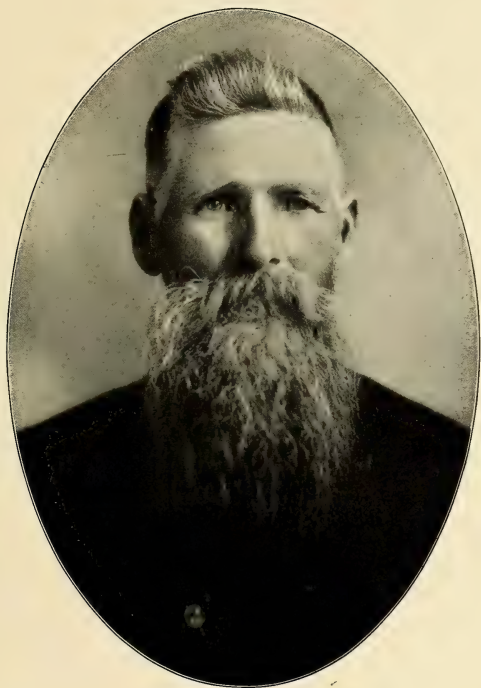
In 1908 Mr. Barber was appointed to his present position as postmaster at Blue Lake, in which he has proven himself to be especially efficient and well fitted for the duties involved. Mr. Barber is also the local agent for the Arcata and Mad River Railroad. Aside from his official relations, Mr. Barber has a host of personal friends, and is also associated with a number of fraternal societies and lodges in which he is deservedly popular. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, having been received into the order more than twenty-five years ago, and is also an Odd Fellow of thirty-seven years' standing.

The marriage of Mr. Barber occurred in Eureka, April 26, 1894, uniting him with Miss Emma Phillips, the daughter of D. P. Phillips. She is the mother of one child, a daughter, Ruth, who is at present attending the high school at Arcata.

Since coming to Humboldt county Mr. Barber has been very successful in all his undertakings. He is keenly interested in all questions of public welfare and civic progress, and is one of the trustworthy citizens of the community.

ALEXANDER GILLIN McCLOSKEY.—Born and reared in the north of Ireland, and descended from the sturdy race of Irish farmers who have kept the traditions of their fathers green and the tenets of their faith ever fresh and untainted it goes quite without saying that Alexander Gillin McCloskey brought with him to America something of the flavor of the Emerald Isle, coupled, be it said, with a native wit, an insight into human nature, and a gift of shrewd business judgment, that is not always vouchsafed even to the Irish. And it may also be added, that the wise old saying about "The Irish for luck" seems to apply quite completely to him, although it has not been "luck" at all, but rather clear-headed wisdom and patient application to business, which have made the financial rise of this son of Erin almost phenomenal. Coming to Humboldt in 1888, then a man well past the two-score mark, and starting his life in the new land as an employe in a sawmill, he is now reckoned as one of the substantial business men of the county, and has recently retired from active business to enjoy the just reward of his industry.

County Antrim is the native heath of Mr. McCloskey, his birth occurring there June 24, 1844, on the farm of his parents. He was the son of Henry McCloskey, who like himself was born in County Antrim (April 8, 1822), and upon whose home farm the family life centered. The father followed farming the greater part of his life, but on different occasions he was in the employ



Alexander G. McHenry

of the government as a surveyor. In 1846 he removed for a short time to County Westmeath, the change being necessitated by his service for the government. When this work was completed he returned to County Antrim, residing in Armory Parish until the time of his death, in November, 1906. Here he had devoted his time to farming, in which he was prosperous, and he also owned a grist mill and a sawmill, the raw material for the latter coming from New Brunswick.

At the time when Alexander McCloskey was ready to enter school the only educational institution within reach was a religious school, to which he was sent. There he remained until he was seventeen years of age, and the succeeding two years he worked for his father on the home farm. The marriage of Mr. McCloskey to Miss Martha Hill, also a native of County Antrim, born July 19, 1845, occurred August 3, 1863, when the bridegroom was but nineteen years of age, and the bride a year younger. With his marriage the young man branched out for himself, renting and conducting a farm, and also engaging as contractor for the building of bridges and roads. In this latter venture he prospered and at one time owned the largest contracting business of this character in County Antrim. Prospering in his business, young McCloskey began investing his profits in real estate, purchasing first a farm of ninety acres, and at various times thereafter other plats of land, until he was recognized as a man of affairs and means. On one of these farms there were lime works and a boric acid plant, which covered six acres, and which he managed until 1874.

It was not until July 26, 1888, that Mr. McCloskey left Ireland and set sail for America, leaving his family to care for the home until he should be ready for them to join him across the sea. He came directly to Humboldt county on his arrival in San Francisco and secured employment with John Vance at Essex, on the Mad river, where he remained for eight years, working in the sawmill and in the lumbering camps, eventually being transferred from Essex to Samoa by the same company. The year following his coming to Essex (1889) his wife disposed of the holdings in Ireland and with her children joined the husband and father in California. Here in 1896 they purchased their first farm, a tract of forty acres, all unimproved. The clearing of this land was made doubly profitable by the plan of using the timber to make bolts for the California barrel factory, located in San Francisco. Other tracts were handled in the same way, the bolts being shipped to San Francisco until the opening of a barrel factory in Arcata created a market nearer home. The second forty acres were purchased from John Hannah, and 1897 witnessed the acquisition of yet another tract of the same size, while 1899 saw fifty more acres added. Up to 1900 Mr. McCloskey was still engaged in logging, but at that time gave up other interests and devoted his attention to real estate and farming. In 1901 he bought one hundred acres of the Humboldt Manufacturing Company, of Arcata, at Essex, and in 1903 secured the Shore ranch of two hundred forty-three acres from Ed Vance. This latter property was purchased for \$10,000 and in 1913 it was sold for \$20,000. Since coming to Humboldt county Mr. McCloskey has met with unusual success. Much of this time he has been interested in farming and dairying, having made every department of his work a paying investment.

Since making his home here, Mr. McCloskey has been vitally interested in all affairs of local import, and especially keen in politics. He has taken an

active part in the deliberations of his party, his affiliation being with the Progressive Republicans. Several times he has been chosen as delegate to party conventions, and has served the interests of his constituents with great satisfaction to all. He is progressive in other matters as well as in politics, and stands firmly in his community and county for all movements for the betterment of conditions along all lines. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, having been made a Mason in St. Johns Lodge No. 89, F. & A. M., in Ireland, in 1865, also joining Bushmills Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., in Ireland, in 1875.

Mr. McCloskey retired from active business several years ago and now lives retired on the home farm near Arcata. His wife died on September 28, 1913, on this same farm, where the family had spent so many happy years. It is an interesting fact that the late Mrs. Alex. McCloskey brought her bed and feather-bed from Ireland to the United States and slept on it en route, and after coming to California used it until her death, so that it can be said of her that she never slept a night after her marriage except on this bed. There are five children, now all grown and living on their own places in the vicinity of Arcata. They are James, Henry, Dan, Annie (Mrs. Wilson) and Mary Eliza (Mrs. Kane).

MAY R. CRAIGIE.—A native of Nevada county, Cal., and a resident of Garberville during her girlhood days, having come here as a child of eleven years, Mrs. May R. Craigie is today one of the leading business women of the thriving little city, and an important factor in the life and welfare of the city as well. As Miss May McCharles she grew to womanhood, and went from here to San Francisco to become the bride of Peter Craigie. After her husband's death she lived for many years in Grass Valley and cared for her aged father there. Later she returned to Garberville and took charge of the Exchange Hotel, the leading tourist and commercial hotel in the southern part of Humboldt county, which she at present conducts, assisted by her son. Mrs. Craigie is a clever business woman, a shrewd investor and a clear-headed judge of men, women and affairs. She owns an appreciable amount of property in the vicinity of Garberville and within the city limits, and also some valuable lots in San Francisco.

Mrs. Craigie was born in Nevada county, Cal. Her father, Harrison McCharles, was a forty-niner, having come to California in the fabled year. He was a native of Kentucky, and a wagon maker and blacksmith by trade. He was married in Kentucky to Rosalie A. Wyman, a native of Canada, and of old English descent. Mr. McCharles followed his trade in Kentucky until the gold excitement caused him to determine to come to California. He came from New York by the Nicaragua route, arriving in San Francisco in 1849. He went at once to Nevada county, where he became interested in the mines near Grass Valley, where his wife and children joined him in 1851. He also took up a homestead of one hundred sixty acres, which he improved and farmed at various times, with varying success. He was interested in live stock, and especially in the breeding of fine horses and was noted throughout Nevada county for always having good horses. After a time he became separated from his wife, but continued to reside in Grass Valley until the time of his death in 1900, he being then eighty-nine years of age.

Mrs. McCharles removed to Garberville in 1871; after residing here for some years she married John Ray, and continued to make this city her home

until the time of her death, in 1903. She built the Exchange Hotel and conducted it for a period of years. She was a woman of much force of character and of high Christian principles. For many years she was one of the most prominent members of the Garberville Methodist church, helping to build it and in many ways contributing to its growth. She was the mother of four children, all of whom are well and favorably known in Garberville. They are: Mrs. Jennie Dale, the widow of John Dale, who resides in East Oakland; Harrison, residing in Trinity county; David, residing at Tustin, Orange county, where he is a carpenter and builder; and May, now Mrs. Craigie, of Garberville.

Mrs. Craigie was eleven years of age when her mother moved to Garberville. She attended the public schools here, and for two years was a student at the grammar school at Rohnerville. She met Peter Craigie at Garberville, and was married to him in San Francisco, May 12, 1879.

Peter Craigie, a bookkeeper by occupation, was a native of Hamilton, Canada, born May 12, 1848, and grew to young manhood there. His father was Dr. John Craigie, the most noted physician in Hamilton, and a man of great ability and learning. Mary, his wife, was of Scotch descent, and their marriage was solemnized in Scotland. Dr. Craigie gave all his children splendid educations and started them in business, thus giving them the right beginning in life. There were nine children in the family, eight sons and one daughter. Of these one son, Thomas R. Craigie, is still living in San Francisco, and has been in the United States customs service since 1876.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Craigie went to Westport, where they continued to reside until Mr. Craigie's death in 1889, at the age of forty-one years. Three sons were born of this union: Harold McCharles Craigie, who married Miss Vanderburg of San Francisco, where he is now employed as a printer with the Cotter Printing Company; Wallace H. Craigie, a salesman for Waterhouse & Lester, of San Francisco; and Peter W. Craigie, who married Miss Irene Sullivan, and is now residing at Garberville, where he is assisting his mother with the management of the Exchange Hotel; they have a daughter, Irene.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Craigie returned to Nevada county and took up dressmaking, which occupation she followed for many years. She gave her three sons excellent educations, putting them all through high school, and giving them other advantages, and all with the fruits of her industry. She also took care of her aged father for fourteen years prior to his death. Later, when her mother's health failed, Mrs. Craigie brought her to San Francisco, and saw that she received the best of medical treatment, and it was there that she finally passed away at the home of Mrs. Craigie, who was at that time residing there.

Mrs. Craigie herself is a woman of more than ordinary qualities of heart and mind. She has enjoyed almost phenomenal success since she has been in business, and has accomplished far more than she had anticipated. Her Garberville property has increased greatly in value under her capable management, and she has recently built a garage across the street from the Exchange Hotel.

In politics Mrs. Craigie is a Progressive, and she typifies all that the word signifies, being wide awake to all that is for the best interests of the town and community, and always to be found well in the van when there is a

movement for the public welfare and municipal betterment before the people. She is not, however, a politician, but rather a statesman and a splendid citizen.

Aside from her business ability, Mrs. Craigie is the center of a wide circle of friends and admiring acquaintances. She is kind-hearted and considerate of all with whom she comes in contact, and no one ever appeals in vain to her sympathies. She is at once a tower of strength and an angel of love, and as such she is known and loved and revered in her home city. In the management of the Exchange Hotel she has shown unusual ability, both as a business woman and in the art of making the hostelry homelike and comfortable for the guests, and so has made it easily the leading hotel in its section of the county.

GEORGE W. COUNTS.—When one is a hale old man of sixty-five years it must indeed be a pleasure to look back upon an energetic life spent in a variety of pursuits in the outdoors in this good green world. When George W. Counts of Blocksburg, Cal., a veteran of the Union army, gets to thinking of old times, his reminiscences are such as would acceptably fill the pages of a story of western life or the stirring days of our Civil war. His has been the wide, free-breathing life of the rancher in middle and southwestern states where one of his greatest delights was to be upon the back of his horse; he has followed wood chopping and lumbering in Missouri and in the tall forests in the northern part of California, for the vitality and energy he put into his work receiving as much again from the rough, outdoor life; he has served in the army, being one of the youngest soldiers to carry a musket in our Civil war; and grim, red-handed tragedy is not omitted from his earliest recollections.

Born in Marion county, Ark., March 1, 1848, George W. Counts was the son of William and Elizabeth (Beard) Counts. About twelve years before the opening of the Civil war the family moved to Missouri, where they settled on a farm in Dent county, and here the son grew up, one of a family of seven children, and supported himself by chopping wood and working on his father's and two other Dent county farms. That part of Missouri became the scene of bloody strife during the Kansas-Missouri troubles. The father, being an ardent Union man, was the object of special vengeance of the pro-slavery element, and was taken out from his home three miles into the timber and shot by the bushwhackers. Three of the sons had already enlisted in the Union army, and after the father's cruel murder all the remaining boys who were big enough to carry guns enlisted in the army. George Counts was then only fifteen years of age, the youngest of the five brothers in the army. He enlisted in Company D, 47th Missouri Infantry, and served in the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo., and was in Price's raid when the man of that name was pursued to the Big Blue river. The boy saw hard fighting and a lot of guerrilla warfare. He was honorably discharged March 31, 1865, being then only seventeen years of age, and therefore one of the youngest men who did actual fighting in the Civil war.

After the war Mr. Counts was engaged in ranching for two years in Missouri and Illinois, and lumbering one year in Missouri. Thence he went west to Texas and New Mexico where he followed the cattle and was a great rider—"vaquero" is the Spanish word for the cowboys in this southwestern part of our country. In 1873 he came to California, where he busied himself with lumbering in Humboldt and Mendocino counties for fifteen or twenty



Louis Parsons

years, this time as head timber-feller, and it was while employed in splitting wood during this time that he accidentally cut off his left thumb. In Trinity county, Cal., he took up one hundred sixty acres of homestead, proved up on it and resided there eighteen years.

Politically Mr. Counts is allied with the Republican party. He has kept up old associations by his membership in the Cold Harbor G. A. R. Post at Arcata. He was married, in Humboldt county, to Mrs. Sarah Woods, and is the father of five children: Alice E., wife of Charles Baird, a business man of Eureka; W. L., a rancher residing in Covelo; John H., a teamster at Alderpoint; Ivory M., employed in a hotel at Trinidad, Humboldt county; and Alva M., who resides at Alderpoint. Mr. Counts is today well-to-do and living in retirement at Blocksburg where he is a well liked and highly respected citizen.

LOUIS PERSONS.—The old Eureka Foundry, for many years one of the best known plants of its kind in the city and vicinity, was established by Asa Persons in 1869, and after his death in 1875 his son continued there, as foreman and master mechanic, until January, 1913, his connection with the business in that capacity covering a period of thirty-seven years. The latter, Louis Persons, is still engaged in the same line at Eureka, where he and his family are highly respected citizens. It is notable that Mr. Persons helped to organize the fire department of the city, joining Company No. 2 June 25, 1873, and he has been in the service continuously since, only one other member, William P. Hanna, having as long a record of unbroken service.

Asa Persons was born at or near Rochester, N. Y., and came overland to California at the beginning of the gold excitement. After that he made several more trips over the plains before his marriage, which took place at Vinton, Iowa, Miss Isabella Dudgeon becoming his wife. She was a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish stock. In 1859 Mr. Persons settled in Nevada, where he built and operated a sawmill, running it in connection with the great Comstock silver mine, to which he supplied lumber. Later he engaged in the machine business, constructing the machine shop which did the work for the Comstock mine and working in the plant. In February, 1869, Mr. Persons moved the first machinery for the old Eureka Foundry to that place, bringing it from Washoe City, Nev. It was in the cargo of the brig *Hesperia*, owned by the Dolbeer & Carson Company, and commanded by Capt. Jacob Cousins, who at the same time brought the machinery for the old Excelsior mill on Gunther island, in Humboldt bay. Mr. Persons bought out an old blacksmith shop from James Dawson, located at D and First streets, where some casting had been done. This he turned into a foundry and machine shop. He also built two steamers which he owned and ran on Humboldt bay, named *Silva* and *Ada*. He carried on these enterprises very successfully until his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was about fifty years old. His wife lived to the age of seventy, dying in 1906, at Eureka. She is survived by three children: Louis, and two daughters, Mrs. T. R. Hannah and Mrs. J. C. Ferrell, the latter a resident of Bar Harbor, Me.

Louis Persons was born July 22, 1854, in Plumas county, Cal. He was in his fifteenth year when he came with his father to Eureka, and he at once commenced work in the foundry, attending night school as opportunity offered. He has been following the trade of machinist for forty-five years, having remained with the works after his father's death, for thirty-seven

years as foreman and master mechanic. In January, 1913, he severed his connection and has since been engaged as mechanic at the Marine Iron Works, on First street, conducted by J. R. Lane. Mr. Persons has always been one of the most respected residents of Eureka, and he is particularly well known in fraternal circles, being an Odd Fellow and a Mason; he is a past grand of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., of Eureka, and past chief patriarch of the encampment. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is past master of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; past commander of Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies at Oakland, and of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; while Mrs. Persons is a member of Camelia Chapter, O. E. S.

Mr. Persons was married at Eureka to Miss Addie Haynes, a native of Illinois, and they have become the parents of the following children: Louis M., now in the United States immigration service, stationed at Astoria, Ore.; Georgia, the wife of George McGeorge, a steamboat man in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company (they reside in San Francisco); Nellie, the wife of Asa Sullinger, agent of the San Francisco Chronicle at Eureka; and Hazel, who married F. E. McPherson, head steward of the steamship City of Topeka, and their home is in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Persons have a comfortable home at No. 912 H street.

SAMUEL R. DEAN.—Among the oldest homesteaders in that section of southern Humboldt county adjoining Garberville are the Deans, who have occupied their present property on the east branch of the south fork of the Eel river since 1878. The Dean ranch comprises four hundred forty acres, all acquired by the family under homestead and preemption rights, and is now operated by John E. Dean, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Dean. He was born on the place and has passed all his life there, and with the development of his interests has promise of becoming one of the substantial agriculturists of his locality.

Samuel R. Dean is a native of Penobscot county, Maine, born April 22, 1838, and he lived there until just before he attained his majority. He came to California over the plains and had a rather adventurous trip, the Indians running off eight head of cattle belonging to the party, though most of them were recovered. He arrived in this state in February, 1859, and for a number of years thereafter was employed at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in Maine. It was while following this occupation at Ukiah, Mendocino county, that he met Miss Annie A. Davis, whom he married, their wedding taking place there, May 26, 1872. In 1878 they decided to come up to Humboldt county and settle on government land, and they took up a preemption claim and a homestead which are now included in the ranch above referred to, the rest of the property having been acquired in the same manner by their sons, John E. and Samuel T. From the time he came to this section until advancing age made it necessary for him to relinquish active labor, Samuel R. Dean was engaged in the cultivation of his land and to some extent in stock-raising, and his son now continues the operations he inaugurated and is making excellent progress with the work of developing the ranch. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, namely: Samuel T., now a resident of Trinity county, Cal., engaged in mining, married Miss Edna Newland, and they have three children: Arthur S. died at the age of twenty-five years;

Elbert LeRoy died when twenty years old; Izora E. is the wife of L. E. Trabling, a machinist and engineer, of Yolo county, this state, and they have one child; John E. is now conducting the home farm, where he lives with his parents. Samuel R. Dean is now enjoying his ease with the care of the ranch in younger hands. He is a member of the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ukiah, and belongs to the Rebekah degree there also, as does his wife. All the family are Republicans on political questions. The rustic dwelling on the ranch is a comfortable little home, and the front yard with its variety of beautiful flowers shows the loving care of Mrs. Dean, who delights in her garden. Though sixty-two years old she is as active as ever and interested in her home duties, to which she attends capably. She has always been an excellent rider, and has the distinction of being considered the most accomplished horsewoman in Humboldt and Mendocino counties.

Mrs. Dean was born at Greencastle, Ind., and her parents, John and Sarah J. (Stoner) Davis, were also natives of that state, where they were married. Of the six children born to them, five are yet living. The family came to California across the plains with ox teams and wagons, in the year 1857, settling first in Tulare county, whence they moved to Mendocino county and later to Humboldt county, making a location right near the Dean ranch. Mrs. Davis lived to be over eighty-two years old.

John E. Dean was born in 1888 on the Dean ranch in southern Humboldt county, and obtained his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. He now has all the management of the place, eighty acres of which he owns in his own right, and besides raising general crops he keeps considerable stock, having at present seven head of cattle, three horses, fifty hogs, seventy-five Angora goats and about fifty hens. He is an enterprising worker, managing the various branches of his business intelligently and to their mutual advantage, and has already gained much experience since the entire responsibility devolved upon him. His recreation is hunting and fishing, of which he is very fond. His reliable character and strong principles have won him a high place among the trustworthy citizens of his section.

BARTOL MORANDA.—A resident of Humboldt county, who is so well satisfied with the country that he would not live elsewhere, Bartol Moranda, though a native of a distant land, is a loyal and worthy citizen of Ferndale, Cal., where he has lived on his present ranch since the year 1903.

Born in Vogorno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, March 22, 1859, Mr. Moranda was the son of Stephen and Kate (Dominigini) Moranda, who resided in the Alps district all their lives. Of the family of seven children, the five sons all came to California to live: Julius is now a farmer at Centerville, this county; Stephen was a dairyman in this county but has now returned to Ticino; Bartol, a dairyman, owns his ranch in the vicinity of Ferndale; Frank, also a dairyman, died in this county; and Joseph, a farmer, died near Ferndale. In his native country, Bartol Moranda was early accustomed to hard work, from a mere lad having to assist in making a living, and was employed in farming and dairying in Ticino until the age of twenty-one years, having received a good education in the local public schools. He then removed to California, attracted hither by the good reports that came back to the old home from his brothers and friends already in Humboldt county, and in October of the year 1881 he likewise arrived in this county.

The first employment of Mr. Moranda in the new-country was at a dairy on Bear River Ridge, where he remained two years, working the next two years on Bull Creek, the following three at Loleta, Cal., and then several years more in different dairies. Determining to engage in dairying for himself, he rented a ranch with a partner, but this arrangement not proving a success, it remained for Mr. Moranda to pay all the debts, which necessitated his working for wages until the expenses were paid. Some time thereafter he purchased the old Dr. Stephens ranch, four hundred forty acres located on Bear River, where he engaged in farming and dairying, with a herd of forty-three cows. It was a splendid place, and besides his dairy interests there, he was engaged in raising apples and other fruits, and in the making of butter he was considered a champion. He conducted this estate until the year 1902, when he sold both ranch and stock, intending to return to his native Switzerland. But the lure of the West was too strong for him, and as soon as he had disposed of the place he found that he had become so much attached to life in Humboldt county that he felt no desire to return to Europe, and accordingly began looking about at once for another ranch in the vicinity of the latter one. In June, 1903, he purchased his present place of forty acres, situated three and one-half miles north of Ferndale, all rich bottom land and valuable property, and here he is at present engaged in the occupation of dairying, having a fine herd of twenty cows.

In his political interests, Mr. Moranda, like most of the others of his nationality in the county of Humboldt, is a staunch Republican. His marriage to Juditha Beri, also a native of Canton Ticino, took place in Ferndale, and they are the parents of three children, Anne, Delfina and Silvio.

ROBERT ANDERSON REDMOND.—Few officials in Humboldt county have had more substantial evidence of the confidence of their fellow citizens than Robert A. Redmond, whose continued public service, first as constable and later as sheriff, is abundant evidence of his unqualified fitness as a public servant. His thorough knowledge of conditions and routine gained through long public experience contributes to his reliability and efficiency, and the appreciation and approval of his work have been shown in the enthusiastic support he has received at the polls. It was after he had been in public service continuously since the year 1906 that he was elected sheriff in the fall of 1910, and so faithfully and well had he discharged his duties that he was reelected to succeed himself in 1914.

Mr. Redmond has lived in Humboldt county from childhood, having been thirteen years old when he came here, and he continued his education thereafter at the public schools of Eureka. As a foundation for business experience in later years he learned the trade of boilermaker, and for fourteen years, consecutively, was employed with Langford Brothers, in the Eureka Boiler Works. During these years Mr. Redmond's ability as a public servant became recognized by his fellow citizens, who appointed him constable of Eureka township to fill an unexpired term. So satisfactorily did he discharge his duties that his name was placed upon the ticket for reelection. At the close of a successful full term in this office he was nominated and elected sheriff of the county, and as before, at the close of his first term, in 1914, he was again elected to succeed himself, receiving a large majority. With some particularly trying and hazardous situations to meet he has come to be regarded as one of the most competent incumbents of the office in the state.

He has been especially successful in criminal cases, and deserves the trust that has been reposed in him because of his faithful performance of every duty and his evident sincerity to do his utmost to interpret the responsibilities of his office and discharge them with impartiality and without fear of criticism from any quarter.

Mr. Redmond has numerous fraternal connections and has been particularly prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to all its branches, lodge, encampment and canton, and taking an active part in their work. He is past noble grand of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, past chief patriarch of Mt. Zion Encampment, and past deputy grand master of District No. 9. He also holds membership in the Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Order of Eagles, being past president of Eureka Aerie No. 130, and the present district deputy of the district embracing Humboldt and Del Norte counties. He is also an active member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Humboldt Club and Sequoia Yacht Club.

Mr. Redmond was united in marriage with Miss Marian McLain, a native of Nova Scotia, whose father, Jonathan McLain, was an early settler in Humboldt county. Five children have been born to this union: Rutherford, Olive, Robert A. Jr., Lucile and Vivian.

PETER ANDERSON.—Since the year 1865 Peter Anderson has been a resident of the United States, having arrived in New York August 13, of that year, from Denmark, where he was born at Rudkjoebing, Langeland, October 2, 1843, the son of Anders, a forester of a large estate, as was also his father, Anders, before him, an occupation which the son Carl now carries on in their native land. The father of Peter Anderson, as well as his mother, who was formerly Mina Hansen, are now both deceased, and of the family of six children, five of whom are at the present time living, two are in America, namely, Peter and his brother Rasmus, who is a member of the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt county, Cal., and a resident of the city of Arcata in this county.

The education of Peter Anderson was received in the public schools of Denmark, and he grew up on his father's farm, being confirmed at the age of fourteen years, and began to work for wages on a farm at that time. Because of the good reports he had read and heard of the opportunities offered to energetic and hard-working youths in the land of the Stars and Stripes, he determined to try his fortune in this country, and accordingly left his native land for the United States, from New York going directly to Chicago, where he was for a time employed, and from there to Rantoul, Ill., where he found employment on a farm, going later to Manistee, Mich., and working there at logging for a period of three years. Finally he made his way to California, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving in San Francisco in May, 1869. For a time he secured employment in Alameda county, this state; in August, 1869, he removed to Eureka, in Humboldt county, where he went to work for James Gannon in the woods above Arcata, where for six years he was engaged in logging, being later engaged in the liquor business for a couple of years in Arcata, which he abandoned to engage in farming. Purchasing forty acres of land a mile south of Arcata, he operated a farm thereon until, selling this, he once more engaged in the liquor business in Arcata,

six years later selling his interest in the latter to return to farming in 1903, at which time he bought his present ranch, which consists of forty acres a mile above Arcata, on the Boynton Prairie road. At the time of Mr. Anderson's location on the place it was all wild land, given up to stumps and brush, but he cleared the ground and broke it up, and is now successfully engaged in raising hay and stock thereon, and has built for himself a pleasant and commodious residence overlooking Humboldt bay, the city of Arcata and Arcata Bottoms, the Mad river, the city of Eureka, and also the Peninsula in the distance. Here he makes his home with his wife, formerly Miss Lydia Adkins, a native of Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, to whom he was married at Eureka, July 12, 1876, and his son Peter, who assists him in the work upon the ranch, the other three children being, namely, Bert, now a member of the night police in Arcata; Charles, who is in the employ of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company; and Minnie, now Mrs. Peter Freeman, and residing on the Boynton Prairie road. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of Enoch and Margaret (Stokes) Adkins of Virginia. The father died in 1851; the mother died at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Anderson came to California in 1875. In his religious associations Mr. Anderson is a member of the Lutheran Church, while his fraternal connections are with Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., at Arcata, of which he has for forty-two years been an active and valued member. An old settler of Humboldt county, his progress has been with that of the locality where he makes his home, the story of his industry and advancement being closely allied with that of the material growth of his adopted county.

D. H. SOWASH.—The success that has come to D. H. Sowash in his life battle has been due entirely to his own efforts. He was thrown on the world when he was a child of only eleven years, and secured his education by working for his room and board while attending school. He was a talented boy and very earnest and industrious and by the time he was twenty-one years of age he had saved \$500 with which to make his start in business. Later, when he had reached a state of affluence, he became interested in the oil industry and through unfortunate operations lost all his savings, and was again obliged to start at the bottom, seeking for this purpose the same town and the identical building that had been the scene of his first business venture. His first money was made by trading horses, he having for this line the fabled gift of a "David Harum," and it was thus that he accumulated most of his first \$500. He has been in the harness business for much of his lifetime, that being the line of his first undertaking, and the one to which he has always returned. He has a prosperous shop in Loleta, where he deals in harness, whips, robes, and all horse goods, and in the manufacture of harness, running in connection a boot and shoe repair shop. He is also justice of the peace, having served in this capacity now for sixteen years, and giving such satisfaction that at the last primary election he received the nomination without opposition.

Mr. Sowash is the son of Joseph Sowash, a pioneer and frontiersman of Pennsylvania and Ohio, he keeping always just a little ahead of the march of civilization. He cleared two or three farms in western Pennsylvania, and then sold them to move further west, repeating the same process in Ohio. He was married in Westmoreland county, Pa., to Miss Jane Ann Armstrong, a native of that county, and descended from a very long-lived family, her

mother living to be one hundred three years old. Some time after his marriage Mr. Sowash went to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and where his wife died when the subject of this article was eleven years of age. Later the father married again, the second wife being a widow from Kentucky, and there they established their home, where the father died twenty-eight years later, at the age of eighty-four. There were nine children in the family, three daughters and six sons, and these were left to shift for themselves after the death of their mother.

D. H. Sowash was born in Armstrong county, Pa., July 9, 1834, and was some five or six years of age when the family removed to Ohio. He grew to manhood in Scioto county, and went up into Pike county when he was nineteen, remaining there for a year. When he was a child of nine years he met with an accident which cost him his right leg, and this hampered him seriously in his efforts to secure an education, although he met with a marked degree of success. When he was twenty-one he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in business in Westmoreland county. Investing his \$500 in a stock of goods and employing an expert harness-maker, he opened a harness shop and there himself learned the trade. He was married in Westmoreland county December 2, 1861, to Miss Keziah M. Grosscup, a native of that county, and after four years he disposed of his business there and went into Venango county, Pa., where he worked in the old fields, first as shipping-master, later as pumper, and then as machinist in charge of the machinery. After four years spent thus he began operating independently and soon lost everything that he had saved. He then returned to Westmoreland county and began again at the bottom, opening a harness shop in the same building that he had occupied many years before, at Murraysville. Later another oil boom struck Armstrong county, Pa., and he moved with his family into that part of the state, settling at Parker City. Here they met with a sad accident through the loss of their only child by fire, and after a year they returned to Westmoreland county and reengaged in the harness business there, meeting with his customary success in this line, which he has followed continuously since. Later he moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he followed the same line at Toronto, remaining for ten years, at the end of which time he came to California, locating first in Arcata, and later removing to Loleta, where he now makes his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sowash became the parents of two children, the son whose death was due to the accident by fire being William H., then aged seven years, and another son who died in infancy. They now have an adopted daughter, Minnie, the wife of Henry Ott, a harness-maker of Ferndale. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sowash are very popular in Loleta, where they have lived since 1895, and also in Arcata where they made their home from 1886 to the time of their coming to Loleta. They are both members of the Congregational church in Loleta, and take an active and influential part in its affairs. Mr. Sowash is a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the board of business managers, while Mrs. Sowash is the superintendent of the Sunday School and also president of the Ladies' Aid Society and one of its most earnest and enthusiastic workers. Mr. Sowash is also a very prominent member of the Odd Fellows, having united with that organization in 1860, and has been through all the chairs, and also served one term as deputy grand master of District 102, of Humboldt county, Cal.

PETER PETERSEN.—No country has contributed more worthy sons to America than has the sturdy little kingdom of Denmark, and of these there is none truer to the best interests of his adopted country than is Peter Petersen, who is now engaged in dairy farming near Metropolitan, this county. He owns a valuable farm of more than forty acres about a half mile south of Metropolitan and two miles from Rio Dell, which he is operating in such a manner as to make it especially profitable. He takes a live interest in all that concerns the agricultural affairs of the county and is a member of the Alton farm center.

Mr. Petersen was born near Hadersleben, Sleswick, Denmark, August 26, 1856, the son of Andreas Petersen, also a native of Hadersleben, and a farmer. Peter grew to young manhood on the home farm and attended the public schools of his district. There were four children in his father's family, two sons and two daughters, of whom Peter and one sister, now Mrs. Mary Stephensen, of Chico, Wash., are the only living members. In 1875, when he was only nineteen, Peter Petersen came alone to the United States, locating in Cedar Falls, Iowa, where for six months he was employed on a farm. At the end of that time, in December, 1875, he came to California, coming direct to Hydesville, Humboldt county, where lived an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Swansen, both now deceased. For a time he was employed on various dairy farms in this county, and during the first two years studied English under a private teacher. It was in 1886 that he was married in Eureka to Miss Anne Mai, also a native of Hadersleben, Denmark, who came to California as a young girl. She was a daughter of Mathias Mai, who for thirty-seven years was a musician and then became a merchant. She was reared and educated in local schools and in 1884 came to Eureka. Following his marriage Mr. Petersen rented land for a number of years and then bought a ranch at Hydesville, which he sold later and in 1895 purchased his present place at Metropolitan, where he has since made his home. He has placed splendid improvements on this property, erecting a beautiful dwelling and other modern improvements, and now has one of the most attractive places in the vicinity and is making a specialty of dairying. He finds alfalfa a very profitable crop, cutting it three times a year, besides pasturing it. He also raises large crops of corn, beets and carrots. Mr. and Mrs. Petersen were the parents of one child, a son, Andrew, who died in 1907, at the age of twenty-one years, after giving evidence of great ability as a student. This has been their one great sorrow and the only mar on an otherwise perfectly happy home. Mr. Petersen attributes his success in no small degree to the able assistance and counsel of his wife and helpmate, who has stood nobly by him in all of his undertakings and ambitions. Both Mr. and Mrs. Petersen are members of the Lutheran church, and he is a Progressive Republican and an ardent advocate of local progress and improvement along permanent lines.

GEORGE R. ALLEN.—One of the successful farmers and cattlemen of Humboldt county, George R. Allen, although in his sixty-eighth year, is still actively engaged with the care and management of his farm and herds, and has recently erected a handsome residence, modern in every appointment and with the latest scientific conveniences, in Waddington, where he will in the future reside, together with his wife and family. He is a man of much strength of character and genuine Yankee ingenuity and pluck, and descends from a hardy old English family of farmers and sailors, his own father having



Peter Petersen

been interested in both lines of endeavor. Mr. Allen has been very successful in his various undertakings since coming to Humboldt county, and has amassed an appreciable fortune and also owns much valuable property in this vicinity.

Mr. Allen is a native of Maine, having been born in Jefferson township, Lincoln county, June 7, 1847, the son of George Alfred Allen and Mary (Rowell) Allen. The mother was a native of Maine, her people being early pioneers of the Pine Tree State. The father was born and reared in England, coming to Maine when a young man, and there meeting and wedding Miss Rowell. He engaged in farming during the summer and in the winter time took to the sea, meeting with much success in both occupations. Three children were born of this union, all natives of Jefferson, Lincoln county, Me. They were: Fannie, now deceased, who was the wife of Marcellus Mayhew, a farmer, and the mother of fourteen children; George R., the present honored citizen of Waddington; and Jesse A., a painter by trade, and now residing in Gordon, Me. The childhood and early youth of Mr. Allen were passed in his native village, where he attended the public schools. When he was twenty-two years of age he determined to come to California, and accordingly, on April 1, 1869, he set sail from New York on the steamship Arizona for the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed on April 8, and again set sail on the steamship Montana for San Francisco, where he arrived on April 23. From there he went at once to Trinity county, locating near Weaverville, and engaging in the logging business, driving a three-yoke ox-team. In 1875 he came into Humboldt county, where he again engaged in lumbering, being located in the redwoods. For eleven seasons he drove a logging team, and following this for six years he worked on the "donkey" engine as second chain tender. Later he was for three seasons at Rohnerville, at Fortuna for eight seasons, and still later at Scotia and Newburg, making in all seventeen seasons. It was in 1892 that he quit the lumber woods and took to farming and stock-raising, which occupation has since claimed his attention.

The first marriage of Mr. Allen took place in Rohnerville, July 4, 1876, uniting him with Miss Clara Langdon. Of their union was born one daughter, Bertha, married to Myron Hight, a blacksmith, at present residing in Oakland. She became the mother of three children, Ethel, Arthur and Robert, the former two making their home with their maternal grandfather, while the latter resides with his father in Oakland, their mother having died at Stockton in 1905. Mr. Allen and his first wife were separated by divorce, and later he married Mrs. Mary B. Winkler, a native of Switzerland, where she passed the early years of her childhood. When yet a girl she came to Humboldt county, where she met and married her first husband, becoming the mother of five children, three of whom are now living: Emil is employed on a ranch at Grizzly Bluff; Eliza is the wife of Joseph Runner, who is employed at the Grizzly Bluff creamery; and Chris, a carpenter at Ferndale. After the death of Mr. Winkler, the widow continued to conduct the farm for a number of years before her marriage with Mr. Allen. Of this second marriage four children have been born: Naomi; May died in infancy; Archie, and Clara. The place where Mr. and Mrs. Allen have resided for some time is the property of Mrs. Allen, and comprises one hundred sixty acres lying in the foothills south of Waddington. Mr. Allen also owns large interests in the vicinity

of Waddington, having two hundred acres in the Price creek country, where he has extensive herds of livestock.

Mr. Allen has always given freely of his strength and ability for the public welfare, having served in various capacities, and for eight years was a member of the school board in the Price creek district. He is a staunch Republican and is well grounded in the political faith of that party as it fell to his happy lot to hear the doctrines of the Grand Old Party expounded by his former friend and fellow citizen, the Honorable James G. Blaine. Mr. Allen enjoys the esteem of everyone, and possesses a host of friends and admirers.

JOSEPH M. WALKER.—Although a native of Switzerland, Joseph M. Walker has spent practically his entire lifetime in America, having come to San Francisco, Cal., when he was a lad of twelve years. When he was seventeen he came into Humboldt county and soon thereafter rented a place and commenced dairy-farming, this having been his chief occupation since that time. He now owns three handsome ranches in the county, all of which are kept in model condition, and all of which are especially profitable. He is engaged in dairying and diversified farming and is meeting with the greatest of success, as is but natural with one whose application and industry go hand in hand with wisdom, judgment, honesty and fair dealing. He is a man of great executive force, strong in mind as well as in body, manly, self-reliant and altogether respected in his home community, and, in fact, wherever he is known.

Mr. Walker was born in Andermatt, Canton Uri, Switzerland, April 28, 1873, the son of Joseph and Mary N. (Rinner) Walker. His early childhood was spent in his native Canton, where he attended school, learning the German language. When he was twelve years of age, however, he came to the United States with his mother and brother Max, the father having made the journey ten years previously, and being then engaged in business in San Francisco. There were only these two sons in the family, Max being now engaged in dairy farming at Pleasant Point, this county. Joseph never attended school after coming to California, but at once went to work. His parents remained in San Francisco until he was eighteen years of age, when they removed to San Mateo county, and he secured employment on a dairy farm. Before this he had frequently found employment on the farms near San Francisco and Oakland, milking cows and doing other farm tasks, and when he was only twelve years of age was earning \$20 per month. Soon after he was eighteen he came up to Humboldt county, he being the first of the family to locate here. He was soon joined by his brother Max, and together they rented an eighty-acre ranch at Port Kenyon, and for five years were engaged successfully in dairy farming. At the end of that time the partnership was dissolved, Joseph buying out the interests of Max and taking over the farm as an independent enterprise. Since that time he has continued in this line of occupation and now owns three valuable ranches. There is one of seventy acres at Pleasant Point near Waddington, one of forty acres at Port Kenyon, and another, his home place, consisting of ten acres, and located a half mile north of Waddington. He raises a variety of crops, in all of which he is exceptionally successful, and has several orchards of beautiful, healthy trees in full bearing. His ranches are models of order and sanitation, and his herds of milch cows are among the finest in the valley.

The marriage of Mr. Walker took place when he was but twenty years of age (1893), the bride of his choice being Miss Emma Ragli, a native of San Francisco, who came with her parents to the Eel river valley when she was but three years of age. There she grew to womanhood, receiving her education in the district schools, and there she met and married Mr. Walker. Of their union have been born five children: Joseph F., assisting on the ranch; Mary died at the age of four years; Clara, Charles and Marie.

The extensive dairy and farming interests of this industrious and capable man have not been sufficient to absorb all of his time and attention, and he is heavily interested in a number of widely varying enterprises. He is one of the shareholders in the International Automobile League Tire Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and is also a shareholder in the Starritt Pump and Manufacturing Company, of San Francisco.

In addition to his influence as a business man and property owner, Mr. Walker has also made for himself an enviable position in the fraternal and educational circles of his home town. He is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World, in Ferndale, and was for several years a trustee of the Coffee Creek school district, where he resided for a number of years.

PETER H. CHRISTENSEN.—A man in the very prime of life, strong, active, intelligent, industrious, successful and progressive, Peter H. Christensen is acknowledged to be one of the leading men in Humboldt county, and a dairy farmer of more than ordinary ability and standing. He is a native of Denmark and came to America when he was still in his 'teens. Here he married a good and beautiful girl, a native of Michigan, but born of Danish parentage. She has made him a most excellent helpmeet and is a woman of splendid character, hospitable and refined, and possessing a rare gift of common sense and good judgment, and is withal a hard worker. She has been of invaluable assistance to her husband in many ways, and especially in the promotion of his large business interests, in which Mr. Christensen is very aggressive. Their children are bright and attractive, and are receiving the best of educational advantages. Mr. Christensen is noted for his splendid executive ability and the way in which he succeeds in business generally. He employs six or seven men all the time, and more when there is a rush of farm work; he drives a fine automobile and has his business interests well in hand. He has at this time a herd of choice graded milch cows and Guernsey bulls which are valued at \$25,000. He is also prominent in church and school circles, and in the various Danish societies of the state and county. His ranch is located on the north bank of the Salt river, opposite Port Kenyon, near Ferndale, and is known as the Upper Riverside ranch.

Mr. Christensen was born on the Island of Aeroe, in Denmark, December 8, 1873. His father was a dairyman and landowner, but died when this son, Peter, was but three years of age. His mother is also deceased. There were eight children in the family of which the present respected citizen of Ferndale is next to the youngest, and is the only one in America. His early life was spent in Denmark, where he received his education in the public schools of the kingdom, being taught in the Danish language. Later he worked on a dairy farm in his native land, being employed on his mother's place much of the time. In 1892, when he was but eighteen, he determined to come to America, having at that time two brothers in Cleveland, Ohio. The young Peter, however, had heard many tales of the golden opportunities offered in

California, and so came directly to the coast, locating first in Marin county, where he secured employment as a dairy hand on one of the great farms, being employed by the month, and continuing thus for about four years. He next engaged as buttermaker at the Burdell creamery, and following that engaged as a stage-driver out of Olema to Tocoloma. The following year he came up to Humboldt county, and secured employment near Ferndale on a dairy ranch where he remained for a short time, and then, in partnership with John Larsen, rented the Willowbrook ranch, on Salmon river. This partnership continued very successfully for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Christensen sold his interests to Mr. Larsen and rented a ranch at Loleta, operating this property alone for five years. It was during this time that he was married to Miss Emma S. Smith, a native of Michigan, but a resident of Humboldt county for many years. Of their union have been born five children: Elmer H., Arlina, Harry M. and Hazel M., twins, and Kenneth.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Christensen removed to his present location, the Upper Riverside ranch. This property consists of three hundred fifty acres of excellent valley land, on which he has a dairy herd of about two hundred graded Guernsey milch cows, headed by eight Guernsey bulls, two of which are full-blooded and registered.

Mr. Christensen has taken an active part in the general affairs of the community, where he makes his home, for many years. He is progressive and public spirited and supports all movements for the permanent improvement of the state, county and community. He is a member of the Dania Society, a Danish fraternal society of national scope, and of the Danish Lutheran church, in Ferndale, being also one of the church trustees.

REDMOND O. McKEON.—The fact that Mr. McKeon has been chosen to fill the responsible positions of secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Union Labor Hospital bespeaks an ability rarely found in a man of his years. Not only is he a native son of the state, but he is also a native of Eureka, his birth occurring here May 31, 1886. He is the son of John McKeon, who came to California from St. John, New Brunswick, where as a stationary engineer he was in great demand, for he was an expert in his calling. Needless to say that on coming to Eureka he had no difficulty in finding employment, and the proprietor of the old Vance mill was fortunate in securing his services. The attractions of the north at the time of the rush to Klondyke proved too strong to be resisted and giving up his position in Eureka he went to Alaska as a marine engineer, continuing to run on steamboats up to the time of his death in Victoria, B. C., in 1908. His wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Mary O'Connor, is still living, making her home in Eureka. Seven children were born of the marriage of John and Mary (O'Connor) McKeon, of whom six are now living.

The fifth of the parental family, Redmond O. McKeon, was reared in his native city, Eureka, and was primarily educated in the public schools. In the midst of his schooling he began to earn his own living, and while thus engaged attended night school in order to more fully round out his education, and to this he added a course in Eureka business college, all of which he paid for by his own efforts, demonstrating his perseverance and determination to forge ahead and win an education by his own endeavors.

It was while Mr. McKeon was attending business college that he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Union Labor Hospital in January, 1912.



Louis Rasmussen

and that he is the right man in the right place is evidenced by his uninterrupted occupancy of the position. The hospital is a large, modern, three-story structure, light, airy and sanitary in every respect, and has a capacity of seventy-five beds. It is located at Harris and H streets.

He has taken an active interest in the Eureka Fire Department for the last eight years, having been a member of Engine Company No. 1. By right of birth Mr. McKeon is eligible to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he claims that right by membership in Humboldt Parlor No. 14. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Sequoia Yachting and Boating Club; while in his religious affiliations he is a member of St. Bernard's Catholic Church.

LOUIS RASMUSSEN.—It is an acknowledged fact that there is no foreign nation that sends to the United States a better and more desirable class of citizens than does Germany, or one which amalgamates and becomes transformed into genuine Americans more thoroughly or readily. Among this type of citizens is Louis Rasmussen, one of the extensive land owners and farmers of Arcata district, and a man highly esteemed by neighbors and friends. He came to Humboldt county almost thirty years ago, and since that time has made this county his home, being engaged continuously in farming, and meeting always with great success. He has invested heavily in land, and today is owner of some of the most desirable property in the county.

Mr. Rasmussen was born at Töndern, Slesvig, Germany, April 27, 1867. His father was Soren C. Rasmussen, also born in Slesvig, Germany, in May, 1825, but at that time under the Danish flag, for at the time of his birth the country in which he was born was a part of Denmark. He served his country in the Slesvig-Holstein war of 1848, and again in the Danish-Prussian war in 1864, resulting in the acquisition of Slesvig and Holstein by Germany. He is still living on his farm in Slesvig, and is in excellent health. He has followed farming for practically his entire life, but within the past few years he has retired from active work of all kinds. His wife, Louisa Samuelsen, died at the birth of the son who is now an esteemed citizen of Arcata.

The boyhood days of Mr. Rasmussen were spent on his father's farm. He attended school until he was fifteen, then began working with his father on the ranch. He was not destined to pass his entire life in his native country, however, for he had heard considerable about the splendid opportunities for young men in the United States and desired to participate in them, besides he wished to escape the military oppression which would fall to his lot by remaining in Germany. It thus happened that in 1888 we find him taking passage for New York City. Two brothers had preceded him and were making their home in Ferndale, Humboldt county, consequently he came directly to California, and for two years was employed on the dairy farm belonging to his brother Cornelius. Following this he worked on various ranches in the vicinity for four years, and in 1894 he leased three hundred acres. At the end of six years he engaged in farming for himself near Loleta, an undertaking in which he was very successful, clearing enough during the life of his lease to purchase, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Peter Johansen, the old Titlow place near Arcata, comprising one hundred seventy acres. The two engaged in farming and dairying on this property for two years, and after selling it in 1902 Mr. Rasmussen purchased the Dolson place, upon

which he now resides, comprising sixty-two acres and lying one mile north of Alliance. At the time of purchase only a small portion of the place was cleared, but since then it has all been brought under a high state of cultivation and is now well improved. No water had been developed on the place when Mr. Rasmussen purchased it, but now it has an abundant water supply. Mr. Rasmussen is engaged in dairying, and has a very fine herd of Holstein cows. He is interested in the United Creameries, Inc., at Arcata, and has served on its board of directors. In February, 1915, he purchased eleven acres in the village of Bayside, with a residence, into which he has moved and will operate a small dairy, having leased his home place for one year.

Aside from his farming and dairying interests, Mr. Rasmussen is also interested in all questions which pertain to the general welfare of his community. He is especially interested in matters of education and has served as a school trustee in his district for several years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never been especially active in political affairs. He is a member of Arcata Lodge No. 472, W. O. W.

The marriage of Mr. Rasmussen occurred in Loleta, October 29, 1894, uniting him with Miss Dora Duholm, a native of Germany, and, like her husband, a native of Slesvig, born September 22, 1866. Of this union have been born three children, all sons: Clifford, Leonard and Maynard, and all are at present attending the public schools of their district.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have many warm friends in Arcata and the surrounding country, where they are well known. They are both members of the Danish Lutheran church in Arcata, and together with their sons, are regular attendants at its services.

WILLIAM HACKETT.—One of the most active men in the development of the dairy and creamery interests of Humboldt county for many years has been William Hackett, who, although a native of New Jersey, has been a resident of California since the age of twelve years. He almost immediately assumed a share of the duties and responsibilities of his father's dairy farm, and has for practically his entire life been associated with this line of business. He and his father built a creamery in the Eel river valley and conducted it with great success for many years. Mr. Hackett is descended from an old English family of wealth and refinement, and was himself born amid the surroundings of wealth and luxury. In his own family there is a large-hearted, open-handedness that precludes the accumulation of any great wealth, but he enjoys an appreciable fortune and owns some valuable property in the valley, and also some very fine cattle, especially milch cows.

Mr. Hackett was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 4, 1861, the eldest son of William Hackett, Sr., a native of New York City, where he was born August 29, 1839, and also where he was reared, educated and married. He was a jeweler by trade, and was associated with a jewelry manufacturing house in Newark, N. J., and was in very affluent circumstances. He was, however, in ill health, and so determined to come with his family to California. Accordingly, he sold his property, which was of considerable value, and July 5, 1873, he set sail from New York for Texas, expecting to remain there for a time. Arriving at Houston, however, they were not pleased with the conditions, and so came immediately by rail to San Francisco. From there they proceeded to Eureka, where they remained for a few months, and later removed to a ranch at Grizzly Bluff, which they leased for three years. At

the expiration of the lease Mr. Hackett, Sr., purchased a farm of forty acres, all in timber, which he cleared and brought under cultivation, and on which he lived for many years. His death occurred in August, 1913, at the age of seventy-four years. The father of William Hackett, Sr., was Henry James Hackett, a native of London, England, and he also was a jeweler by trade and associated with the manufacturing business. He made his home with his son and family at Grizzly Bluff for some time, dying there at the age of eighty years.

William Hackett, Sr., was married in New York City, being united with Miss Elizabeth Cooper, also a native of New York City, and they became the parents of eight children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood save one, Joseph Edward, the sixth born, who died in infancy. Five of these were born in Newark, N. J., and the youngest three in Humboldt county. The mother still owns the Eel river valley ranch, which has been her home for so many years, but makes her residence at Weott or Ferndale. She is now seventy-five years of age, but is still interested in all that transpires about her. Of her children still living, the eldest, William, is the subject of this article; Charles J. is a rancher near Waddington; Albert is still single and makes his home with his mother; Walter resides in Ferndale; Ambrose is a dairyman at Centralia, Wash.; Mabel W. is now the wife of Richard Bryson, a dairyman of Waddington; Anna Louisa is the wife of Ira Goff, a clerk, residing in Waddington.

The subject of this sketch was but twelve years of age when he came with his parents to California, and located in Humboldt county. He had attended school in the east, but the duties of the farm claimed his assistance after coming west, and he attended school but three months after that time. He worked shoulder to shoulder with his father, and after a short time they built the Pleasant Point creamery, and built up a business of \$3,000.00 per month, operating as a creamery until 1906, and thereafter as a skimming station until November, 1912. The younger Mr. Hackett put in eleven years and nine months in this creamery, and during that time made the phenomenal record of missing but three mornings from his duties. During a part of this time he rented the old Purcell ranch and kept a splendid herd of thirty-nine milch cows. He is prosperous and progressive and his place is one of the most attractive in the locality.

The marriage of Mr. Hackett was solemnized in Eureka, Humboldt county, February 3, 1887, uniting him with Miss Nellie Wooldridge, a native of Stuart's Point, Sonoma county, Cal., who came to Humboldt county with her parents when she was a small child. Here she was reared and educated, and many of her friends are the playmates of her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett have become the parents of three children, all natives of this county, where they have been reared and educated. Of these, Gertrude, the eldest, resides with her parents; Edna is the wife of Victor Maybury, an employe of the Central creamery in Ferndale, and they have two children, Loyd and Zearl; and Clarence, who is still residing at home with his parents.

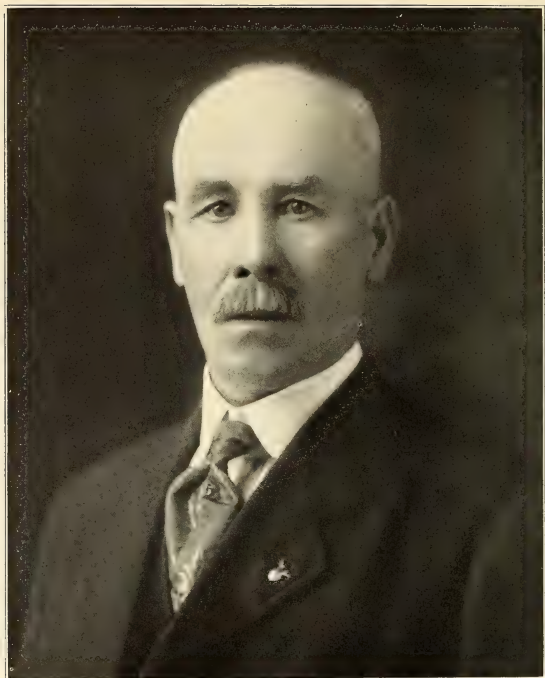
Both Mr. and Mrs. Hackett are well known to a wide circle of friends throughout their section of the valley. Mr. Hackett is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and both Mr. and Mrs. Hackett are Rebekahs and take an active part in the work of that order, and both are also members of the American Nobles. Mr. Hackett is also a member of the Woodmen of the

World. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and is well informed on all questions of the day. He is a strong party man, but is also independent in his opinions, and in local issues endorses the men and principles which stand for the best interests of the public.

WILLIAM JAMES QUINN, M. D.—In common with practically all of the men who have been lifelong residents of Humboldt county and are familiar with its development, Dr. Quinn maintains an unceasing interest in movements for the public welfare and the material upbuilding. He was born at Table Bluff, October 11, 1876, and here he laid the foundation of a splendid education by attendance upon the Eureka schools. In this county he grew to manhood and hither he returned at the close of his medical course and hospital service in San Francisco, content to engage in practice at Eureka without investigating the allurements of localities less dear to him. Largely through his own efforts he was enabled to enjoy exceptional advantages while preparing for the practice of his profession and after he was graduated from the Cooper Medical College with the degree of M. D., in 1905, he engaged as a physician in St. Mary's hospital in San Francisco, where a year of practical experience in the treatment of diseases of every kind proved most helpful to him in later embarking in the profession for himself.

Upon his return to Eureka in 1906 Dr. Quinn opened an office and began to practice his profession, which has since engaged his attention and has brought him a growing prestige and popularity. Besides his private practice he is engaged as surgeon with the Union Labor hospital of Eureka. A close student of every advance made in the profession, he has been benefited by the reading of medical literature with reports of latest discoveries, and has found help also in association with the county and state medical societies. For some years he has acted as physician for the local Aerie of Eagles, to which he belongs, and his other fraternities are the Knights of Columbus and the Improved Order of Red Men. By his marriage to Norma McClean, a native of Minnesota, he has two children, Robert and Phyllis. The family home is a comfortable residence in Eureka, while the Doctor's office is in the Carson building. As yet he has taken no part in politics nor has he ever consented to hold office, his tastes being in the line of professional activities rather than public affairs. Yet he has been keen to give his support to every measure for the permanent progress of the community and has cooperated with helpful projects, so that he merits a place among the public-spirited men of his native county.

WALTER L. BURRILL.—Another of the rising young men of Humboldt county is Walter L. Burrill, an enterprising manufacturer of confections, who is winning for himself and his home city general recognition throughout the county for the splendid quality of his Ferndale products. Mr. Burrill has spent most of his lifetime in California, his parents having located in Eureka when he was but thirteen years of age. There he received his education, and grew to manhood. After graduating from the grammar and high schools he served an apprenticeship with E. B. Hall, the confectioner at Eureka, and on August 1, 1899, he came to Ferndale to seek a possible location for a business of his own. On August 22 he opened up his first place in Ferndale, and has been continuously in business here since. He now has one of the finest business stands in the county, and one of which the city is justly proud. He has built up a splendid local trade in his special line of



William Crowley

candies and is now establishing an equally desirable wholesale trade. He has a commodious ice cream parlor and soda water fountain in connection with his factory, the entire place being beautiful and attractive. In the rear is to be found the candy factory, which is every bit as good to look at as the candies themselves are good to eat. The establishment is conducted on the latest lines of modern sanitation and every precaution is taken to have the product scientifically pure. Only the best of ingredients are used, pure sugar and fruit flavors being employed exclusively. Mr. Burrill began in a very modest manner, but his business is rapidly assuming metropolitan proportions.

Mr. Burrill is a native of Maine, having been born at Fairfield, in the Pine Tree state, February 8, 1872. His father, James M. Burrill, also a native of Maine, is now an engineer for the Metropolitan Lumber Company, and resides at Eureka. The mother, like her husband and son, was born in Maine, and was Miss Mary J. Brown in the days of her maidenhood, and resides at the family home in Eureka. There were two children in the Burrill family, the son, Walter L., and a daughter, Abbie C., who is still living at home.

Mr. Burrill was married at Eureka October 30, 1902, to Miss Etta F. Allen, the daughter of Capt. H. D. P. Allen, of Eureka, a pioneer boatman of Humboldt county. Of their union has been born one child, a son, Leslie A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burrill are justly popular in their home city, having a wide circle of friends. Mr. Burrill is forging to the front in many respects and is regarded as one of the most influential men of the community. He was elected in April, 1914, as a member of the board of town trustees, and is making an enviable record for himself in his official capacity. He is also well and favorably known in fraternal circles, being an influential member of the Ferndale lodges of Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM CROWLEY.—A man who has taken a prominent part as foreman for different lumber companies in Humboldt county, Cal., and whose proficiency in the handling of men makes him valuable as superintendent in charge of construction work, William Crowley understands the lumber business thoroughly, having worked in every department, from the felling of the timber until it was landed at the mill either by means of water or rail, and in early days was employed to drive a bull team in connection with the work.

Since the fall of 1875 Mr. Crowley has been a resident of California, his birthplace having been St. John, New Brunswick, where he was born October 25, 1858. His father, John Crowley, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, removed to New Brunswick, where he later married Theresa Pierce, a native of that part of Canada, and spent the remainder of his life there, engaged in farm and lumber work. Of their eleven children, William Crowley was the oldest, and received his education in the public schools of New Brunswick, after which he was employed on his father's farm during the summer months, the winters being spent in the lumber woods. Removing to California, he spent the first three years of his residence here in the Arcata woods, where he was employed by N. H. Falk, later being employed another three years by D. R. Jones & Co., on the Elk river. He was next engaged by the Excelsior Mill Company, located on Gunther Island, to work in their woods on the Freshwater, where he remained sixteen years,

during that time becoming foreman, a position which he filled with ability and with complete satisfaction to his employers, his many years of experience in the woods amply qualifying him for the position. Later he engaged in the manufacture of shingles, operating a shingle mill and wood yard for two years in Eureka, after which he entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia as woods foreman, continuing with them for a period of fourteen years. Resigning from their employ, he accepted a position with a New York lumber company as superintendent of railroad and woods at their mills, which were located in Madero, Mexico. There he was engaged in carrying out his duties for fifteen months, when the revolution in that country became so menacing that they were obliged to leave the place, and Mr. Crowley came then into charge of the railroad of the Little River Redwood Company, in Humboldt county, Cal., being employed in the woods by this company for three years and three months. In October of 1914, in company with a partner, Thomas E. Clooney, he obtained a contract to build three and one-tenth miles of the state highway, extending from Bear creek to Jordan creek, in the carrying out of which charge he is at present engaged. Mr. Crowley has much faith in the Pacific coast real estate, and is the owner of property in Humboldt county, in Southern California, and also along the northern coast.

A Republican in his political interests, Mr. Crowley's fraternal associations are with the Eureka Lodge, B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus. He was married to Miss Katherine Gorman in Eureka, who is a native of England, and they have four children, of whom three are at present living, namely: William A., an employee in the Eureka postoffice; Millard E., a machinist in San Francisco; and Frances G., the wife of John Reedy, of San Francisco.

JOHN F. HELMS.—In the veins of John F. Helms flows the blood of a noble and ancient ancestry. The origin of the family is traced to Holland, whence members came to the new world with Peter Stuyvesant in 1616 and settled in New York. Subsequently some of the family drifted into Virginia, and it was in that state that the great-grandfather of our subject, Alfred Helms, was born, he being one of a family of eleven children, all of whom served in the Revolutionary war. It is said that Alfred Helms accompanied "Mad Anthony" Wayne to the frontier in an Indian campaign. The country was then all known as Ohio Territory, but is now the state of Indiana. At the close of the campaign Mr. Helms returned to Virginia, but the comparative ease and quiet of life there palled upon him and he determined to go back to the frontier. With others he made his way over the mountains into what is now Dearborn county, Ind., and there purchased a claim from an Indian chief which embraced thirty-six sections. Afterward he named this Clay township, in so doing perpetuating the name of Henry Clay, for whom he had the greatest admiration. His ownership of the property was recognized by the government, the grant remaining valid, and the land is still in the possession of his descendants. As an indication of the political strength of the Helms family it may be said that as voters they hold the balance of power in Dearborn county today.

The son and namesake of this intrepid pioneer, Alfred Helms, the grandfather of our subject, participated in the war of his time, doing valiant service in the Mexican war. He was the father of thirteen sons, and of these nine

followed the example of their forebears in taking up arms in defense of their country, serving in the Civil war, and though three of them were wounded, all of them lived to the close of hostilities. Next to the oldest in this large family was David Helms, who saw active service in Company B, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a period of four years, during which time he was in numerous battles and skirmishes, having been able to respond to every call, and ultimately rose to the rank of captain. After laying down the destructive equipment of warfare he took up the peaceful and constructive life of the farmer in Indiana, settling upon a place which had been the home of three generations before him. Subsequently he sold this property and removed to Topeka, Kans., where he now makes his home at the age of eighty years. In maidenhood his wife was Jennie Johnson, a native of Dearborn county, Ind. She died in Topeka, Kans., in 1912, having become the mother of ten children, of whom six are now living.

Next to the oldest in the parental family, John F. Helms was born in Clay township, Dearborn county, Ind., May 27, 1871, and was brought up on the old home farm until he was eighteen years of age. In the meantime he had received a good education in the schools near by. He accompanied his parents upon their removal to Topeka, Kans., in 1889, and in Shawnee county he followed farming, at the same time continuing his education by attending school during the winter season. When circumstances made it possible he took a course in Topeka Business College, from which he was graduated in 1891. It was following this that he gave up farming and began teaching school in the district adjoining Topeka, and at the same time he taught at night in the Topeka Business College, continuing this dual occupation for five years.

Mr. Helms' public life dates from 1896, when he was appointed clerk in the office of Sheriff Porter S. Cook of Topeka. His activity in political matters led to his selection to become a delegate to the Republican county congressional and state convention during the years which intervened. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he resigned his position with Sheriff Cook and volunteered for service in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected, after which he enlisted in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, and as a member of Company F was sent with his regiment to Cuba. At Santiago, Cuba, he and others were detailed and mounted and later were under Colonel Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, but before the charge he was ordered back to guard the field hospital.

At the close of the war Mr. Helms was mustered out and honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Subsequently his regiment was sent to the Philippines, so he again enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth United States Volunteer Infantry, and joined his regiment in the islands, making the trip by way of New York City, thence across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean sea, through the Suez canal to Luzon Island, where with his regiment he took an active part. Soon after his arrival he was detailed as headquarter's clerk. He considered himself fortunate because at no time was his name on the sick report. During his service in the islands he worked his way up to sergeant-major, and passed the examination for second lieutenant, ranking third in a class of thirty-seven. Returning to San Francisco, he was honorably discharged, and liking the country, decided to remain in the west. For a year he was employed in a tannery at Benicia, after

which he bought a ranch at Shively and became interested in fruit-farming. As had been the case in Kansas, his ability for office holding became recognized by his fellow citizens and in 1906 he was appointed deputy county clerk under George Cousins, an office which he held for one year, after which he returned to his ranch, in addition to the management of which he also served as deputy county assessor for three years. Thereafter he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal and came to Eureka. However, after six months he resigned the office to accept the appointment of under-sheriff to Sheriff Robert A. Redmond, a position which he has ably filled since January, 1910. He has disposed of his ranch at Shively, but he still retains his buildings and shingle mill at Holmes, in the running of the latter having a capable partner in George R. Young of Pepperwood, who operates the mill whenever the price of shingles justifies their manufacture. The mill has proved a source of profit to both partners, each in his own name owning redwood lands. With what has preceded regarding Mr. Helms' public life it is needless to state that he is a staunch Republican. However, he is liberal in his views and recognizes good even in his opponents. Fraternally he is a member of Hoopa Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Eureka.

GATLIFF & THOMPSON.—The leading photographers in Eureka at the present time are Gatliff & Thompson, whose studios are located in the Connick & St. Clair building, at the corner of Fourth and F streets. Both of the partners are thorough masters of photography and artists in their line. Their work is the best and all the later styles and types of photography are to be found in their studios, which are artistic and attractive to a degree. They enjoy the patronage of the best people in Eureka and Humboldt county, and are always careful to have all their work up to their established high standard. The partnership is composed of Bertram Gatliff and Joseph G. Thompson, the former being the senior partner, and a resident of Eureka for many years.

Both Mr. Gatliff and Mr. Thompson are popular with a wide circle of personal friends in Eureka, and their standing among business and professional men of the city is very high. Their business is prosperous and is conducted along modern lines, and they themselves are both progressive, wideawake young business men. They are enthusiastic and energetic boosters for their home city, and take an active part in all that tends for the welfare of the municipality.

GEORGE S. SHEDDEN.—A native of Scotland, but a resident of America since early childhood, George S. Shedden is today one of the most prominent and prosperous of Eureka's business men, and is one of the most highly respected of her citizens. He came to Eureka as a drug clerk, but very soon bought out the business from his employer, and has since continued to conduct it as an independent enterprise, with the greatest success. His thrift and conscientious industry have reaped a splendid reward, and today he is well on the high road to wealth. He is interested in copper properties in Humboldt county, together with other prominent business and professional men of Eureka, which bid fair to make all the stockholders therein independently wealthy within the near future.

Mr. Shedden was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 23, 1863. His father was John Shedden and his mother was Margaret (McCall) Shedden, both natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. They were married at Ayr,

Scotland, and the present honored citizen of Eureka was the youngest of seven children. The father was gardener at Airdrie House, and held this position for many years. He removed to the United States with his family in 1873, when George S. was ten years of age, locating in Newport, R. I. There the son grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. In January, 1883, when he was twenty years of age, he came west to Formosa, Jewell county, Kans., where he was engaged by an elder brother, Thomas Shedden, as a drug clerk, he being the owner of a drug store there.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Shedden finally came to California, locating at Santa Cruz, where he was employed in the drug business. He remained there until 1895, when he went to San Jose to accept a position in the drug firm of Perrin & Stephenson, remaining with them for ten years, and making an enviable reputation for himself for reliability and trustworthiness. In 1905 he came to Eureka with Mr. Stephenson, his former employer in San Jose, who had purchased the store of W. E. Moore in Eureka. Almost immediately Mr. Stephenson desired to dispose of his interests and leave Eureka. Accordingly, Mr. Shedden bought a half interest in the business, paying for it the first year from the profits of the store. Later he bought the remaining one-half interest, which has since been cleared away by the profits of the enterprise.

The marriage of Mr. Shedden took place in Eureka, August 13, 1911, uniting him with Mrs. Helen Beckwith Skinner, the daughter of Leonard and Caroline Beckwith, and a native of Hydesville, Humboldt county. Her father is one of the oldest settlers in Eureka, where he is held in especially high esteem, having been closely associated with the upbuilding of Humboldt county for many years, and being a man of more than ordinary ability and worth. Mrs. Shedden is the mother of one daughter by her first husband, Margaret Skinner, who makes her home with Mr. Shedden.

The copper property in which Mr. Shedden is interested is owned by a corporation of fifteen prominent business and professional men of Eureka, and is known as the Humboldt Copper Mining Company, of which Mr. Shedden is a director.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shedden are popular members of their social circle in Eureka, and are the center of a wide circle of warm friends and admiring acquaintances.

WILLIAM LIGHT.—Lying on the Briceland road two and a half miles west of Garberville, Humboldt county, is the Light ranch of three hundred twenty acres, where Mr. and Mrs. William Light have resided continuously since 1883. They have been residents of California, however, for a much longer period, both having come to this state during the sixties. Mr. Light, in common with many emigrants from the eastern states in his day, tried mining when he began life on the Pacific coast, but a very brief experience in that line, and a better understanding of the varied resources of the country aside from its mineral wealth, convinced him that it was not the only road to prosperity, and he has followed agricultural pursuits with highly satisfactory results. He and his wife are counted among the most esteemed residents in their section of the county.

Mr. Light was born in Broome county, N. Y., January 16, 1842, and lived on his father's farm until he reached his majority. Then he decided to come out to California, and made the trip by the Nicaraguan route. He was soon

at work in the gold fields in Placer county, but he became disgusted after a week's trial of mining and went to work for his uncle, Elijah Light, on a farm in Marin county, remaining with him one season. Proceeding thence to Sonoma county, he rented a dairy ranch comprising one hundred acres situated in the Coleman valley, and was successfully engaged in agricultural work on his own account in that county until his removal to Humboldt county, in 1883. That year he bought the ranch of three hundred twenty acres where he has since had his home, and which during his ownership has undergone steady and intelligent improvement. Besides cultivating it carefully he has put up two sets of buildings, one occupied by himself and wife, the other by their daughter, Mrs. Hinckley, to whom the property was turned over recently, Mr. Light having retired from active labor to enjoy the comfortable home and competence he acquired during his busy career. Mr. Light's honorable life, his pleasant relations with his neighbors, and thrifty management of his property, all combine to establish him as one of the highly desirable residents of his locality.

During his residence in Sonoma county Mr. Light married Mrs. Cynthia (Williams) Barton, who came to California with her parents in 1865. By her first marriage she had two children: Clara, Mrs. Good, who died in Oakland, March 12, 1909; and J. W., living at Eureka. One child has been born to her union with Mr. Light, Amy, now Mrs. Alexis Hinckley, and they have two children, George and Clara. Politically Mr. Light is a Democrat, his wife a Republican. She is a Christian Scientist in religious belief, and possesses estimable personal qualities which have endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Even-tempered and serene, and accustomed to accepting her duties philosophically and her pleasures gratefully, she has a disposition which attracts friendship, and her generous nature is appreciated by all who have had the opportunity of knowing her.

Mrs. Light was born at Hyde Park, Vt., the third child of Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, farming people, who moved to New Hampshire during her early life. The father came to California alone in 1853, and became interested in farming at Tomales, Marin county. Some time later he returned to Hebron, N. H., for his wife and family of four children, whom he brought to the Pacific coast in 1865. They were at sea when news was received of Lincoln's assassination, and the diversity of opinion among the passengers regarding the affair nearly caused a riot on board.

Just as this goes to press Mr. Light died, July 18, 1915. His loss is mourned not only by his dear ones, but by all who knew him. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty-two years, being a member of Occidental Lodge, Sonoma county.

EDWARD STUART FORBES.—It would be difficult to find a young man more emphatically in accord with the true western spirit of progress or more keenly alive to the opportunities awaiting the industrious and intelligent man of affairs in Humboldt county than Edward S. Forbes, junior member of the firm of Forbes Bros. They have built up a far-reaching stock and dairy business and identified themselves with the best interests of their district. Out of his own experience Mr. Forbes has evolved the theory that any young man with ambition and the correct theories of life may attain unto his goal, providing his diversions do not include gambling, drinking and kindred destroyers of happiness. He is a fine type of young manhood, of

athletic build, six feet five inches in height. Besides renting the old home place of a quarter section, Forbes Bros. operate eleven hundred acres of the Beaty range, which they rent, and also have leased eight hundred acres from Dick Mason. Their properties are located near Blocksburg. They devote their time to general farming and dairying, having on their ranch a fine herd of ninety cattle of the best breeds. The progressive spirit possessed by the brothers is shown in the improvements which they have introduced, as it is their desire to have only the very best in farm machinery and dairy equipment.

A representative of a fine old Scotch family which was among the first to locate in Humboldt county, Mr. Forbes was born at Elk River, February 23, 1895. His father, Alexander Forbes, came to America when a young man and during the early fifties became a resident of California at a time when Humboldt county was wild and almost entirely uncultivated. However, in spite of hardships and obstacles, in spite of having to start for himself in a strange country without friends, he gained a success that reflects credit upon his sterling Scotch characteristics. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, passing away in 1908. To himself and wife, Harriet Honora (Creek) Forbes, were born four children: Robert Bruce, the senior member of the firm of Forbes Bros., married Miss Rosina Curless, a native of Van Dusen township, this county; Fred Victor, foreman of the Howard Auto Company, makes his home in Portland, Ore.; Myron C. married Miss Florence Barrett and is living at Fortuna; and Edward Stuart. On the death of her husband Mrs. Forbes married Frank B. Morey and is making her home in Fortuna.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.—Since the spring of 1914 the books of the Pacific Oak Extract Company, at Briceland, have been under the care of William E. Smith, who though yet a young man has acquired a very high reputation as bookkeeper and accountant. His training and the responsible positions he has held were thorough preparation for his present duties, in which his work has been up to the high standards for which he has become known. Mr. Smith was born November 24, 1892, on a ranch seven miles west of Briceland, son of the late Abraham Smith. The father was a typical westerner and experienced ranchman. From the time he was eleven years old he was a great rider and a good pistol shot, could spin a lariat to perfection, and had the various other accomplishments acquired in riding the ranges. He was thus engaged, as a cowboy, in Montana for years before coming to California, settling in Humboldt county in 1888. He married Miss Julia Calkins, of Briceland, this county, and two children were born to their marriage: Mrs. Katie Teel, who lives at Bakersfield, Cal.; and William E. After the father's death the mother remarried, being now the wife of W. Q. Louk, and living at Garberville, Humboldt county.

William E. Smith grew up at Garberville, where he attended public school. He was only ten years old when his father died, but his mother reared him carefully and gave him all possible advantages. When a youth he took the commercial course at the Eureka business college, from which he was graduated in 1909, following immediately with the post-graduate course. He now holds a teacher's certificate, being not only a proficient bookkeeper and accountant from the practical standpoint, but also an expert instructor in the art. During 1910-11 he taught in the Eureka business college, and then took a position with the Shelter Cove Wharf & Warehouse Company, keeping their books two years. For the next six months he was similarly employed

by the Garberville Mercantile Company, on April 1, 1914, taking his present position, with the Pacific Oak Extract Company. This company conducts the most important industry in southern Humboldt county, fifty men being employed at its works in Briceland and in the woods getting out bark. Its product, oak extract used in tanning, is made from the bark of the oak growths on the edge of the redwood belt, which for many years were considered unworthy of commercial exploitation. Thus the business has a double value, having converted what was once looked upon as a waste product of this region to an article for which there is steady demand. The extract company at Briceland is subsidiary to the Wagner Leather Company, of Stockton, Cal., which uses all the output of the works. Mr. Smith has taken his place among the valued employees of the company, and his reliability and capability are receiving just appreciation. He has made an excellent beginning in business.

On May 16, 1914, Mr. Smith was married, to Miss Pearl Landergen, of Upper Mattole, this county, daughter of R. R. Landergen, a rancher of that region. Socially Mr. Smith holds membership in the lodge of Modern Woodmen at Eureka, and in Hoopa Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of the same place.

LEOPOLD FREDERICK GROTHE.—The justice of the peace of Briceland township in Humboldt county, Cal., a popular and enterprising man in that vicinity, and the owner of extensive property in that county, Leopold Frederick Grothe is a native son of California, having been born at Bell Springs, Mendocino county, on August 15, 1880, the son of Frederick August Grothe, who, with his brother Ferdinand, came from Germany to New York and two years later to the northern part of California in the early days, they being among the first permanent settlers of northern Mendocino county.

Berlin, Germany, was the native home of Mr. Grothe's father, and there he grew up and learned the blacksmith's trade, in 1867 coming to the United States, where for two years he remained in Long Island City, N. Y., in the year 1869 making his way to Sacramento, Cal., where he commenced farming operations in company with Messrs. Chittenden and Weinkauf. With his partners he removed to Mendocino county, locating claims at or near Bell Springs, and with them engaged in stock raising, continuing the partnership for a period of about seven years, when it was dissolved and by the division of the property Frederick August Grothe became the owner of the ranch at Bell Springs. Building up a well improved ranch there, he added to it from time to time until he had in his possession about ten thousand acres of land at the time of his death. With the aid of his sons he engaged in cattle and sheep raising on an extensive scale, meeting with remarkable success and erecting a comfortable residence on his ranch at Bell Springs, which has for many years been the stopping place for travelers between points in Humboldt county and the Bay region. Both Mr. Grothe and his wife were devoted to the Lutheran faith, in which they had been reared, his wife having been Anna Weinkauf, a native of Germany, who died in June, 1891, the death of Mr. Grothe occurring in January, 1910. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Louise, now Mrs. Linser, residing near Bell Springs; Selma, who was formerly a teacher, but now presides over the Bell Springs home; Otto, engaged on the home ranch; Leopold Frederick, the owner of an extensive ranch in Humboldt county; Franz, who remains on the home



L. F. Groth.

ranch; Henry, engaged in the dairy business at Woodland, Cal.; Paul and Weinkauff, who are also on the home ranch; and Rose, a teacher, who makes her home on the Bell Springs ranch. The father is remembered as having brought the first drove of sheep into northern Mendocino county, and as being the last to go out of the business on account of the coyotes which brought destruction to so many of the flocks of that region. The ranch is still owned by the family and is operated under the firm name of Grothe Brothers.

The son, Leopold Frederick Grothe, who was brought up on the Bell Springs ranch, receiving his education in the public schools, from a lad was well acquainted with the business of stock raising and continued at the home ranch until accepting the position of foreman of the Ramsey Home ranch near Bell Springs for Harry Ramsey, after the great fire in San Francisco, however, removing to that city, where for a year he followed the carpenter's trade, returning to the Ramsey ranch for a short period of time. In 1911 he came to Briceland, Cal., to assume the management of the Ferdinand Grothe ranch which his family had inherited from the uncle, Ferdinand Grothe, who in the early days had settled at Bell Springs, where he homesteaded with his brother and carried on stock raising for several years, selling out his business and removing to Briceland, where he purchased the William Marshall place. Here he engaged in sheep raising, meeting with success until the inroads of the coyotes caused him to give up the raising of sheep and devote himself to his cattle, wherein also he was successful. A well known and popular man, active in local politics and an ardent admirer of the Republican platform, Ferdinand Grothe was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the Cahto lodge No. 206 soon after coming to California. He was never married, and his death occurred in 1911, at which time his nephew, Leopold Frederick, assumed charge of his property, where he has since resided, in 1914 selling his interest in the estate at Bell Springs and purchasing the Briceland ranch of the estate, by which transaction Leopold Frederick is now sole owner of his uncle's Briceland ranch, which comprises over fifteen hundred acres located on Redwood creek, and is known as the Heart G ranch, Mr. Grothe's brand being a G within a heart. On this estate range over one hundred twenty-five head of cattle, Mr. Grothe making a specialty of high grade short horn Durham cattle and also raising hogs. The property is splendid grazing land, well adapted to stock raising, and besides the advantages of Redwood creek, there are numerous small streams and springs upon the land, including a sulphur spring, and Mr. Grothe is placing redwood troughs in convenient locations for the stock, the water being brought thereto by iron pipes, so that his cattle have ample drinking facilities.

A member of the Cahto Lodge No. 206, I. O. O. F., and in politics an enthusiastic and stanch Republican, Mr. Grothe is actively interested in the welfare of the community where he resides, having been elected justice of the peace of Briceland township by a handsome majority, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1915.

HARRY COWEN.—The prosperity of the little town of Briceland has been materially aided by the operations of the Pacific Oak Extract Company, which affords employment to some fifty men, supplying the Wagner Leather Company, of Stockton, Cal., with a high-grade extract of oak bark used in the tanning of its superior products. Harry Cowen, one of the most respected

citizens of this place, is the efficient woods foreman for this company, whose employ he entered in 1906, and his varied duties have been so capably performed that he is recognized as one of the men whose conscientious efforts and intelligent understanding of the requirements of the business have been the foundation upon which its success is laid. He has been a resident of southern Humboldt county since 1901.

Mr. Cowen is a native of Pennsylvania, born November 15, 1871, near the center of the state, on the Susquehanna river, at Clearfield, Clearfield county, and was the sixth in the family of fifteen children born to Robert and Hannah (Henchbarger) Cowen, who were married in Pennsylvania; the mother was born in that state. Robert Cowen made an honorable record as a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1863 in the One Hundred Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and serving until 1865. At one time he owned five hundred acres of timber land in Pennsylvania, but his patriotism cost him his property, for he lost his land and home on account of accumulated interest debts. Subsequently he rented farms in that state. In 1898 he and his wife moved to California.

Harry Cowen was brought up in Pennsylvania and began to make his own living when only a boy, becoming used to hard work early. His first experience in his present business was acquired there, cutting and peeling hemlock bark, and being large for his age and very strong he did heavy labor when a mere youth. When eighteen years old he began to follow the log drives on the Susquehanna river, from the lumber regions, being thus engaged for ten seasons. Having concluded to settle in the west he spent some time deciding on a location, looking over twenty-two of the north-western states and eventually making his home in Mendocino county, Cal. For the several years following he was employed there by the Usall Lumber Company, at Usall. In 1900, at the time of the rush to Nome, he went up to Alaska for a season, and upon his return to California in the fall of that year he located at Garberville, Humboldt county, renting the Swithenbank place, four miles north of that town. He remained on that property five years, during which time he was very successful. The year after the big earthquake, 1906, he took the contract from the supervisors to fix the road to Shelter Cove, a large undertaking and difficult to carry out for many reasons, and his highly satisfactory completion of the contract was a proof of executive ability, it being done in the thorough manner typical of everything he handles. He was then induced to help out a friend who had entered into an unusually responsible contract with the Pacific Oak Extract Company to furnish a large quantity of tanbark, and then began to work for the company on his own account, in the fall of that year. His valuable qualities were soon recognized, and in the spring of 1907 he took the position of woods foreman, which he has since filled. Most of his time and attention is given to his work in this connection, which includes a variety of arduous and important duties. The cutting and peeling of the oak tanbark, and its delivery to the works, which are located on Redwood creek half a mile from Briceland, are intrusted to him, with all the incidental business of buying tanbark timber as needed, or when there is a favorable opportunity; of looking after the curing systematically and economically; and of laying out and building the roads necessary to facilitate its transportation from the woods, which must usually be accomplished over long and difficult mountainous trails. The

average quantity required at the works is eighty cords weekly, and the difficulty of procuring enough to keep the works going is increasing steadily, the company being obliged to go farther and farther for the bark each year. Moreover, the location to be cut over must be chosen in good time and all preparations made, as the cutting has to be done at the proper season, after which the bark is cured and hauled to the sheds at Briceland to be stored ready for use. Fifty mules and horses are used in the woods, and a five-ton automobile truck supplements the teams in taking the finished product from the works to Shelter Cove, where it is loaded onto steamboats for shipment to San Francisco, being sent thence by river boat to Stockton. The extract company is subsidiary to the Wagner Leather Company, of Stockton, which uses all the extract made at the Briceland works. Mr. Cowen has proved to be the right man for his work, and his efficiency has increased as he has acquired familiarity with its details, his resource and ingenuity in making the best of every situation being no less remarkable than his strength and energetic disposition.

While his activities for several years have been devoted principally to the business of the extract company, Mr. Cowen has also looked after some private affairs and has taken part in the public affairs of his locality. He has made a number of good investments in stock range and timber lands in Humboldt county, having a half interest in two hundred forty acres of redwood timber lands; and also three hundred twenty acres of tanbark oak land, his wife owning a similar quantity.

For the last four years Mr. Cowen has been filling the office of justice of the peace in Briceland township, with office at Briceland, and his recent nomination for another term shows how well satisfied his fellow citizens have been with his services. He has every reason to be well pleased with his choice of a place to live and work. He found the opportunities he was seeking, and has proved himself worthy of them; the change has brought him contentment and prosperity, and he is repaying the community which held out these attractions, and made good, with citizenship of the highest order.

On May 12, 1896, Mr. Cowen was married at Ferndale, Humboldt county, to Miss Annie Miner, daughter of Allen Miner, a stock-raiser in Union and Mattole, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen have two children, Edward Allen and Harry Miner. Mr. Cowen owns the comfortable little home at Briceland which they occupy.

Mr. Cowen was the first of his family to come to California, and he was sufficiently impressed with its advantages to encourage other members to follow him, his parents, two brothers and five sisters joining him here in 1898; the next year another sister came out. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican.

DAVID MURPHY.—Those were energetic pioneers in the old days who made the tedious journey to California across the plains in ox-wagons or by sailing-vessel around Cape Horn, either journey being attended by the many inconveniences of travel in early times, not to mention hardship and danger. The father of David Murphy, a rancher and bear-hunter of Blocksburg, Cal., was one of the settlers of this state who made the journey around the Cape. The elder David Murphy was born in the state of Ohio and was married in Missouri to Polly Ann Raglan, a native of that state, by whom he had ten children, the two oldest being born in Missouri, the others in California. In

1856 the family came to California, where for three years they lived at Hydesville, and in April, 1873, settling near Blocksburg. The father then bought the Foster ranch where he devoted his time and energy to stock-raising, and died sixteen years ago at the age of seventy-six, his wife having passed away the previous year aged sixty-five years.

The seventh of his children, David Murphy, now a prosperous resident of Humboldt county, was born at Cottonwood, Tehama county, Cal., October 10, 1867, receiving his education in the public schools of Blocksburg district, for some time remaining at home where he assisted his father and was employed also on various other ranches in the vicinity. In 1890 he took up a pre-emption of forty acres which he proved up and still owns. He has also held large stock-ranch interests at Fruitland, Cal., which he sold in 1914 and rented the G. F. Connick ranch of fifteen hundred acres and about one thousand acres of Fruitland property whereon he raises cattle and hogs. Besides being a successful rancher, Mr. Murphy has gained for himself the distinction of being the most successful bear-hunter, at the present time, in the county, having killed twenty bears in Humboldt county during the season of 1913 and 1914, so that he may be said to rival Roosevelt as a bear-hunter. His reason for hunting so industriously was because the bears were destroying the hogs in the neighborhood.

Mr. Murphy's home life on his ranch is of the pleasantest. His wife is Susie F. Heryford, whom he married in 1891; she is the daughter of Paul and Josephine (Elkins) Heryford, also pioneers of California, crossing the plains when children; they were married in California; the father died in Blocksburg and the mother now resides in Santa Rosa. Mrs. Murphy was born in Tehama, California, but was reared and educated at Blocksburg. She is the mother of five children: Viola, the wife of Bert Johnson, living near Harris; Neta, the wife of Charles Flora, living at Fruitland; David, William and Eva.

JOHN WALTER RYAN.—Apparent chance brought Mr. Ryan from the extreme northeastern portion of our country (Sherman Mills, Aroostook county, Me.,) where he was born May 14, 1847, and where he had been reared on a farm, to the extreme western portion of our great continent, although there had been a long interval of employment in other sections prior to his settlement in Humboldt county in July of 1883. Throughout practically all of his life he has been identified with the lumber business. As a boy he worked in logging camps in the great pine forests of Maine. When he left that commonwealth in 1868 he secured employment in the lumber industry in Pennsylvania, nor was there any special change in occupation during the nine years of his wanderings in Idaho, Utah, Montana and Nevada. After he had engaged in the lumber business at Lake Tahoe for six years he spent two years in Butte City, Mont., until 1883, when he arrived in Humboldt county, where for eighteen years he was connected with the old Pacific Lumber Company of Scotia. For a time he also assisted in railroad building. During almost the entire period of his residence in this county he has been connected with its timber claims and perhaps no one is more familiar with their condition than he. Coming to Eureka in 1902, he bought the neat residence which he now occupies. In 1905 he was appointed justice to fill a vacancy and the following year he was elected justice of the peace. Since then, a period of two terms, he has filled the office with rare tact and a far wider knowledge of the law than he would have been expected to possess.



John W. Ryau-

Judge Ryan has always been a Republican, active in the councils of the party, and in 1900 was one of the state presidential electors on the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket. He was duly elected and met with his colleagues in the senate chamber at Sacramento, when they cast their vote for the Republican nominees.

The first marriage of Judge Ryan united him with Miss Priscilla McHenry, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Humboldt county in 1900. Later he was united with Miss Minnie Jameson, who was born and reared in this county and is a member of an honored pioneer family, her father, Benjamin T. Jameson, having settled here in 1852 and afterward taken an active part in local upbuilding. Besides being prominent in the local branches of Masonry, including blue lodge, chapter, commandery and Eastern Star, in some of which he has filled offices of honor, Judge Ryan is one of the leading members of the Eureka Lodge of Elks and at this writing is serving as leading knight.

JAMES E. FRENCH.—The Ettersburg neighborhood is known as one of the most progressive in Humboldt county. The wholesome spirit of cooperation which has characterized that region is well exemplified in the success of the Ettersburg Farm Center, and the same liberal esprit de corps is evident in the business circles of the locality, where enterprise does not mean selfishness, or success riches for one man alone. The Etter brothers themselves have set a notable example in this regard, but those who have kept pace in their own lines also deserve and receive credit. As the Etters have taken the lead in Humboldt county in horticultural work, so the firm of French & Pixton has been foremost in another industry, one not yet thoroughly understood or entirely appreciated in this country—the raising of milch goats. The members of this firm are brothers-in-law, and they have been working together successfully for a number of years. Beginning in a humble way, taking up homesteads in the mountains which required years of hard work to prove up and develop, they have gone ahead in spite of drawbacks, and in their special line particularly have turned adverse circumstances to profitable use. In fact, one of their greatest triumphs is the demonstration that hundreds of acres of Humboldt county mountain lands hitherto considered useless for cultivation or grazing, being inaccessible even to sheep, may be turned to account.

Mr. French is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Huling) French, the father a native of Michigan and of English and German extraction. The mother came of an old English family, to which General Huling, a British officer in the Revolution, belonged. She was born in Iowa, and was only a child when taken across the plains by an uncle, the journey being made with ox teams, in 1861. After seven years' residence in California she returned to Iowa, where she married Mr. French in 1869, and in 1876 came back with him to California, settling that year near Fortuna, in Humboldt county. She died at Fortuna in 1895, the mother of three children: James E.; Ernest E., also a resident of the Ettersburg section of this county; and Clarence H. By a previous marriage Daniel French had one son, Henry, now a merchant in New York City. The father is still living, now (1914) almost eighty-four years of age, but though he lost his left leg nineteen years ago (it was amputated above the knee) he is able to mount a horse and ride over the mountains unassisted.

James E. French was born October 22, 1870, at West Union, in Fayette county, Iowa, and was six years old when his parents settled at Fortuna. There he received his education, graduating from the grammar school, and completed the ninth grade work when fifteen years old, after which he began to make his own living. For nearly two years he was in the employ of Cornelius Swett, butcher at Fortuna, driving a delivery wagon. Then he spent three years in Tillamook county, Oregon, where he took up a homestead, but he dropped it and engaged in the cattle business and eventually returned to Humboldt county. His next employment was with Z. B. Patrick, in the Ferndale market, and after two years he bought a third interest in the same. About this time he was married, and he continued in the meat business at that location until his wife's health made a change necessary, her suffering from asthma being relieved by the higher altitude at Ettersburg, which is in a mountainous region. For five years Mr. French rented a place at Ettersburg, the Erickson home, and then ran a hotel and conducted the post office for a time. He has homesteaded a tract of one hundred sixty acres on Wilder Ridge mountain, lying to the right of the road between Upper Mattole and Ettersburg, and though the third winter was very hard, many of his cattle being lost, he persevered until he proved up on his land, which has become more valuable yearly under his care. He still lives on that place, where he now has a comfortable dwelling house and barns, good fences, considerable cleared land and a fine family orchard; the corn he raises on his mountain tract is as fine and large as that grown anywhere.

But it is principally as a breeder of milch goats that Mr. French is working toward success. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Pixton, he has established what is now the leading business of the kind in Humboldt county, where Richard Sweasey, of Eureka, was the first to undertake it—that is, the first to introduce Toggenburg goats, a famous breed. French & Pixton were second, and at present they are giving more attention to the raising of Toggenburg goats than any others in the county. The work is so interesting that it is worthy of some mention. The Toggenburg goats are scarce and high priced, grade does bringing from fifty to seventy-five dollars, thoroughbreds from one hundred and thirty-five to two hundred dollars; thoroughbred bucks are worth about three hundred dollars. Larger and stronger than the Angoras, they can climb where even sheep cannot go, and like homing pigeons return at night and at milking time. To those familiar with the mountain districts of California the breeding of these animals offers lucrative employment, and there is no danger of overstocking northern California in twenty-five years. Indeed, when the value of these little animals comes to be more generally known the demand for their products will increase. Their browsing habits make them almost invaluable in clearing land of brush, etc. The milk is prescribed by physicians for invalids and infants, and is claimed to be more digestible than cow's milk. Sold to hospitals, it brings twenty-five cents a quart. Condensed or evaporated, it may be kept almost indefinitely. It is the basis for the manufacture of Roquefort cheese, a high-priced commodity. The meat is good for food, by many preferred to mutton, which it closely resembles. The hides are valuable for leather. Though the goat costs as much as a cow it can be raised in a much shorter time and for less than one-third the cost. French & Pixton now own five seven-eighths bred does, six three-quarter bred does, ten half-breed does

and one thoroughbred Toggenburg buck, whose dam had a record of seven quarts of milk daily, for two milkings.

Mr. French is not only an excellent business man, but a citizen whose good qualities make him highly desirable to his fellow men, a type of American manhood which is a credit to the race. He vies with his neighbors in community enterprise, and is a prominent member of the Farm Center at Ettersburg which has done so much to promote sociability and good times among the congenial element which has found its way into that section.

Mr. French married Miss Sarah Pixton of Ferndale, who was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, coming to Salt Lake City when eight years of age, and to Humboldt county, Cal., in 1884, with her parents. Their family consists of four children: Sadie, who attends high school at Ferndale; Florence; Ralph, and Lee. Mr. French is a progressive in his political convictions.

LEWIS KEYSOR WOOD.—The early days of the Humboldt bay region, and the records of the intrepid pioneers who braved the hardships of settlement in what was then a wild section, remote from civilization and difficult of access, afford much of interest to the generation now enjoying the fruit of the seeds sown by their hardihood. Of the names intimately associated with the beginnings of development in what is now Humboldt county, that of Lewis Keyser Wood has a permanent place in history, not only officially, because he was its first county clerk, but as one of the courageous band who were the first to find a way into the wilderness then surrounding the bay. Bucksport, in this county, still commemorates the name of one of the party, David A. Buck, and other localities still bear the titles bestowed upon them by these explorers. Mr. Wood entered upon his life here crippled by injuries received in an encounter with grizzly bears on the expedition.

Lewis Keyser Wood was a native of Kentucky, born February 17, 1819. His father, David Wood, born in Washington, Mason county, Ky., April 13, 1789, was a member of the company of Captain Bayliss in the Eleventh Regiment of Kentucky militia, as the result of whose services Proctor's army was defeated at the Thames. On August 21, 1816, David Wood married Emma Scudder, in Washington, Ky., and one of their sons, Nathaniel, served as an officer in the Union army during the Civil war. Emma Scudder was a granddaughter of Nathaniel Scudder, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey.

Lewis Keyser Wood was a druggist by profession. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California as one of a party of about forty persons, arriving at the Trinity river worn out by the tedious journey. They made camp at a point now known as Rich Bar. Having been informed by an Indian chief that the ocean was not more than eight days' travel distant, and that there was a large and beautiful bay surrounded by fine and extensive prairie lands, a company was formed to explore this unknown expanse lying between the upper Trinity and the Pacific. Twenty-four at first volunteered for the expedition, and two Indians from the nearby tribe consented to act as guides. But while they were recuperating from the toilsome trip just completed the wet season set in, and heavy rains and snows delayed their departure and made the outlook unpromising in view of the evident hardships to be encountered in traveling afoot that time of the year. Thus when preparations were resumed only seven were willing to undertake the expedition, and the two

Indians who were to guide also backed out because of the rain and snow. One of the first to suggest this tour of exploration had been Dr. Josiah Gregg, a native of Missouri, a physician by profession, and of all the large company seemingly the best fitted to guide and direct so important and hazardous an enterprise. The seven who accompanied him were Thomas Seabring, of Ottawa, Ill.; David A. Buck, of New York; J. B. Truesdell, of Oregon; Mr. Van Dusen, of Boston, Mass.; Charles C. Southard, also of Boston; Isaac Wilson, of Missouri, and Lewis K. Wood, of Mason county, Ky. They set out on the 7th of November, 1849, carrying scarcely enough provisions for ten days' ordinary rations of flour, beans and pork, not to be incumbered with supplies. The next six weeks were filled with unmitigated toil, privation and suffering of which even these hardy adventurers could have had little anticipation. Before them, as far as the eye could see, lay mountains, high and rugged, deep valleys and difficult canyons, now filled with water after the recent rains. Leaving the river they struck a path up the mountains in the direction indicated by the Indians, and though the wearisome journey was much longer than they had expected they stuck to their enterprise until they reached the coast, after incredible hardships and all but starvation, arriving at the mouth of Little river, December 20th. They had tramped over snowy mountains and swum swollen streams without hesitation until their goal was attained, over six weeks from the day they started. Mr. Buck discovered the bay on the date named and called it Trinity bay, and the party also named Mad river, Buck's Port, Elk river, Eel river and the Van Dusen. However, the bay was discovered from the ocean four months later by a company of the vessel *Laura Virginia*, who gave it the name it retains, Humboldt bay.

Under the leadership of Dr. Gregg the party now attempted the return to the settlement by way of the Eel river, in the depth of one of the hardest winters known in California. Their provisions gave out in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, and for days they were without food, reduced almost to starvation. Three of the men went hunting, and, finding a band of eight grizzly bears, in their desperation attacked them. After they had wounded some of the animals the brutes turned on them, and seized Mr. Wood, mangling his body fearfully. One of his legs was broken, and one of his arms torn, and his life was saved only by his presence of mind. When the bears had torn the clothing from his body and injured him so terribly, they left him lying on the ground, evidently thinking him dead, and for some time he remained perfectly still for fear they would return. It was not until he tried to move that he realized the extent of his injuries. His companions managed to carry him back into camp, where they stayed for twelve days because of his inability to proceed, subsisting entirely on the meat of the bear Mr. Wilson had shot during the struggle. But his wounds instead of healing grew worse, and it was a question what might be done with the disabled man, as all were aware that their health and strength were being steadily undermined by the hardships of their position. If they remained in camp they would perish of hunger, yet Mr. Wood's wounds were so swollen and sore he could not be moved. When they consulted with him he asked them either to induce the Indians who had visited the camp to care for him until his companions could procure aid from the settlement, or if this could not be arranged to end his sufferings by shooting him, which he was willing they should do rather than sacrifice the lives of all. Either alternative was



W. Marshall

preferable to being abandoned to his fate under the circumstances. But after some discussion the men decided to make a litter and pack him as far as possible, and thus they reached the ranch of Mrs. Mark West on the 17th of February, after enduring untold miseries in their weakened condition. They remained there until sufficiently recovered to proceed to San Francisco, and Mr. Wood never forgot the kindness and care which he received from every member of the West family.

Not long after his recovery Mr. Wood returned to what is now Humboldt county, and in 1852 was the independent candidate for the office of clerk of Trinity county, of which Humboldt then formed a part. The Democratic candidate won, but when Humboldt county was created, in 1853, Mr. Wood became its first clerk, and filled the office with efficiency and the utmost satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Later in life he became engaged in farming in Arcata bottom, and he died at Arcata, July 12, 1874. The same progressive spirit which induced Mr. Wood to try his fortune in the west and which made him a member of the little band of discoverers who first penetrated the Humboldt bay country characterized him to the end of his days. He was always foremost in advocating movements for the general good, and as a farmer did his share in bettering conditions among agriculturists in this locality, taking an active part in the Grange work and becoming the first president of Kiwehattah Grange, organized at Arcata about the year 1870. In politics he was a Union Democrat, supporting Lincoln on the occasion of his second nomination for the presidency. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian Church.

On June 18, 1857, Mr. Wood was married, at Eureka, Cal., to Miss Clarissa Sidney Hanna, daughter of James Hanna, and a great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross, the maker of the first American flag. She came to California from Philadelphia by way of Panama in 1856. Of the eight children, seven grew to maturity and most of them still reside in Humboldt county, as follows: Emma Scudder, Mrs. L. F. Stinson, resides in Arcata; Ella Sophia, Mrs. P. L. Deuel, of Portland, Oregon; Clarissa Sidney, Mrs. D. J. Foley, of Eureka; David married Minnie Greenwald, and is engaged in real estate and insurance business in Arcata; Mary Forman, the wife of A. N. Foster, of Eureka; Lewis Keysor married Maggie Cornwell, and he is a clerk in the United States engineer's office in Eureka; Alice Hanna is the wife of Howard Barter, of Arcata.

JAMES EDWARD MARSHALL.—The varied experiences of James Edward Marshall are full of interest and excitement, and have served to fit him especially well for his present position of superintendent of outside construction in brick, cement and concrete, for the great Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, which position he has capably filled since 1909. Previous to that time he had been engaged in a similar line of work in various parts of the world, including the Philippine Islands, where he did several million dollars' worth of government contract work, in Mexico and in Louisiana, Texas, and other parts of the United States. He has always been eminently successful in his work, and only failing health has ever interfered with the continuation of any especial line of work in which he has been engaged.

Mr. Marshall is a native of Ohio, born at Forest, Wyandotte county, September 24, 1877. His father, James Willis Marshall, was a native of Germany, as was the grandfather, Joseph Marshall. The father was married

to Miss Fannie Baker in Ohio, where they spent many years of their life, now being residents of Nevada county, Ark., where the father is engaged in brick-making and brick contracting business at Prescott, Ark. Under the name of Cole & Marshall he put in the first sawmill at Gurdon, Ark., which later burned, and was a heavy loss to the owners, practically breaking Mr. Marshall in business. James E. was then fourteen years of age, the eldest of nine children, by his mother, who was his father's fifth wife, there being fourteen children in all. At this time he started out for himself, going to work in a brick yard in Prescott (Ark.), where he did a man's work. Later he went out on construction work and learned brick laying under his father in and around Prescott. He began to act as a boss of men at the age of fifteen years and had increasing responsibilities put upon his shoulders from that time. He became an expert brick layer and building boss and also a construction boss on brick work. He was employed in this way until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and was mustered in at Little Rock. He received his honorable discharge October 25, 1898, and then went to Cuba as a civilian, remaining about three months, and making a special study of the Spanish language. Returning to Arkansas he re-enlisted for the Philippine service, September 6, 1899, in Company A, Fortieth United States Volunteers, at Little Rock, under Captain Dodge. He drilled at Fort Riley and was there made corporal, September 18, 1899. They were later sent to the Presidio, San Francisco, and thence sailed for Manila. Mr. Marshall was engaged in many skirmishes and battles in the Philippines and was with General Bell's expedition to Southern Luzon and later to Mindanao in 1900. He received his honorable discharge in Manila May 19, 1901, and remained in the islands for a number of years, being engaged in government construction, and handling some of the largest contracts for government construction work. He was first appointed watchman inspector, quartermaster's department, under Capt. Thomas H. Cruse, captain and quartermaster, U. S. A., June 1, 1901. Later he was transferred to the southern department under Capt. Archibald Butts, who went down on the Titanic. He then went to Camp Stotsenburg and engaged in construction work with Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, afterwards under Captain Whitman. He was made superintendent of construction in November, 1903, when he was transferred to Fort William McKinley, where he took charge as inspector of the construction of that post, roads, sidewalks, barracks, officers' quarters, etc., the construction work requiring an appropriation totaling \$1,500,000. In 1905 he was promoted to chief inspector of the United States government work, bridges, roads and sewers being his principal line of work. He put in twenty-five miles of sewer at Fort William McKinley, under Thomas H. Jackson, lieutenant of engineers.

Ill health finally made the resignation of Mr. Marshall necessary and he left Manila, spending some time in China, Japan and Australia, going finally to Cape Town, South Africa. Returning at last to the United States he went to Waldo, Ark., where he built three store buildings. He then went to Mindon, La., to set boilers for the Bodcaw Lumber Company, and thence to Trout, La., where he put in large dry kilns. He married Mary Anna Prichard at this place, April 6, 1907, she being the daughter of Lee and Florence (Green) Prichard. Later he put in a mill and built dry kilns at Longville, La.; later still going into Mexico, State of Chihuahua, and at Madria built a sawmill

plant and put in 3,000,000 bricks. The panic and the war caused him to lose everything that he had there, and in 1908 he returned to Louisiana and started anew. After a short stay in Louisiana he came to California, arriving in Scotia June 3, 1909, where he has since resided.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have many friends at Scotia and take an active part in the social life of the town. They have one child, Ben B. Marshall, born at Madria, Mexico, August 16, 1908. Mr. Marshall takes an interest in the local fraternal affairs, being a member of the Red Men at Scotia, Weeott Tribe No. 147, I. O. R. M., and also a Mason, with a membership in Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., at Fortuna. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, Camp Lafferty, P. I. In his political preferences he is a staunch Republican, and has served on the County Central Committee with distinction. He served as deputy sheriff under Redmond and at the November election, 1914, he was elected constable of Hydesville township by a large majority, which position he is now filling. He is progressive and wide awake to the best interests of the community, giving freely of his time and ability for the general welfare. He believes in educational advancement, and lends his aid readily to all forward movements.

ARTEMUS HOWARD LEWIS.—Having traveled extensively over the west and south, being in all the Pacific coast states, Colorado, Arizona, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico, and having lived many years in Missouri and Indiana, his native state, and also in Kentucky, A. H. Lewis returned at last to California and located on his present ranch in the Bull creek district, Humboldt county, in 1891, and is convinced that he selected for his home the garden spot of the United States, if not of the world, although he is loath to admit even the remote possibility of any place that excels his home community. Mr. Lewis is a native of Park county, Ind., born December 11, 1845. His father, George Ashford Lewis, was a native of Ohio, as was also his mother, who was Mary Hamilton in the days of her maidenhood. The father was a stone-mason and brick-layer, learning his trade at Pittsburg, Pa., and later becoming a contractor and builder well known in Indiana and Ohio. One of his most notable buildings was the court house at Crawfordsville, Ind. In the fall of 1865 the family removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where the father died in the fall of 1866, at the age of fifty-four years. The mother returned to Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, where the son, A. H. Lewis, purchased a farm for her to reside upon, and there she lived until the time of her death, which occurred when she was sixty-seven years of age. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second born.

A. H. Lewis was reared and educated in Indiana, spending most of his time at Rockville, Park county. He suffered from a peculiar affliction in childhood, being deaf from the time he was three years of age until he was fourteen, when the deafness left him as miraculously as it had come upon him. This affliction prevented him from indulging in the sports of other children, or the occupations of the farm, and he was obliged to spend his time at home with his mother. From her he learned to be an excellent cook, an accomplishment which he later used to good advantage. At a later date the family migrated to Lawrence, Kansas, making the journey with horses and wagons. Mr. Lewis soon came on westward, locating in Colorado, where he took a contract for the getting out of railroad ties for the Denver and Rio

Grande Railroad, near Buena Vista and Salida. He made a great success of this undertaking, getting out many thousands of ties, and at the same time being engaged in cooking at a camp for about eight men; the double revenue netting him a handsome profit. Later he was employed as cook at the coke ovens, in Tincup or Virginia City, Colo., where he cooked for from thirty to forty men. Finally he returned to Missouri, but found the climate too cold to suit him, and so he came west again, this time through the Southwest. He was variously employed at the various places in Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California for a number of years, including Sonoma county, Cal., where he worked for a year; Seattle, Tacoma, Anacortes, and Kirkland, Wash., and Portland, Ore. He also spent a year in Humboldt county at this time, being engaged as cook for John French, in the lumber camps. From Washington he went through Idaho and Montana, back to Missouri, where he worked at contracting for four months, and eventually returned to Humboldt county, in April, 1890, where he has since made his home. He purchased his present place of one hundred fifty-four acres of James Hart for \$1200 in 1890, and has improved it and greatly enhanced its value since that time, having orchards of apples, pears, peaches, prunes and plums.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis and Miss Sarah Reed took place at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1873, and of their union were born four children, only one of whom, Abner Bruce, is now living. He is an orchardist and stockman on Bull creek, and is married to Ida May Turner, a daughter of the late Noah H. Turner, a pioneer of Humboldt county. Mrs. Lewis is also the sister of Jasper Turner, a prominent young farmer and orchardist of the Bull Creek district, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Bruce Lewis have become the parents of seven children, namely, Ernest, Viola, Noah, Emma, Leona, Blanche and Bruce. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lewis but one other lived to grow to maturity, this being a daughter, Effie Grace, who married Mr. Thompson, a conductor on a train running out of Leadville, Colo., where they made their home for many years. She died in 1912, leaving two children, Bruce and Albert.

Mr. Lewis was a sufferer from cancer for many years, and spent many months in various hospitals, and was pronounced incurable by many physicians. He was, however, entirely cured at the Bohanon Cancer Institute at Berkeley, and is a man of more than ordinary vitality, strong and capable of enduring great fatigue and hardship. He owned one hundred fifty-four acres of land here, but deeded ninety acres to his son Bruce. He resides in the oldest house on Bull creek, is still active and always busy in improving the place and in caring for his growing crops and orchards. He is one of the most enthusiastic boosters that Humboldt county possesses and his praises of the Bull creek country are quite unqualified. He is of a kindly, generous disposition and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle throughout this portion of the county.

MICHAEL RODONI.—Among the native sons who are making an honorable record and success in business in Humboldt county is Michael Rodoni, who was born in Salinas, Monterey county, August 29, 1877, the son of Michael and Constancia (Rosetti) Rodoni, natives of Biasca, Ticino, Switzerland. After their marriage they removed to Buenos Ayres, South America, where they engaged in the stock business for three years, when

they returned to Ticino, and later they emigrated to Santa Cruz, California, in 1873, where the elder Rodoni followed teaming for about three years, after which the family removed to Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo county, where he purchased a ranch and engaged in dairying with success until he sold out and removed to San Jose, where he was a stock-buyer as well as buying and shipping hides. He was accidentally killed by being run over by a train at Twelfth and Taylor streets, San Jose, April 12, 1913, when he was seventy-two years of age. His widow still makes her home in San Jose. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living, as follows: Antone was born in Buenos Ayres; Paul is the partner of our subject; Dora, Mrs. Monighetti, resides in San Luis Obispo county; Michael, of whom we write; Jennie, Mrs. Robasciotti, of San Luis Obispo county; William, of Petrolia; Joseph died when twenty-eight years of age; Josephine, Mrs. Garfinkle, of San Jose; Fred, living at Capetown, and John, with Rodoni Brothers.

Michael Rodoni was reared on the farm in Arroyo Grande and received a good education in the public schools. In 1899 he came to Humboldt county and found employment at dairying at Loleta for three years, then at Ferndale for one year, when he became foreman of the Green Pond ranch for Z. Russ Company, continuing in that position for six years. Having determined to engage in business for himself he leased the Anderson place of eighty acres where he operated a dairy of forty cows for two years. After spending a year in the south, he returned to Humboldt county. In 1911 he formed the present partnership with his brother Paul, as Rodoni Bros., and leased the Grant Johnson place of fifteen hundred acres on Bear river, above Capetown, where they are engaged in dairying and stock-raising. Aside from raising cattle and hogs they have a dairy of sixty milch cows. They make butter which is made into squares and cubes and shipped to San Francisco under the brand of "Myrtle Grove Creamery." Their creamery is equipped with a gas engine for running the separator and churn.

Michael Rodoni was married in Ferndale to Miss Mary Jensen, a native of that place and a daughter of Robert Jensen, an old settler on the Island and who was accidentally killed by his horse running away. Mrs. Rodoni died near Ferndale, in 1907, leaving three children: Mabel, James and Ada. Fraternaly he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the W. O. W., at Loleta. Always interested in the cause of education, he is a loyal supporter of good schools. Politically he is a Republican.

Paul Rodoni, the other member of the firm of Rodoni Bros., was born in Biasca, Ticino, November 15, 1872, and came to Santa Cruz county. He grew up on his father's farm, remaining there until 1897, when he came to Loleta, Humboldt county. After working on dairy ranches he finally rented the Green Pond ranch for five years, and then ran a dairy, near Ferndale, for two years, until 1911, when he joined his brother Michael in the present enterprise. By his marriage he has two children, Ernest and Elsie. He is a trustee of the Capetown school district and a Woodman of the World.

JACOB H. DECKER.—One of the oldest living pioneers of Humboldt county, Jacob H. Decker, whose death occurred December 14, 1914, was well past his eighty-first year. Mr. Decker was a veritable store-house of pioneer history, being probably the best informed man in the county on the early life of that section. His mind was as bright and his memory as vital as that of a man of fifty years, although his bodily strength failed during the past

few years. He had been engaged at various times in farming, mining, and in building and contracting, and had witnessed the growth and development of the country through many changing stages. He was a member of one of the oldest and best American families, the progenitor of the Deckers in America having settling in New Amsterdam, one of the earliest settlements of New York, and descended from a good old Dutch family. The Decker Brothers, manufacturers of the famous Decker piano, are own cousins of the late honored citizen of Rohnerville. Mr. Decker was a man of strict integrity and splendid character, and through years of industry he had accumulated an appreciable fortune. His daughter, Mrs. Williams, who kept his home and gave him her affectionate care, was one of the first white girls to be born in Humboldt county, and is herself a pioneer of many interesting experiences.

Mr. Decker was a native of New York, born January 28, 1833. His father, Peter L. Decker, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., and was a logger and chopper by trade, and also owned a small farm. He was married in 1812, and died in 1835, at the age of forty-eight years. The mother was Cornelia Swart, the daughter of David and Nancy Swart, and a native of New York, her maternal grandmother having been born during the Revolutionary War. After the father's death Mrs. Decker, Sr., gathered her five children, of whom Jacob H. was the youngest, and moved to Branch county, Mich., where she located two hundred acres of land near Butler. There young Jacob was reared, attending the public schools of the district, the school house being made of logs, with hewn logs for benches and desks, with other accommodations in proportion. In 1853, at the age of twenty years, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rossman, born in Onondaga, N. Y., in 1834, and in 1855 he came to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at Sacramento. From there he went to Whiskeytown, on Clear creek, Shasta county, and later went up into the Sierra Nevada mountains and engaged in making boards and shingles. The following year his wife and baby joined him at Shingletown, where he continued until October 1, 1856, when he came to Hydesville, crossing the mountains and arriving there October 15. There he found employment with Dr. Felt, making shingles, and later kept a livery barn in Eureka, in 1858. He built the Decker Hill road over Decker Hill back of Field's Landing, and still later he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land which he cleared and improved, adding to his tract until he had three hundred sixty acres, all improved. About this time diphtheria and typhoid fever broke out and three of Mr. Decker's sons were stricken and died. He became discouraged and sold his valuable property for a small sum and returned to Michigan, together with his wife and two remaining children. He bought a farm in Butler township, Branch county, and farmed there for four years, during which time another child was born. Here again dread disease found them and two children were lost through scarlet fever. Selling his Michigan property, Mr. Decker returned to Humboldt county in October, 1873, residing here until his death, being for the greater part of that time engaged in carpentering, contracting and building. Only one of his children lived to maturity, this being Luella, born at Field's Landing. She is now the widow of Thomas L. Williams, who died near Rohnerville in 1886, and is the mother of two children, Elizabeth, the wife of J. O. Branstetter, a carpenter of Rohnerville, and herself the mother of three children, Maxine, Clifton and

Van. Mrs. Decker, the mother of Mrs. Williams, died in June, 1887, at the age of fifty-three years.

Three times during the years of his residence in California, Mr. Decker had journeyed back to Michigan for a visit. In the days of his young manhood he was a Democrat, but the guns fired against Fort Sumter changed him into a Republican, and he became a staunch Progressive. He always took an active part in the political affairs of his community and held various public offices, serving on several occasions as deputy sheriff, and filling the office with marked ability. He was a member of the Eel River Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., with which he affiliated many years ago. Mr. Decker was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him and was acknowledged to be one of the finest men of the county.

DICK K. FRENCH.—The descendant of an early pioneer family of California, and himself a native of Trinity county, where he was born October 14, 1882, Dick K. French is a young man of excellent worth, and stands high in the esteem of employers and friends. His family resided for many years in Van Dusen township, Humboldt county, and he has many warm friends in this section. He is the son of Greenleaf C. and Mrs. Orinda (Bean) (Burgess) French. His father died at Burr creek, five miles south of Bridgeville, where he owned a handsome property which he was farming at the time. He was about fifty-five years of age, his death occurring in 1893. The mother has been married three times, and is now the wife of W. H. Barnwell and resides on a farm on Burr creek. After the death of her first husband, John Burgess, she was married to Greenleaf C. French, the father of the subject of this sketch, and after his death she became Mrs. Barnwell. By her first husband she became the mother of three children: Benjamin and John, both deceased, and Esther, now the wife of Henry M. Marvel, in the employ of the California Central Creameries, at Ferndale, and an old teacher of Humboldt county. By Mr. French there were four children: Addie L., now the wife of W. H. Sweet, residing in Ferndale and employed in the California Central Creameries; Dick K., the subject of this sketch; Alden A., employed at Ferndale; and Susan Jane. By her present marriage Mrs. Barnwell has one child, William H. Barnwell, Jr.

The father of Mr. French, Greenleaf C. French, was a native of Maine and came to California, locating in Trinity county, when he was a young man. He engaged in mining and packing supplies into the mining camps and was very successful. He was married to Mrs. Orinda (Bean) Burgess in Trinity county, and removed to his farm on Burr creek, Humboldt county, in April, 1883. Dick K. French was eleven years of age when his father died, and life took on a different aspect. He had attended the public schools up to that time, and also received further advantages, but commenced to work out for others before the marriage of his mother to Mr. Barnwell, and has been making his own way in the world since he was eighteen years of age. He was for a time engaged in farm work, and then took to teaming and stage driving and is an expert in the handling of horses. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Helmke Stage Company, but after a time gave this up and took to ranching as an independent venture, following the fortunes of the farmer for three years, with varying success, near Burr creek. Eventually, however, he returned to the service of the Helmke Stage Company, and is

now engaged in driving a four-horse freight team, carrying freight to the store at Blocksburg, where he makes his home.

WILLIS B. MEAKIN.—One of the richest and most fertile ranches in the region of Pepperwood is that owned by Willis B. Meakin, and located in Pepperwood Bottoms, which section is declared to be "as rich as the valley of the Nile" of fabled story and song. Mr. Meakin owns about forty-three acres, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, and which is one of the most beautiful places in the vicinity. In 1913 he erected a handsome two-story frame dwelling, at a cost of \$5,000, which, with one possible exception, is the most modern and complete residence in this part of the valley. While he is engaged in diversified farming, more and more he is giving his attention to horticulture as the years go by. He purchased this property in 1902 and has improved it since that time, clearing the land of a heavy growth of timber and bringing it up to its present high condition. He has made the place a very profitable one, and in all his undertakings he has the unstinted support and cooperation of his faithful wife, to whom he gives much credit for his success.

Mr. Meakin is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 2, 1856, the second in a family of eight children born to George and Lucy A. (Bliss) Meakin, also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. Shortly after the birth of their second child, Willis B., the parents removed to Linn county, Iowa, where the father engaged in farming, and also followed logging, contracting for getting out hardwood logs, such as hard maple and hickory, for manufacturing purposes. He died in Iowa at the age of fifty-two years. The mother came to California in 1896, locating near Pepperwood, in Humboldt county. Later she went to Eureka, where she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Masters.

Willis B. Meakin grew to young manhood on the farm in Iowa, attending the public schools and assisting his father with the care of the home place. He also farmed for himself, meeting with deserved success. During the summer of 1896 he came to California, driving overland with horses and wagons and arriving in Humboldt in July of that year. After reaching his destination he resumed farming and in 1902 purchased his present property. His marriage occurred in Eureka in 1897, uniting him with Miss Julia Bliss, a native of Morris county, Kan. Mrs. Meakin is a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Trowbridge) Bliss, natives of Clearfield county, Pa., and New York respectively. They were married in Iowa, after which they removed to Osage county, Kan., and later to Morris county. In 1896 they came to California with their family, locating at Pepperwood, where they died. Of their eleven children eight grew up, and of these Mrs. Meakin is third oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Meakin had eight children, only five of whom are living, their first-born having died at birth; Ora, the third child, living to be five, and Allen, the seventh born, dying in infancy. All the living children are residing at home and are well and favorably known in their community. They are George W., Earl, Stanley, Willard, and Thomas.

Mr. Meakin is a Republican in his party politics, and is keenly alive to the benefits of progressive legislation, both local, state and national. He is interested in educational matters, and gives of his best efforts for the public welfare at all times.



W B Meakin

U. S. GRANT MYERS.—As the owner and proprietor of Myers Resort, located on the state highway, nine miles south of Dyerville, on the road between that point and Garberville, U. S. Grant Myers is well known throughout Humboldt county, and especially so in the southern part. With the completion of the new state highway, which passes directly by his place, he plans to enlarge his house and accommodations, and to conduct a large summer and tourist resort. The location is especially suitable for such an enterprise, and there seems no reason that such an undertaking should not meet with exceptional success. The south fork of Eel river flows past the very door, and fish are plentiful therein, while game of all kinds may be secured in the mountains near by. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are now supplied for the table from the home place, where they are grown to perfection, the soil being especially adapted to their growth. Milk, cream, butter and eggs are also supplied in abundance from the home place, and the table at Myers Inn is noted for its excellency. In addition to all this are the beauty of location and scenery, than which there is nothing more magnificent to be found in the state. Personally Mr. Myers is well fitted for such a business, having that charming, pleasant, genial manner which instantly puts his guests at their ease.

A native of California, Mr. Myers was born near what is now Carrville, Trinity county, January 9, 1864, and came into Humboldt county when he was four years of age, and has since that time made this his home. His father was Elias Myers, a native of Missouri, and his mother, Sarah D. Camp, of Dubuque, Iowa, where she met and married Mr. Myers. Later, accompanied by an uncle of the husband's, Andrew Myers, familiarly known as "Uncle Andy," the young couple crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons, and came to California in 1860, locating in Trinity county. "Uncle Andy" had been to California before, having made his first trip in 1850. He made his home with his nephew and wife for many years, and was a well known pioneer, passing away at their home at the age of ninety-one years. The young couple continued to reside in Trinity county until 1867, when they came to Rohnerville, Humboldt county, where they remained for their first winter, purchasing the squatter's rights of Farris and Brock to the present site of Myers Inn the following spring, paying \$1,000 for the one hundred sixty acres. They began at once to make improvements and this was their home place for many years. Both are now deceased, the father passing away in Missouri at the age of seventy years, and the mother dying in Eureka at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of six children: Etta, wife of Willis Nichols, residing at Camp Grant, where she died in 1914, leaving two children by a former marriage, namely, Arthur M. Hungerford, now a master mechanic at the Hammond Lumber Mills, at Astoria, Ore., and Daisy, now the wife of Harry Potter, residing at Tacoma, and the mother of two children; Hosea E., who first married Emma Carr, and by her had three children, later marrying Martha Hamilton, by whom he had two children (he was in the stock business in Trinity county and was so engaged when he was attacked by a mad bull and gored to death); John G., a rancher at Camp Grant, married to Kate Turner, of Bull creek, and died leaving nine children; Clara, who was the wife of J. C. Day, and died at El Paso, Tex.; Christie J., living in Los Angeles county, where he is engaged in farming, and is married to Miss Mary McGill, of Table Bluff; and U. S. Grant Myers, the subject of this sketch.

There were no public schools within reach of the Myers farm when U. S. Grant was of school age, and he was necessarily sent away to receive his education. He graduated in due time from Heald's Business College, in San Francisco, in 1884, and then returned to Humboldt county, where he assisted with the management of the home farm. In 1897 he went to the Klondike, making the journey by way of the White's Pass route, sledding over the mountains to Windy oven, there building boats and coming down the Yukon, arriving in Dawson, June 18, 1898. He engaged in placer mining there for two years and met with an appreciable amount of success, clearing several thousand dollars through his efforts. In 1900 he returned from the frozen north and on March 19, 1901, in Eureka, he was married to Miss Mattie C. Smith, a native of Hayesville, Keokuk county, Iowa, to whom he had been betrothed before his trip to Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of four children, all natives of Humboldt county. They are: Nevada California, U. S. Grant, Jr., Andrew Fay and Lesser Roosevelt.

Besides his property on the state highway, where he makes his home, Mr. Myers owns a one-half interest in the property of one hundred twenty acres which he owns together with his late sister, Mrs. Etta Nichols, the other half interest being owned by her estate. The home place, however, is the especial pride of Mr. Myers' heart and is receiving his most ardent attention. He has one hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, with seven hundred bearing apple trees, and a young orchard of three hundred Bartlett pear trees, all of which are in magnificent condition. He raises a large crop of sweet potatoes for the market each season, the soil here being especially adapted for their growth. This is also true of sweet corn, and his fields of this succulent vegetable are of the finest to be found. His gardens of other vegetables and small fruits, berries, etc., are not to be excelled, and his orchards contain practically every variety of fruit grown in the temperate zones. In addition he maintains a first-class dairy and chicken ranch, and each year markets about fifty hogs.

In his interest in local affairs Mr. Myers is quite up to date and his grasp of political situations, both local and national, is of the best. He is an enthusiastic Progressive, and is giving his best effort for the measures which he deems best for the development of the county and state. He commands the respect and admiration of his neighbors and friends, and receives the best wishes of all who know him.

FRANK LESLIE KEHOE.—Mr. Kehoe has spent most of the years of his manhood up in Alaska, and has but recently settled at Briceland as the successor of his brother-in-law, John W. Bowden, in the mercantile business, but he is no stranger to Humboldt county, and is finding himself quite naturally in close touch with its affairs once more. One of a family whose members one and all are possessed of impressive personality, he is favorably remembered at Rohnerville, where his youth was spent, and has already attained a place in the popular esteem at Briceland, where his progressive policy and enterprise have assured the continued success of the business he took over a little more than a year ago. He is a brother of William Kehoe, of Eureka, a leading attorney of the county and at present serving in the state senate from his district.

Mr. Kehoe's parents, William and Elsie (Hammersley) Kehoe, were of eastern birth, the father a native of Maine, the mother of Pennsylvania, in

which latter state they were married. Their first two children, both daughters, were born there. In 1876 the family came to California, first settling in Mendocino county, where they lived until the year 1883. Then they removed to Eureka, Humboldt county, and thence in April, 1884, to Rohnerville, this county, where William Kehoe engaged in hotelkeeping, conducting the Grand Hotel until his death, which occurred in 1888. His widow took up the work thereafter, carrying on the hotel very successfully until 1910, when a paralytic stroke incapacitated her for active duties and she retired. Her home is now at Fortuna, Humboldt county. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe: Clara is the wife of Fred Leach, hardware merchant at Fortuna; Lottie is married to J. W. Bowden, who until recently had the general store at Briceland now operated by F. L. Kehoe; William, present state senator from the First Senatorial district, is a member of the firm of Coonan & Kehoe, attorneys, who have offices in the Gross building at Eureka; Frank Leslie completes the family.

F. L. Kehoe was born in Mendocino county January 17, 1880, at Cuffey's Cove, on Greenwood creek, near Elk, and spent practically all of his boyhood and youth at Rohnerville, where he obtained a good education in the public schools. The family was well known there in connection with the hotel business, and the young man widened his own circle of acquaintances as clerk in the store for Mr. Phillips and as one of the local favorites among baseball players who brought fame to the town. In 1900, in company with twelve other young men, from Fortuna, Scotia and Rohnerville, all towns of Humboldt county, he went up to Alaska hoping to win fortune in the gold fields. They sailed from Eureka on the steamer Humboldt, to Seattle, where they embarked for Skagway, Alaska, arriving February 14. Proceeding up the White Pass to Lake Linderman and Lake Bennett, they assembled the dog teams at the latter place and left there February 22, pushing on over the trail to Dawson, six hundred miles from Bennett. They reached their destination March 14 and celebrated Saint Patrick's day there. At no time during the trip did the thermometer rise above twenty degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), and at Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon, they experienced a temperature of sixty-five degrees below.

Mr. Kehoe took a job logging on Moose Hide creek, and after about three months in the Klondike country went down to Nome in a small open boat, being the only one of the original party to undertake this journey. He followed the uncertain game of mining and prospecting for five years without making a single large stake. Returning to Rohnerville on a visit, he was at home from November, 1904, to the latter part of February, 1905, when he joined another stampede to Alaska, with the same results as before. He lost the winter without returns. From June, 1906, to 1908, he was at Fairbanks and vicinity, and then bought an interest in a business at Fox, Alaska, where he was associated with two other men, storekeeping and mining. In the fall of 1910 he sold his interest at Fox, going to Iditarod, where he and his partners had established a branch store that year, the place being a new mining camp on the lower Yukon which offered exceptional opportunities. Mr. Kehoe remained in business there until 1912, and in 1913 came back to California. Though in common with a large percentage of those who went up north to search for gold he was disappointed in that particular, he had no reason to regret his venture, for he was decidedly successful as a merchant,

accumulating enough to give him a good start when he was ready to resume life in his old home territory.

In 1913 Mr. Kehoe bought out the business of his brother-in-law, J. W. Bowden, who had the only general store at Briceland, where he built up a large and profitable business. Since it came into his hands it has been conducted along the lines which for a number of years have made it a popular trading center, and Mr. Kehoe has devoted himself to studying the tastes of his customers and the demands of his patronage, which he endeavors to meet in the most satisfactory manner. He gives strict personal attention to all the details of the trade, and the fifteen-thousand-dollar stock from which it is supplied comprises everything likely to be called for in the way of staple and fancy groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, dry goods, clothing, furniture, crockery, tinware, toilet articles, patent medicines, in quality and assortment calculated to please all classes. It would be difficult to find a better selected range of goods, and the patrons appreciate the opportunities which Mr. Kehoe's enterprise presents at their very doors. Mr. Kehoe is interested in the upbuilding of his section of the county, and when the test for oil in this field was launched he contributed his influence and means, becoming an original stockholder of the Briceland Oil Company. Personally he has lost none of the pleasing qualities which made him so popular as a youth, and the many years during which he has been accustomed to come into contact with people of all kinds on grounds of common interest have made him a broadminded and sympathetic human being, a fact which those who enjoy any degree of acquaintance with him readily concede. He and his brother have many similarities of character, all the family, in fact, enjoying a reputation for charm of presence which is well deserved. Mr. Kehoe has entered public life to the extent of serving as one of the registration clerks in southern Humboldt county (of which there are four), in which capacity he has registered one hundred people for the primaries. His energetic career even in the brief period since his return to the county has made him welcomed as a substantial acquisition to the ranks of the most reliable citizens of this section.

Mr. Kehoe was married at Fairbanks, Alaska, in 1909, to Miss Myrtle Townsend, of that place, but a native of the state of Nebraska. Two children have been born of this union, Lottie and Clara. Mr. Kehoe became a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., Seattle, Wash. For ten years he has been a member of Eel River Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., at Rohnerville.

R. AMBROSE.—For thirty years Mr. Ambrose, the present postmaster at Miranda, has been a resident of Humboldt county, and he is particularly well known in and around Rohnerville for his musical attainments and success as a teacher of music. The greater part of his life has been devoted to that profession, though his career has been varied by experiences of many kinds. With his natural talent for music developed by careful training and constant practice, Mr. Ambrose was a fine performer on the cornet and violin during the days of his active career as a musician, and as band master and orchestra leader his services were in constant demand.

Mr. Ambrose was born in Herefordshire, England, June 11, 1840, and grew up in his native land. His education was received in the national schools, which correspond to the public schools in this country. In 1865 he went to London, where he was engaged as a professional musician for the



Ernest R. Lincer.

year and a half following, in 1867 entering the government service. He was sent out to China and placed in the harbor-master's department, where his work, though dangerous, was highly interesting. Piracy was then enjoying its palmy days in Chinese waters, where it is still practiced to some extent, and the English government was then directing its activities to putting down and preventing the evil. Mr. Ambrose saw service at three different stations on the Chinese coast, and himself had charge of one of the six stations maintained there by England at that time. He was in the government service for nearly four years, at the end of which time he came to America, settling at San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1870. During his stay in China he kept up his work in music for his own pleasure only, but after coming to this country he resumed the profession, which he followed in San Francisco for over thirteen years, playing the cornet and violin, leading cornet bands and orchestras, and teaching. His high-class work gained him a position among the most popular musicians in the city. Looking for a change of occupation and location, Mr. Ambrose came to Humboldt county in 1884, and settled at Rohnerville, taking up a homestead about three miles east of where the Miranda postoffice is now located. He proved up on his land, planted an orchard, improved the property in various other ways, and then sold it, returning to Rohnerville, where he continued to make his home for a number of years. Throughout this period he was engaged at the work of his choice, teaching bands and orchestras and giving private lessons, and relinquishing the work only when he felt that his advancing age interfered with the perfect performances to which he always bent his energies.

Since he gave up his musical work Mr. Ambrose has been acting as postmaster at Miranda, Humboldt county, to which office he was appointed in August, 1911. The office is of the fourth class, and under the civil service regulations. Now that the parcel post is established a considerable amount of business is handled at this point, and it is constantly on the increase. Mr. Ambrose has shown himself well adapted to the duties of his post, to which he attends punctually and intelligently, giving the utmost satisfaction to those who are served from Miranda. He has many friends in this part of the county who hold him in affectionate esteem for the kindly regard he has always displayed in all his relations with his fellow men here.

Mr. Ambrose was married in 1863 to Miss Onor Harding, a native of England, who died in that country not long afterward. It was then he went up to London to follow his profession in the city, as above related.

ERNEST R. LINSEY.—Though still a young man, Ernest R. Linsey is thoroughly experienced in the calling to which he bids fair to devote the principal part of his life—the development of northern California lands. He has just undertaken a large enterprise, having purchased in 1913 the property formerly known as the Davis ranch, to which he has recently moved. In his youth and earlier manhood he had an all-around training on the extensive Belle Springs ranch in Mendocino county, just south of the Humboldt county line, which he and a brother now own in partnership with their mother, and his success with that place should be a fair indication of what he may expect to accomplish in his present venture. As a self-made young man he has few rivals in his vicinity, for his position and means have been acquired through his own labor, a fact which undoubtedly accounts for the large measure of confidence which his fellow citizens have

shown in his ability to carry ambitious plans to satisfactory completion.

Mr. Linser is of German extraction, his parents, Frederick and Caroline (Weinkauf) Linser, having been born in Germany, where they lived until after their marriage and the birth of their first two children. They came to this country in about 1866, and for a time thereafter were located in New York state, where Mr. Linser was engaged at ordinary labor for three years. Thence they removed to Minnesota, where Mr. Linser took advantage of the opportunities offered to settlers, taking up a homestead in McLeod county. He went bravely to work to secure a home for his growing family, but he died after a few years and before he had proved up on his land, his widow completing the necessary work and complying with the requirements. Her family consisted of seven children, all small at the time of the father's death, and she was glad to avail herself of the chance offered not long afterward by her brother, Charles Weinkauf, who lived on the Belle Springs ranch in Mendocino county, Cal., of which he was a half owner with August Grothe. She came to California about 1880, with her little brood to the home he provided, and worked for him several years, and though her duties were many she was contented in being able to keep her children together. When her brother died he willed her an undivided quarter interest in the ranch, which consisted of forty-five hundred acres of well improved hill land, a fine grazing and stock farm. Through all the changes which the years brought, Ernest and an older brother, August, remained with their mother and devoted themselves faithfully to the rather formidable task, for two young men, of operating the ranch, and after many years of hard work they succeeded in buying off the heirs to another quarter interest in the property, thus coming into one-half interest in the Belle Spring ranch in partnership with August Grothe. Afterward the ranch was divided into two parts, Mrs. Linser and the two sons coming into possession of about twenty-seven hundred acres of the western part of the ranch. Mrs. Linser is now seventy-seven years of age, and is enjoying the rest and immunity from care which she so well deserves. Her noble efforts are fully appreciated by her family, and she is respected by all who know her and have been in any position to realize the extent of her labors.

Ernest R. Linser was born July 6, 1876, near Hutchinson, in McLeod county, Minn., and having been but three and a half years old when his father died, has but the barest recollection of him. He was the sixth child in the family of seven. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Mendocino county, and when a young man of twenty-three years he took a six months' course in the commercial department of the Santa Rosa business college, graduating from that institution. From boyhood he helped on the ranch, and he should have his share of the credit for its successful development into the valuable property it is today. Some eight years ago Mr. Linser came up to Humboldt county, and rented the Nunn ranch of forty-five hundred acres located on the east branch of the south fork of the Eel river, living there alone for three years—until his marriage. He had phenomenal success with this land, which he continued to operate until he removed to his recently acquired property in the same neighborhood, a tract of twelve hundred eighty-eight acres which he purchased from Mel. P. Roberts in 1913. His plans for its improvement include the planting of an extensive orchard, apples, pears and walnuts, and he will

give considerable attention to the raising of cattle and hogs. With a remarkable capacity for hard work with his own hands, executive ability perfected in the discharge of heavy responsibilities, and a character which bears no impeachment, his future looks promising indeed. Moreover, his fellow agriculturists in the vicinity look to him for leadership and cooperation in the promotion of many enterprises which will benefit the entire locality. Mr. Linser is a stockholder in the Garberville Mercantile Company, which operates a large general store at Garberville and owns and runs two stage lines from that point, one to Dyerville and one to Thorn, both in Humboldt county. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Garberville.

Mr. Linser is married to Mattie Hamilton, sister of John W. Hamilton, secretary of the Garberville Mercantile Company and general superintendent and vice-president of the large Woods ranch of the Western Live Stock Company. She is a native of Kentucky, and came to California from that state some time after her father's death. Mr. and Mrs. Linser have three children, Hamilton Rudolph, Vera Marie, and Leslie Frederick.

JOHN J. NEWMAN.—In this region of extensive properties there are few agriculturists who have made any serious attempts at intensive farming, but John J. Newman has demonstrated that with proper care Humboldt county land may be made to yield as abundantly as any in the sections of boasted fertility. For thirty years he has been cultivating a fifty-acre tract on the Eel river, opposite Dyerville, in the southern part of the county, and the surprising results of his work have a value beyond the profit they have brought him, for they show the possibilities of the locality, and are an encouragement to all who have his perseverance and ambition. A native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, he has all the thrift characteristic of his race, developed generations ago under the stress of necessity, and persisting in the more prosperous descendants whose industry is better rewarded. His grandfather came to this country from Germany. His parents, Frederick and Caroline (Binz) Newman, were farming people, and lived and died in Pennsylvania. John Joshua, their only child, was born July 18, 1853, at Milford, on the Delaware river.

John Joshua Newman grew up in Pennsylvania and had a thorough common school training, attending a private German school, and he still reads and writes German as well as English. He became familiar with farm work from boyhood on the home place. After his parents died he sold his interests in his native state and came to Humboldt county, Cal., locating at Rohnerville in June, 1882. He spent one season there, and in 1884 bought his present place on the Eel river, a tract of fifty acres then only partially improved. The work of development has gone forward steadily since he took hold of the land, and the work has not been done in any haphazard fashion. Besides experimenting carefully, he has studied faithfully the means of making the most of his property, applying his mind as well as his hands to the task with such good effect that his crops seem marvelous, though his intelligent, scientific attention can account for all he has achieved. His horticultural triumphs are due to unceasing study and unremitting care. He has selected the varieties of apples, peaches, potatoes and other fruits and vegetables best adapted to the conditions found in his locality, and then neglected no detail of culture to bring them to perfection, both as regards quality and yield. Absence of weeds

and other evidences of close care add immensely to the attractiveness of the property. The fruit grown here is of beautiful color and flavor, Mr. Newman's Crawford peaches having so high a reputation that they bring top prices in the market. His peach orchard covers three acres, and he usually grows about eight acres of choice potatoes, which net him about three hundred dollars an acre. In fact, he has accomplished wonders on his little ranch, on which he has built two fine residences and a barn, and established a delightful home. He has been able to rear his family well, give his children the best of educational advantages and enjoys a more than comfortable livelihood, establishing a precedent in the development of Humboldt county land worthy the attention of all who have any interest in its value. Mr. Newman has been particularly attentive to the question of public education in his neighborhood and has served twenty years as trustee of his school district. Politically he is in sympathy with the Progressive party. The family are Lutherans in religious connection.

When twenty-four years old Mr. Newman married Miss Catherine Grathwold, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they have had a family of four children: Anna M., graduated from the University of California, at Berkeley, and is now the wife of Horace Jenkins, who is in charge of the manual training school at Monterey, Cal.; John G. took the agricultural course at the University of California, graduating, and is now running a ranch of six hundred acres in Potter valley, Mendocino county, he married Miss Hazel Barnett, of Potter Valley; Fred Conrad, after two years in the civil engineering course at the Leland Stanford University, and having completed a course in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., is now a surveyor in Humboldt county, at Eureka, he married Miss Ellenor Bryant, of Eureka, and they have one child, Pauline; Clarence, a graduate of the commercial department of the University of California, was formerly employed as office-man by the Pacific Lumber Company, and is now operating the home place with his father, he married Catherine Felt, of Stockton, Cal., a granddaughter of the late Dr. Dwight Felt, of Eureka, Humboldt county, a pioneer physician of this section of the state, and they have one child, Ruth.

WILLIAM JOHN MAHAN.—Although not a native of California, William John Mahan has spent practically his entire life in this state, his parents coming west when he was but a few months old, and locating in Sierra county. They made the long journey around Cape Horn, many months being consumed on the way. After a few years spent in Sierra county the family removed to Humboldt county in 1867, locating on the property that is now the home-place of Mr. Mahan. His parents, James and Ellen (McCormick) Mahan, had ten children, eight of whom are living, William J. being the oldest. This worthy couple of pioneers made this farm their home, and established a reputation for business sagacity and reliability that is worth more than much gold, and also being very successful in their business undertakings. The father died in 1898 and the mother now makes her home in Eureka.

Mr. Mahan is a native of Illinois, having been born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, July 12, 1862. This same year his parents removed to California, where they located on a farm. After a few years they settled on Mad River, opposite what is now Blue Lake, but which was then known as Scottsville, and here the son received his education in the public schools.



C. W. Widnes

At the age of seventeen he gave up attending school and went to work with his father on the ranch, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he went to work in the woods for Jim Gammon at Bayside, being employed in the lumbering camps. Here he remained for two years, and the following year was with Frank Graham at similar work, then during the winter for John Vance. The next four years he was with the Minor & Kirk Company located on Warren creek, and for six years after that with Isaac Minor, at Glendale, and constantly occupied in the woods. The next two seasons he was with William Carson on the Elk river lumbering, and in 1893 he went back to work for Isaac Minor, also in the woods, at Glendale.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Mahan returned home and took charge of the home-place and engaged in dairying and farming, making a specialty of the former. The farm included seventy acres of improved river bottom land of great richness. The last few years much of the bottom land has been washed away by the flood waters of Mad river, leaving at the present time only about thirty acres of good bottom lands. When the father had the management of the place, he spent many hundreds of dollars in the erection of dykes and break-waters to keep out the floods, but when the river is at its highest these are prone to go down with the flood. At one time there was a very valuable orchard on the place, but this too, was washed away. This shrinkage of the bottom land of the farm so interfered with the possibilities of dairying that Mr. Mahan has given up that line of farming industry, and has taken up the poultry business instead. He commenced on a small scale in 1910, with but twenty-four laying hens, and today he has a flock of more than six hundred hens. The undertaking has proven very successful and is one of the most attractive poultry farms in the valley. The place is well equipped with the latest incubators, brooders, and other appliances for a successful poultry business.

Mr. Mahan has been successful in all his undertakings and is well known and liked throughout the valley, where he has many life-long friends. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never desired political preferment.

The marriage of Mr. Mahan took place July 22, 1886, at Eureka, uniting him with Maggie Frances Keating, a native of Humboldt county, born on Elk river. She is the mother of two sons, Raymond Edward and Harold Joseph; the former is attending the Arcata high school. Mr. Mahan, together with his family, is a member of the Catholic church.

CARL W. WIDNES.—A young man of marked executive ability and business acumen, honest and upright, and one who is meeting with great success along his chosen line of occupation, Carl W. Widnes, who comes of a fine old family in Christiania, Norway, is an example of the kind of foreigner whom America welcomes to her shores and is glad to adopt as her son. A member of the firm of Peters & Widnes, proprietors of the Log Cabin and the Eureka bakeries, the two largest of their kind in the city of Eureka, Mr. Widnes was born in Christiania, the capital of Norway, the son of Anton Widnes, who was proprietor of a bakery in that city, where he did a successful business until the time of his death. The son, Carl W., was educated in public and private schools of Christiania, and at the completion of his education was apprenticed as a baker in the same city, learning the trade in all its details and making a specialty of cakes and confections. Then, as a journey-

man, he worked at his trade in various cities in Germany and Denmark, until the death of his father necessitated his return home to take charge of his parent's business. On account of the good reports he had heard from the Pacific coast, Mr. Widnes was fired with a desire to make his home in California, and accordingly in 1905 he came to Eureka, where he soon found employment in the Log Cabin Bakery, and nine months later was made foreman of the cake department for the company, a position he filled acceptably until his resignation in 1914 to take a much desired trip back to his old home. During his residence in Eureka, Mr. Widnes had been an active member of the Norden Singing Society, of which he is now an ex-president, and he accompanied this society to Christiania at the Jubilee Exposition, with his fine bass voice assisting the society in the rendition of the beautiful Songs of the North; on the way to New York they gave concerts in the leading cities between Portland and New York, and in Norway in most of the principal cities of that country, receiving ovations due them from their countrymen. It was with intense enjoyment that Mr. Widnes revisited the familiar scenes of his home country, his trip consuming about five months, or the weeks included between May and October. On his return to California he purchased the Eureka Bakery, situated at No. 423 Fifth street, Eureka, where he continued the business, five months later taking as partner John Peters, who bought a one-half interest in the business, while Mr. Widnes purchased also a half interest in the Log Cabin Bakery, the two men thereafter continuing the business as Peters & Widnes. The last mentioned bakery, located on Fifth near H street, is the manufacturing plant. The bakery is equipped with the most modern machinery to be found in a plant of this kind. It has a large capacity for baking bread, putting out from three thousand to five thousand loaves a day. A specialty is also made of making cakes and confections, the business along this line being one of the largest and most important between San Francisco and Portland.

Prominent in many of the local societies, Mr. Widnes, besides having been president of the Norden Singing Society, is also a member and ex-president of the Normana Literary Society. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and also holds membership in the Foresters and Red Men. In religious circles he is active in the Norwegian Lutheran Church, where he was at one time a member of its board of trustees.

GEORGE McDONALD GRATTO.—The little village of Harris, picturesquely situated in the mountainous region in the southern end of Humboldt county, is a favorite stopping place for automobilists passing through that section, and its location in the heart of a rich agricultural region also brings many business men here who find profitable patronage among its well-to-do settlers. The Harris House, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. George M. Gratto, enjoys well merited popularity among all who visit the town, and its proprietors are probably the most widely known in the southeastern corner of the county, for their energetic spirit not only pervades almost every channel of their activities, but spreads out to wider fields. Besides the hotel they conduct a general merchandise store in the town, where Mr. Gratto is also postmaster, and they combine their various interests very effectively.

Mr. Gratto was born September 10, 1860, at Machias, Maine, where his early years were spent acquiring a common school education and serving an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade. When nineteen years old he

accompanied his father to California, settling at Blocksburg, Humboldt county, where he followed shoemaking for a time. Coming to Harris a number of years ago he has by dint of intelligent management conducted all his affairs most successfully, and the fact that he is now one of the foremost men of the place is due entirely to his own efforts. He has built his store, hotel and residence here, and in other ways made material contributions to the growth of the town, besides using his influence always for the good of its best interests. Mr. Gratto made a recent visit to the east, among his relatives in Maine and Massachusetts.

On November 28, 1886, Mr. Gratto was married to Miss Martha Asenath Jewett, daughter of the late Enoch Phelps Jewett, and they have had three children: Gladys Celia, born August 27, 1890, who died December 27, 1891; Eva Belle, born November 16, 1887; and Ruby Asenath, born August 1, 1892, who was married to Charles W. Wilson, the ceremony occurring on the top of Jewett Rock, January 16, 1915, in the presence of twenty-two relatives, after which a wedding breakfast was prepared and served on the rock. Mrs. Gratto is noted for her neighborly and hospitable disposition, sharing her husband's popularity in and around Harris. As one of her father's heirs she owns a large stock ranch at Harris.

Enoch Phelps Jewett, father of Mrs. Martha A. (Jewett) Gratto, was a native of Springfield, Mass., and a member of a family well known in that state from Colonial days and represented in the Revolutionary war on the colonists' side. A genealogy of this family, in two volumes, has recently been published. Its earliest progenitor in America, Deacon Maximilian Jewett, was born in England in 1607, son of Edward Jewett, a cloth manufacturer of Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Deacon Jewett married in his native country, and in 1638 sailed with his wife, Ann, from Hull, England, in the ship John, as members of a company under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. They arrived at Boston, December 1, 1638, spent the winter at Salem, and in the spring of 1639 founded the town of Rowley, in the Massachusetts Bay colony. Deacon Jewett's descendants in every generation have been noted for vigor of intellect and high moral character, and the branch of the family in Humboldt county, Cal., has been no exception to the rule.

Stephen Jewett, great-grandfather of Enoch Phelps Jewett, was born October 5, 1736, in Thompson, Conn., and moved to Lanesboro, Mass. His wife was Mehitable Harris. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a sergeant in the company of Asa Barnes, Col. B. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment, muster roll dated August 1, 1775; entered May 17, 1775, service two months, sixteen days.

Timothy Jewett, son of Stephen, was born March 5, 1763, in Lanesboro, Mass., and like his father was a Revolutionary soldier, his record reading as follows: "Timothy Jewett, private, Capt. David Wheeler's company, Col. Benjamin Simonds' regiment; service eight days; company marched from Lanesboro to Manchester, October 12, 1780." He married Elizabeth Phelps.

Enoch Phelps Jewett, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Phelps) Jewett, learned the trade of tailor, but was only a youth when he shipped on a whaler, sailing from the port of Boston. He made voyages to both the Arctic and Antarctic oceans, around Cape Horn and north to San Francisco, where he took "French leave" of the ship. This was in 1843, when California was still Mexican territory. He remained at San Francisco until 1848, and assisted in

making the first, second and third surveys of the city and bay. Having decided to return to the east overland, he had proceeded as far as Salt Lake City when he heard of the gold finds, and hoping to make a fortune in the mines retraced his steps, going up to the north fork of the Feather river. He spent five or six years at Hangtown (now Placerville), and took part in the gruesome affair from which the place derived its early name, helping to arrest, try and execute three desperadoes. They were made to stand up in a wagon box with the ropes adjusted about their necks and attached to the limb of a tree, and Mr. Jewett was one of the men who helped pull the wagon from under them. He not only mined, but also ran a store and market at Hangtown. Later he moved to the Sacramento valley, where he was engaged in ranching, and for a time he was in Gravelly valley, hunting deer. Two of his partners, Messrs. Flick and Brown, were killed by the Indians, and in this and other experiences he had the dangers of life in the early days brought very near to him. For a few years he was located in Sherwood valley, Mendocino county, raising cattle, hogs and horses, and in March, 1863, he came up to what was then known as Little valley, in Humboldt county, but which was renamed Jewett's valley in his honor. Here he bought a squatter's claim of ten thousand acres from Mr. Redd and drove in the first cattle, horses and hogs ever brought into the valley. There are many landmarks now in the vicinity which perpetuate his name. Jewett's Rock, in full view from the little mountain town of Harris, stands like a sentinel in the midst of picturesque scenery, and Jewett's creek is another local feature.

Mr. Jewett had twenty-five hundred sheep, two hundred head of cattle and one hundred horses (principally saddle horses), and his sons worked with him in the cultivation of the ranch and the conduct of its various interests, becoming expert horsemen and cattlemen, and raisers of sheep and saddle horses. Here Enoch P. Jewett made his home during the last thirty-five years of his life, becoming one of the well known figures who bore a large share in the advancement and development of the locality, where he was honored for his admirable personal qualities as well as for his success in his business ventures. He perfected title to twenty-four hundred acres, now in the possession of his four children, who have taken proper pride in the preservation of the large estate.

By his marriage to Miss Belle Fenton, a native of Trinity county, Cal., Mr. Jewett had a family of four children: John Howard, who is extensively interested in the stock-raising; Martha Asenath, wife of George McDonald Gratto, of Harris; Edwin Cecil, who is engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs; and Maria C., wife of Wilson Wood, of Harris. Mr. Jewett died May 16, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years, surviving his wife, whose death occurred March 12, 1888.

JOHN W. LOGAN.—The Logan ranch of twelve hundred acres in southern Humboldt county, lying about a mile from the little village of Miranda, is now operated by Albert F. and Simeon B. Logan, sons of the late John W. Logan, who live there with their mother and sister. The extensive tract has accumulated around the nucleus of Mr. Logan's homestead, taken up in the year 1875, before there was a railroad in the county, and in this region no traveled road on their way beyond Rohnerville. Mrs. Logan saw no wagon for several years after their arrival here, which circumstance of itself indicates the courage and perseverance required of the pioneers who

braved loneliness as well as hard work and lack of comforts to found a home in a region which then held little attraction except its promise. Their expectations of acquiring a desirable home were fulfilled, however, after years of patient and unremitting labor, and they deserve great credit for the share they bore in opening up the locality to civilization.

John W. Logan was a native of Clay county, Illinois, and was a farmer all his life. In Clay county, July 4, 1867, he married Miss Amanda Ruth McDaniel, who was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Morrison) McDaniel, both also Pennsylvanians by birth. Mrs. Logan grew up in that state, and moved to southern Illinois with her parents. In the latter part of 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Logan, with their family, then consisting of three children, left Flora, Ill., journeying by rail to San Francisco. Thence they made the trip up the coast to Eureka in the old steamboat "Pelican," and from there proceeded by stage to Rohnerville, continuing from that point as far as Rio Dell in a lumber wagon. The Rohnerville teamster who brought them so far would not go on, being afraid of being caught in a winter storm, so they hired an Indian to take them on up the south fork of the Eel river, as far as Phillipsville, where Mr. Logan's brothers, Albert and Charles Logan, were then living. They had brought their household goods, and had to make a second trip by boat to transport the same. Mrs. Logan's mother, who was past seventy-two years of age, accompanied the party, and in spite of all drawbacks they arrived safely. Mr. Logan took up a homestead near the south fork of the Eel river, and to this one hundred and sixty acres added as much more by preemption. Thereafter from time to time, as his means permitted, he increased his holdings by purchase until he had twelve hundred acres, on which all the improving has been done by the family, Mr. Logan's heirs having continued the work he had so well started. His death occurred November 12, 1899, when he was sixty-six years old.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Logan, seven of whom survive at this writing: Arthur J., of Eureka, the present county surveyor; Martha Ellen, Mrs. M. C. Burnell, of Chico, Cal.; Albert F. is on the home ranch; Jane is a teacher in Humboldt county; Mary E., Mrs. L. M. Burnell, of Eureka; Una, Mrs. Howatt, Scotia, Cal.; and Simeon B., who resides at home.

Mrs. Logan and three of her children still reside at the home place, the sons looking after its operation. There is a substantial house on the property, considerable clearing has been done, and an orchard set out, the latter for family use, and which, in view of the large amount of labor involved in clearing, is a luxury which speaks well for the industry and perseverance of this thrifty family. Self-denying and ambitious, they have made steady advancement, not only with the work necessary to improve their land but in the matter of education and other progress, and they have cooperated faithfully, all the members of the family showing spirit and sterling qualities of character in the furtherance of their various undertakings. They are of the kind which contributes citizenship of solid worth to the community, earning all they acquire and assisting in the general welfare. Mr. Logan was a man of active nature, and his wife helped him nobly in his struggles to obtain a start in the wilderness. Yet in spite of hard work she is well and energetic at the age of seventy-eight years. She has every reason to appreciate the

material comforts of the present day as well as the improved social conditions. She can remember when deer were so plentiful here that she could see as many as twenty-four at one time; at times they still come close to a field near the house.

WILLIAM JOHN JONES.—The little village of Miranda, in southern Humboldt county, derives its principal importance as the halfway stopping place of the stages between Garberville and Dyerville. The stage teams are changed there, going and coming, and the interests of the Garberville Mercantile Company, which operates the stage line, constitute the business life of the town. William J. Jones is the company's man in charge there, and he also acts as lineman for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, giving the greater part of his time to the duties of the latter position, which he has held for sixteen years. He has resided in Humboldt county since 1888, and has been established at Miranda since 1909. Mr. Jones' work brings him into contact with a large proportion of the residents of his part of the county, and the good cheer of his genial nature and hopeful disposition have made him welcome wherever known.

Mr. Jones is of Welsh ancestry. His father, J. Jones, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, followed the business of merchant tailor throughout his active years. In 1864 he removed to Girard, Ohio, where he resided until his death, May 12, 1915, at eighty years of age. His wife lived to be eighty-one years old. Of the six children born to them three died in infancy, the survivors being: William John; Ida, married to Gomer Jones, a general merchant of Girard, Ohio; and Daniel D., a druggist, who resides near Dayton, Ohio. William John Jones was born January 7, 1862, at Hyde Park, Pa., about two and a half miles above Scranton (now a suburb of that city). Being but two years old when the family settled in Ohio, all his education was acquired there, and he attended the high school at Girard. In 1884 he went to Chicago, where he remained until a short time after his marriage, that year (1887) moving up to Ferry, in northern Michigan. His wife's health beginning to fail in that climate he brought her out to California, arriving at Garberville, Humboldt county, May 8, 1888. For several years thereafter he ran a small ranch. Mrs. Jones was considerably benefited by the change. In 1893 she was appointed postmaster at Garberville, and she continued to fill the position until, after an attack of pneumonia, her health was so seriously affected that she was obliged to resign, in October, 1907, her death occurring the following month, at Riverside, Cal. Her maiden name was Belle Voorhies, and she was a niece of Senator Daniel Voorhies and daughter of Jackson Voorhies, who was a Union soldier during the Civil war and fell at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married at Chicago, September 21, 1887.

Mr. Jones acted as his wife's assistant in the Garberville postoffice until 1898, when he became lineman for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and he continued to reside at Garberville until the company changed his headquarters to Miranda, in 1909. His jurisdiction is over a distance of thirty-three miles, all the telephone and telegraph wires from Grant Meyers' place to Samp's old place, nine miles south of Garberville, being under his care. That he has never lost a day's work in the sixteen years he has been in the employ of the company speaks well for his fidelity and reliability, important qualities where so much is left to his own judg-

ment. Miranda lies half way between Garberville and Dyerville (thirty-two miles apart), in the woods, and the store of the Garberville Mercantile Company, with its barns and sheds for the stage line, a schoolhouse and a few dwelling houses and the post office, constitute the town. Mr. Jones has charge of the stage station and store, and the Garberville Mercantile Company rents the ranch of five hundred forty acres at this point belonging to Mrs. Jones, which she acquired as one of the heirs of the estate of J. W. Monroe, her first husband. Upon this land the Mercantile Company produces enough hay to supply the stage horses. The agricultural land forms only a small part of this property, probably twenty or thirty acres; the country is mountainous and stony, and the hillsides are timbered principally with tanbark oak, cut for the sake of the bark.

Mr. Jones was married (second) September 22, 1909, to Mrs. Gussie P. Monroe, daughter of "Gus" Schumacher, a native of Germany, and widow of J. W. Monroe, who was a brother of Attorney Monroe, of Eureka, one of the leading citizens of that place. To this marriage has been born one child, Jay, now fifteen months old. Mr. Jones had no family by his first union. Mrs. Jones had seven children by her first husband, viz.: Sybil, who is now the wife of H. A. Ross and living in Minneapolis, Minn.; Ann, who is engaged as stenographer in the office of the Humboldt Times, at Eureka; Mary, at present attending Craddock's business college; Edith, who is taking a course in nursing; John, Frank and Loretta, who live at home and are attending the public school at Miranda. Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their family reserve the dwelling, house yards (about three acres) and barn on her ranch for their own use, residing there. They are all active and enterprising, making the most of their circumstances and helping to enliven conditions and social existence in the little town where they are so comfortably settled. Mrs. Jones is a capable helpmate, and her encouragement and assistance have been very valuable to Mr. Jones. She was born at Petrolia, Humboldt county. Outside of her home, her interest in public affairs has been principally in those governing educational provisions in the locality, and she is serving at present as a member of the board of school trustees. Mr. Jones is a Republican on political issues.

DAVID WAYNE MORRIS was born on a farm near Salem, Essex county, Mass., April 22, 1842. He passed his boyhood days on the farm, attending the public school in the winter and working on the farm during the summer. Thus he continued until nineteen, when the Civil War began and he responded to the first call for 300,000 men, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, being mustered into service October 7, 1861. He served continuously for four years and four months, being continually at the front, and was fortunate in escaping injury. The first two years he served along the Atlantic coast, from Maryland to Florida. When General Grant took command, in March, 1864, he served under him, in the Army of the James till the surrender at Appomattox.

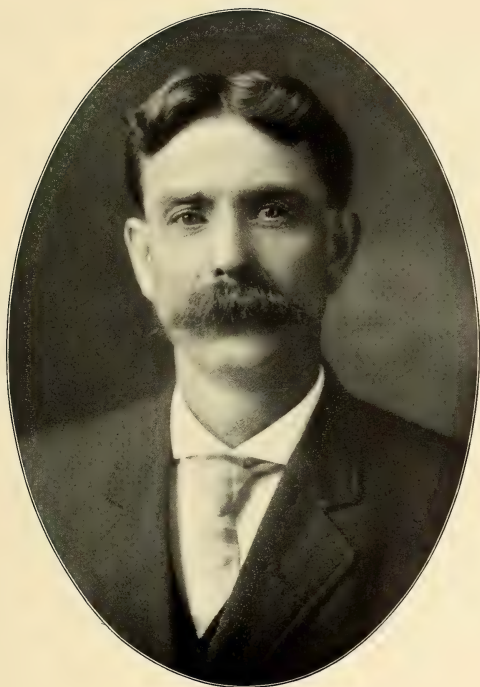
He was mustered out in Richmond, January 26, 1866, and returned to Boston, where he was honorably discharged. Soon after his discharge, he started west and after visiting several states he located at Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas, being engaged in farming for some years. While there he met the lady who later became his wife, the marriage occurring July 16, 1868, when he was united with Miss Emily Ruth Mitchell, a native

of Plainfield, Kendall county, Ill., and to them were born eight children, three boys and five girls. In 1873, they removed to Pueblo, Colo., where he remained two years.

It was in the spring of 1875 that Mr. Morris removed with his family to California, locating at Ferndale, Humboldt county. Here he engaged in farming and dairying until 1896, when he moved across the river to Fortuna and continued in the same occupation, residing there for eight years. In 1904 Mr. Morris purchased a forty-acre tract on Dow's Prairie, where he still resides. Mr. Morris was a member of Anderson Post, G. A. R., at Ferndale, until it was disbanded.

EDWARD LEE FITZGERALD.—Among the prominent, liberal and enterprising young men, who by his ability, energy and exertion has made a place for himself among the leading men of the community is Edward, or Judge. Fitzgerald, as he is familiarly called. A native son of Humboldt county, he was born on the old Fitzgerald place, which he now operates on Kneeland Prairie, August 26, 1874. He is the son of Michael and Margaret (Welch) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland. They came to California in the pioneer era. Michael Fitzgerald had crossed the plains in the early days and had served in the wars with the Indians on the plains. After his arrival on the coast he followed mining in California and Nevada. He was married in the latter state, and resided there until October 23, 1867, when he arrived in Humboldt county with his family. Being desirous of engaging in ranching he looked about for a location and purchased two hundred acres, the nucleus of the present place on Kneeland Prairie. It was wild land and he set to work clearing it of brush and timber, breaking the ground and starting crops. He built a log house which was the second house on Kneeland Prairie. It was made of logs cut from the native timber and hewed into shape for use in building the house. He started in stockraising, an undertaking in which he met with success. By the purchase of adjoining land he became owner of five hundred sixty acres, which he held at the time of his death in 1890. His widow raised the family and continued to operate the ranch with the aid of the children until about eleven years ago, when she turned the management over to her son Edward L. She still makes her home on the ranch, and is hale and hearty at the age of seventy-five years, and is now the oldest settler on Kneeland Prairie. Her family comprised eight children, as follows: Mary C., of Eureka; John M., who died in 1892; James, living at Fort Baker; Nora, Mrs. Showers, of Eureka; Nellie, Mrs. Burke, of Fruitvale; Margaret, Mrs. Kentling, of Ozark, Mo.; Edward L., of this review; and Kate, Mrs. Delamore, of Eureka.

Edward L. Fitzgerald received a good education in the public schools, which was supplemented by a course in the Eureka Business college. For three years he followed ranching at Madera, Cal., but in 1904 he returned to Kneeland Prairie to take the management of the old homestead. Leasing the ranch from his mother he has since engaged in farming and stockraising, keeping up the improvements so that it is one of the well-kept places in the county. It is an admirable stock ranch, being well watered and wooded with sufficient land suitable for cultivation, thus enabling him to raise ample crops of hay and grain for his stock. He is making a specialty of sheepraising, growing them for both wool and mutton, his flocks numbering three hundred or more head.



E. L. Fitzgerald

Faternally, Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Madera, and the Knights of Columbus in Eureka. For eight years he served as Justice of the Peace of Bucksport township, holding the office from January, 1907, until January, 1915, filling the office with credit to himself as well as his constituents. He was not a candidate for a third term. Politically he is independent, preferring to vote for the man rather than party.

Edward Fitzgerald is a man of pleasing personality and is highly esteemed by all who know him for his kindness of heart and charity towards those who have been less fortunate, being always ready to lend a helping hand to all worthy movements.

FRANK EDWARD MORRELL.—Another of the prominent and influential men of Arcata, and one who has been a material factor in the life of the community for many years, is Frank Edward Morrell, who is at present engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and in which, although the venture is in an entirely new field, he is making a decided success. His home place is a well kept dairy farm, one mile north of town, where he has resided for a number of years, and on which his sons are now engaged in dairy farming. For many years previous to his latest undertaking in the business field, Mr. Morrell was engaged in blacksmithing, and as a workman of more than ordinary skill he is known throughout the valley.

Mr. Morrell is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, having been born at Oak Bay, that province, May 2, 1865. His father was Andrew J. Morrell, a blacksmith by trade, and when a small boy the son commenced to help about the shop, assisting his father in many ways, and by the time he was twenty-one he was a skilled workman, capable of doing all classes of the work. He attended the public schools of Oak Bay until he was eighteen, and from then until he was twenty-one was with his father in the shop. At that time he accepted a position with a lumbering company in Maine (Tracy & Love Company), to take charge of their blacksmith shop, remaining with them for four years, and proving himself a capable man for the position.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Morrell came west. He left Penobscot, Me., where his headquarters had been, and came directly to Humboldt county (California), feeling that the opportunities in this state were greater than those offered in the east, and naturally seeking lumbering regions. At first he went to work for John Vance as blacksmith in the woods, remaining for six months, when in partnership with Charles Smith he opened a shop in Arcata. In this new undertaking they were very successful and for three years they continued here. At that time the health of Mr. Morrell failed and it was not possible for him to continue in indoor occupation, and he was obliged to dispose of his interests and for a time gave himself up to complete rest. Later he accepted a position as blacksmith at the government jetties, remaining there but six months, when he returned to the employ of the Vance & Hammond Company remaining with them for fourteen years, eight of which were spent at Essex, and six at Samoa.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Morrell gave up his position with this company and purchased his present home place of twenty acres, all improved land. Here he built a home, and has since that time resided thereon. Later he purchased an additional tract of fifteen acres adjoining, this being

unimproved land, which has since been brought under a high state of cultivation, and is now a part of the dairy farm. On his home place, Mr. Morrell built a blacksmith shop, and again engaged in his trade. He was remembered by many people for the splendid service rendered in his similar shop in Arcata a few years previously, and within a short time the new shop was doing a flourishing business. Skilled workmanship and prompt service were two important elements which helped to build up the trade with such rapidity. He continued to conduct his shop with the greatest success until July, 1912, when he gave up active work of this kind, and leased the shop to Porter Brothers, who are conducting it at the present time. Soon after this he took up his present occupation in the real estate and insurance line, in which he is meeting with his customary success. He represents several splendid companies in his insurance business and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens are again aiding materially in establishing a most desirable clientele. The care of the home place has been given over to the sons, thus leaving Mr. Morrell free for his outside interests.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Morrell has always been keenly interested in politics and in all the public questions concerning his community and the county and state. He is a progressive Republican and is a progressive in the broadest and best sense of the word, standing for all that tends toward the social and civic betterment of the city and community. He is also interested in fraternal matters and is prominent in lodge circles in Arcata. He was made a Mason in Sussex Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., St. Stephens, N. B., and is now a member of Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master. He is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is especially prominent in Odd Fellow circles, being a member and Past Grand of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Morrell occurred in Arcata, July 21, 1891, uniting him with Miss Clara Bell Brown, a native of California, born at Pescadero. Her parents were pioneers of the state, and well known in their section, her mother coming across the plains in 1849. Mrs. Morrell grew to womanhood and received her education in this state, and has resided in Humboldt county for the greater part of her life, having a wide circle of friends throughout the county. She has borne her husband four children, all of whom are natives of Arcata, where they have been reared and educated: Vera, Earl, Chester and Alford.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrell are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Arcata, of which they are regular attendants.

DANIEL ALEXANDER BALDWIN.—It was in January, 1884, that Daniel Alexander Baldwin came to California, from his home in New Brunswick, Canada, locating first in Sonoma county. Since that time he has resided continually either in that county or Humboldt, choosing his wife from the former place. At present he makes his home in the beautiful little city of Blue Lake, near which he owns valuable real estate, both farming land and range lands. He has for the greater part of his residence here been associated with some phase of the lumbering business, and is also interested in farming. He has been actively associated with the governmental and political life of the county, also, and has twice been elected supervisor from

his district, where he is one of the influential members of the Republican party.

Mr. Baldwin is a native of Chatham, Northumberland county, New Brunswick, where he was born September 27, 1858. Here he spent his boyhood days on the farm of his father, attending school in the winter and assisting with the farm work in the summer months. After finishing his school course he went to work in the woods, but continued to live at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he went to Pennsylvania, as the wages in the United States were better than those paid in Canada. Here he also worked in the lumber camps, remaining until 1883. In the spring of that year he returned to his home in New Brunswick and began his preparations for coming to California, where it was known there was great demand for men, and where the wages were high. In the fall he made his start, and arrived in Sonoma county the first month of the following year (1884). There was no delay in securing employment, and his first work was for a man named French at Guerneville. Later he was employed by Brown & Armstrong for a year at the same place.

It was in 1887 that Mr. Baldwin first came to Humboldt county. He remained but a short time, however, going to Fresno county, where he found better opportunities at that time. Here he was for a year employed in the sugar pine woods, lumbering in the Sierra Nevada mountains. In 1889, he was married in Sonoma county, and soon returned to Humboldt county, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1889 he went to work for the Korbel Lumber Company, and in the spring of 1890 took charge of the work of road building for this company, which at that time was known as the Humboldt Milling Company; afterwards this company was absorbed by the Northern Redwood Lumber Company. He continued with this company in charge of their road construction work until 1906.

During all the time of his employment in Humboldt county, Mr. Baldwin had been actively interested in securing land for himself. He had taken up several claims in the mountains and had lived on one of these for five years, while working for this company. He had also purchased a ranch of seventy-two acres, all improved land.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Baldwin purchased his present home site of five acres at Blue Lake and at the same time he gave up working for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, and accepted a position with Stanley Thompson, getting out ship timbers, and remained in his employ for two years. While with Mr. Thompson he was nominated supervisor for the third district on the Republican ticket, and was elected for a term of four years in 1908. In 1912 he was reelected, and at present serves the public in this capacity. He is exceedingly conscientious in his application to his duties as supervisor and he never allows anything to interfere with the affairs of his office. He is familiar with the road work, and his practical knowledge of road construction is invaluable to the county and is a valuable asset among the many abilities of the supervisor from the third district.

The marriage of Mr. Baldwin to Miss Mary Angeline Carr occurred in Sonoma county, at the home of the bride's parents, July 3, 1889. Mrs. Baldwin is a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born March 21, 1871. She came to California with her parents who located in Sonoma county

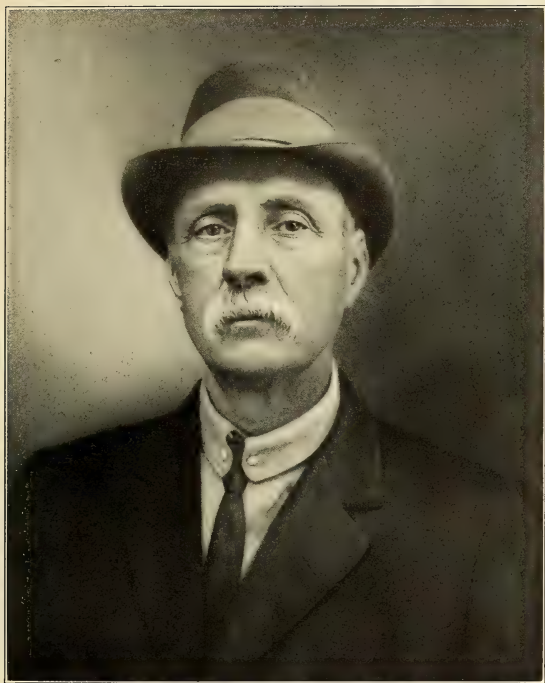
about 1875. Her father, William Carr, has followed the fortunes of the farmer for the greater part of his life, and is at present located on a ranch at Guerneville, Sonoma county, where he is well and favorably known. Mrs. Baldwin has become the mother of four children: William C., James D., Nellie G. and John, the latter deceased. The eldest son, William C., is a graduate of the Eureka business college, and is manager of the People's Store in Arcata; James D. is attending the Oregon Agricultural College in Corvallis, Oregon; Nellie G. is attending the Humboldt State Normal school at Arcata.

Mr. Baldwin has been very successful since coming to Humboldt county and is today classed as one of the most progressive and sterling citizens of the county. He is a man of broad mind and progressive ideas, with an unusual understanding of public questions and is especially well informed along all business and political lines. He is recognized as a man of absolutely sound business principles and his dealings with his fellowmen have been of such a character that his word is as good as his bond wherever he is known.

Aside from his business and political associations, Mr. Baldwin is well known in certain fraternal circles, where he is interested, although he is not what is known as a lodgeman. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and is one of the veteran members of the order in this section of the state, having joined Redwood Lodge, No. 281, I. O. O. F., at Guerneville in 1885, but is now a member of Blue Lake Lodge, No. 347, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand and the present secretary.

Mr. Baldwin is the son of Daniel Baldwin and Mary (McLaughlin) Baldwin, both natives of New Brunswick, where he himself was born. His father was born in 1819, and the greater part of his life he was a tiller of the soil. For a short time he varied this by lumbering in the adjoining woods. He died at the age of eighty-one years. The mother of Mr. Baldwin is also dead, having passed away in 1889. Her entire life had been spent almost within sight of the place of her birth. She was a woman of great strength of character and of deep maternal affection, and her influence on the lives of her children cannot be overestimated. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom are living, Mr. Baldwin being the fifth in order of birth.

WILLIAM JAMES TURNER.—As president of the Garberville Mercantile Company, and one of the principal stockholders in this corporation, William James Turner is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Garberville, where he has made his home for many years. He has owned and operated a blacksmith shop here for a number of years past. Descended from a long line of Irish ancestry, he was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 12, 1861, the son of Robert and Margaret (McCreary) Turner, both natives of Ireland, where they lived and died. The father was a wagon-maker, carpenter and blacksmith, and had a large establishment for the manufacture of wagons, farm implements and tools, besides doing repair work and much general blacksmithing, and often employed as many as sixty men at a time. There were four children in the family, one daughter and three sons. Of these the daughter died in infancy, and the three sons all came to America, eventually settling in California. Joseph became a machinist and was for a short time located in San Francisco, later coming to Garberville, where he



William J. Turner

opened a machine and blacksmith shop, and owned and operated a stock ranch on the south fork of the Eel river. He had married before leaving Ireland, and was accompanied by his wife when he came to California. At his death, in 1880, he left a widow and three daughters, and the widow has since died. John also came to Humboldt county and for a time had charge of the brother's stock ranch on the Eel river, where he died.

William James Turner spent his boyhood days in Ireland, where he attended the common and high schools of his native village. He began to work in his father's shop when he was a boy and grew up with the trade, becoming a skilled blacksmith and machinist. It was in 1885 that he came to America, coming to California, where his older brothers had preceded him by several years. He went at once to the ranch on the south fork of Eel river, where his older brother, Joseph, had died in 1880. The ranch was then being conducted by his brother John. Later W. J. Turner bought a blacksmith shop in Garberville, and built up a splendid trade, through the rendering of prompt and efficient service. He still owns and operates this shop, which is one of the best known in the community.

The marriage of Mr. Turner took place in Eureka, in 1909, uniting him to Miss Emma Kemper, born in Sonoma county, the daughter of C. W. and Margaret (Merritt) Kemper. Her parents were well known in Garberville, where they lived for many years, and where both passed away.

Aside from his business as a machinist and blacksmith, Mr. Turner has been in close touch with the affairs of Garberville during his long residence here, and is an influential citizen. When the Garberville Mercantile Company was organized in 1911 he was one of the prime movers and also a heavy investor in the stock of the company, and was chosen its first president, which position he still fills. Other officers of the corporation are: E. R. Linsler, vice-president; John W. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, while the Bank of Humboldt County is the depository.

In addition to their general merchandising business, which is probably the largest business of its kind in southern Humboldt county, the company own and operate two stage lines, connecting Garberville with adjacent territory. Their business on these lines is important and extensive. They employ three drivers and one hostler on each line, own twenty-five horses, which they use in this connection, and lately have also put on an automobile truck.

Mr. Turner has been almost phenomenally successful in his business ventures, and his judgment and foresight are such as to enable him to make many successful investments and business ventures. He is well informed, a good financier, and a careful and capable business manager. In all his interests he has had the sympathy and cooperation of his wife, who is a woman of rare ability and judgment. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turner are highly respected in Garberville, and enjoy the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. They are members of the Presbyterian church and regular attendants of its services. Mr. Turner is a Republican in his political affiliations, but has never been actively associated with the affairs of his party outside of local issues. He is progressive and an independent thinker, and has always worked for the welfare and general betterment of his home city and community.

Mr. Turner is a true Irishman in that he is very proud of his ancestry and nativity, although he is a true and loyal son of his adopted state. Mrs. Turner represents one of the oldest and most highly respected pioneer families of

California, her parents having come to this state in the pioneer days, and made it their home since that time.

ALEXANDER LAMB.—One of the wealthy stockmen of Rohnerville, Alexander Lamb has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1866, coming to the Pacific coast immediately after the close of the Civil war, throughout which he had served with honor and distinction. His parents had come to California during his time of military service and as soon as he was mustered out he joined them. They were then engaged in the stock business and Mr. Lamb, who is now the only living member of the family, has since continued in this line with exceptional success. Since 1866 he has been fifty-one years in the saddle, and has probably ridden more miles on horseback than any other man of Humboldt county. Under the corporate name of Lamb Brothers Company, they own nine thousand acres of stock-ranch land in the Ball Hills, twenty miles east of Rohnerville, where he manages an extensive stock ranch. He is president and manager of the company, and is a man of strict integrity, progressive and industrious, and stands exceptionally high in his home community. His home place is an eighty-acre ranch on the main road between Rohnerville and Hydesville, which he operates himself.

Mr. Lamb is a native of Indiana, born in Monroe county in 1845. His father, also Alexander Lamb, was a native of North Carolina, as also was his mother, Abigail Trodgen, her parents being descended from an old Southern family of distinction. The father was a farmer and removed to Indiana shortly after his marriage, and there a family of nine children were born, the present respected citizen of Rohnerville being the eighth child, and the only one now living. When he was but a small child the family removed to Lucas county, Iowa, where he grew to maturity, attending the public schools and working on his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he responded to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and enlisted in Company L, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, in 1863. He was mustered in at Davenport, drew horses at Louisville, Ky., and entered the Army of the Tennessee, being in the battles from Resaca to the taking of Atlanta, then fighting under General Thomas at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, where General Hood's army was annihilated. Mr. Lamb served until the close of the war, making a splendid record for courage and daring, and was never wounded, although he had many narrow escapes, having two horses shot from under him in one day. The company was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, and Mr. Lamb returned home to find that his parents and family had migrated to California, having crossed the plains with wagons in 1864. He himself made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco, June 19, 1866, joining his parents and brothers and sisters at Rohnerville, where he has since made his home.

The marriage of Mr. Lamb occurred at Hydesville, uniting him with Miss Frances Palmer, a native of Missouri. Of their union were born six children, five of whom are living. They are all natives of Humboldt county, and are well and favorably known in Rohnerville, where they have been reared and educated. They are: Winfield, Leonard, Henry, Abigail (deceased), Charles and Ray.

Mr. Lamb is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is particularly proud of his war record. The standing of his family since first

they came to Humboldt county more than fifty years ago has been such as to place any representative of the name in high favor, and of this, too, Mr. Lamb is very proud. He is progressive and broad-minded, and has always given of his best for the general welfare of the community.

PETER NICHOLAS J. PETERSEN.—As one of the demonstrators of the Farm Bureau of Humboldt county, Peter Nicholas J. Petersen is well known throughout the county, and is in very close touch with the farmers and their needs. He himself has been actively engaged in farming since he was a young man and so has a very wide practical knowledge of the existing conditions. For the past season he has been demonstrating the value of lime as a fertilizer in the raising of alfalfa and has been very successful in gaining the attention and co-operation of the farmers. He is associated in this work with A. H. Christiansen, farm advisor for the county, who is in charge of the demonstration work. Mr. Petersen's own ranch is three-quarters of a mile south of Grizzly Bluff and consists of sixty acres, being generally known as the old Wooldridge place. It is one of the best kept and most attractive places in the vicinity, a credit to its owner and a source of pride to the neighborhood.

Mr. Petersen is a native of Abenrade, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and was sixteen years of age when he came to America. He is the son of A. E. Petersen, well known throughout the Ferndale district as a man of great strength of character and purpose of mind. He and his forbears were natives of Schleswig, born there when it was a part of Denmark. He owned a splendid dairy farm and was one of the prosperous men of the community, but the German dominion was so offensive that he disposed of his holdings there, and together with his wife and family migrated to America, in 1894, locating in Humboldt county, Cal., where he purchased a farm. The son, Peter Nicholas, the subject of this article, has inherited many of the splendid qualities of heart and mind that distinguished his forefathers. He attended the public schools in Schleswig, where he was born, June 24, 1878, learning both the Danish and the German language. The family was a large one, and although the family was in good circumstances it was necessary for the boys to work whenever they were not in school. This same condition maintained after their coming to America, and for five or six years Nicholas worked on the various farms in the neighborhood, and then rented the Sam Fulmer ranch on Eel River Island for three years, this being a dairy ranch of eighty acres. Following this he rented the Joe Shaw ranch at Centerville, where he continued to engage in dairy farming for six years. At that time, in 1913, he purchased his present place, where he has established a permanent home. With a passing glance at this place today it is plain to see that the owner is a man of ability and industry. The dwelling house, yard, fields, pastures, orchard, water supply, and large new dairy barn all speak of and for the man who is responsible for them. When he purchased the place he at once remodeled the dwelling, and everything else has been brought up to the same standard of excellence, the dairy barn being the last word in scientific construction.

The marriage of Mr. Petersen in Ferndale, November 15, 1911, united him with Miss Johanna Linnemann, a native of Sorup, Jutland, Denmark, the daughter of Carl Linnemann, who followed farming in that country until his death. Mrs. Petersen finished her training in the school of domestic

science at Sjaelland, and afterwards was a teacher of this science in Copenhagen, continuing this until she came to California for a visit. In Humboldt county she met Mr. Petersen and their marriage followed in Ferndale, as above stated. She is a woman of rare personal charm and has gathered about her a circle of warm friends. She has one child, a daughter, Edith.

Quite apart from his responsible position as farm demonstrator for the county, and also from his popularity as a man of affairs, Mr. Petersen occupies a place of prominence in the fraternal, religious and governmental affairs of his community. He is especially prominent among the fraternal orders with a large Danish membership, and has been active in the affairs of the local organization of the Danish Brotherhood, of which he has been a member for many years. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Ferndale, and keenly interested in all its activities. In his political views Mr. Petersen is a Republican and has taken an intelligent part in the local affairs of his party. He is, however, essentially interested in his own business affairs, and his success therein is far more vital to him than any obsolete political problem. In all questions that affect the local improvement and progress he is keenly alive to their full importance and ready to give his earnest support for the betterment of the community, county, state, or nation.

CHARLES WESCOTT.—Coming to Scotia in 1900 from South San Francisco, where ill health had forced him to resign from a lucrative position, Charles Wescott accepted a minor position with the Pacific Lumber Company at this place and steadily worked his way upward, until in 1910 he was made foreman of the drying department for the Scotia mills, which important position he now fills, having charge of the dry kilns and of the handling of all the lumber in that department. The importance of the work that he controls may be easily understood when it is known that the freight rates on lumber from the coast to the Missouri river points are forty-two cents per hundredweight, sixty-five cents to Chicago, and seventy-five cents to New York; and that while a foot of green redwood lumber, fresh from the saw, weighs seven and one-half pounds, the same lumber, skillfully dried in the kilns, weighs but two and one-half pounds. Thus it is seen that the drying process is a wonderful saving in freight rates, and that the work is necessarily intrusted to a man of great reliability.

Mr. Wescott is a native of New York, having been born in Essex county, June 12, 1875. His father, Leander Wescott, was a farmer of Essex county and was very well-to-do. He was born in Essex county, at Wescott Hill, which was named for his grandfather, Oliver Wescott, who came to America from England in Colonial times. Oliver Wescott was a patriot of the truest type, and together with his son, the grandfather of the present respected citizen of Scotia, fought in the Revolutionary War, both being engaged in the battle of Plattsburg, where they fought side by side. Charles Wescott grew to young manhood in Essex county, attending public and high schools of the district, working on his father's farm, and in the woods, the latter occupation appealing to him most strongly. The Wescott home was located in the woods, and while yet a boy he learned all the craft of the woodsman. There were seven children in the family, two sons and five daughters, only two of whom are living at this time, the other member being Mrs. Daisy Hathaway, of Lewis, Essex county, N. Y. The parents are both



Sherman Stockhoff

deceased, the father having lived to be sixty-three years of age, and the mother to be sixty. When Mr. Wescott was twenty-two years of age he forsook the home farm and came to California, and in 1897 engaged in the meat packing business, working his way up until he became foreman of the Western Meat Company at South San Francisco, where he remained for three years. His health broke down at that time and he was obliged to seek employment in a different climate. Quite naturally his inclination turned him toward the lumber woods, and he went to Eureka, where he remained for a short time, and then came to Scotia, where he entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company in the spring of 1900. For a time he was engaged as a handler of lumber, but his ability and application made his promotion certain, and after a time he was made foreman of the old dry kiln, holding this position for a year and a half, then becoming assistant foreman of mill yard "A." This position he filled for three years, when he became foreman, and was later transferred to the dry kilns.

Mr. Wescott is deeply interested in his work and is of a mechanical turn of mind, having made numerous changes and improvements in the dry kilns which have greatly increased their efficiency. He is an adept in the use of tools, in cabinet work and in the methods of finishing and polishing the various kinds of woods that are found in Humboldt county. One of the most interesting things that he has discovered is a method for finishing up boards cut out of redwood bark. He gives them a soft, plush-like finish which makes very novel and beautiful furniture, and of these he has made various pieces of furniture for his own home. Formerly Mr. Wescott was fire chief of Scotia and filled the office very capably. He is also exceptionally well liked by the employees of the Pacific Lumber Company who are under his direction, and also by his employers. He is firm and exact, but always fair and reasonable.

The marriage of Mr. Wescott and Miss Vera Locke, of Grand Island, Neb., occurred in Scotia in 1911. They are now the parents of two small daughters: Verda and Ione. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wescott are popular socially and have many friends in Scotia. Mr. Wescott also takes an active part in the local fraternal affairs. He is an influential member of a number of local orders, including the Knights of Pythias, Weeott Tribe, No. 147, I. O. R. M., and the Modern Woodmen.

ULYSSES SHERMAN STOCKHOFF.—One of the prominent residents of Elk River, Cal., where he is engaged in farming and as overseer of a section of the road, Ulysses Sherman Stockhoff is well known and liked as a progressive and enterprising man in that section of Humboldt county.

The parents of Mr. Stockhoff came to California in the early days, his father being John Henry Stockhoff, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, who became a cattle dealer in Iowa, where he married Charity Ann Winters, who was born in Tennessee, but came to Missouri with her parents when a child, where she grew up. In the '60s, John Henry Stockhoff crossed the plains with ox teams to Nevada, where for a year he engaged in ranching, coming thence to California, and locating in Sonoma county, where he spent a year in chopping wood. The next year he was engaged in making ties, etc., hiring as an assistant to his boss of the previous year, and later took up contracting and teaming near Fort Ross, took a homestead there, which he cleared and improved, operating a dairy thereon and buying adjacent land,

so that he had a large stock ranch and dairy of about eight hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1914, his wife having passed away in 1893. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, Ulysses Sherman Stockhoff being the third oldest of the family, the names of the children being as follows: Mary A., now Mrs. Zeek, residing at the old home at Fort Ross; Samuel H., a stock man in Larabee valley, Humboldt county; Ulysses Sherman, a farmer of Humboldt county; John F., a farmer near Elk River Corners; William S., who went to Alaska, and has not been heard from; and Cornelius, who for years has been driving the stage for Holloway out of Point Arena, and is well known in Mendocino county.

Growing up on his father's ranch overlooking the Pacific just north of Fort Ross, Ulysses S. Stockhoff was educated in the Timber Cove school district and remained at home until the age of twenty-one years, at which time he started out for himself, being employed by a rancher near Fort Ross to care for cattle and sheep, and there he rode the range and for seven years had the management of the Jack Lancaster ranch. Leaving there to come to Humboldt county, he worked for a year at Salmon creek, and then with his brother Samuel bought out the business and engaged in dairying on Judge Haines' ranch for three years, operating a dairy of thirty cows. Selling out to his brother, Mr. Stockhoff then entered the employ of the Vance Company, now the Hammond Lumber Company, being employed in the woods near Fieldbrook and later at Little river for the same company, in all covering a period of three or four years. Then purchasing his present ranch from his brother Samuel in 1903, formerly known as the old Bell ranch on the north fork of the Elk river about ten miles from Eureka, Mr. Stockhoff has now in his possession an estate comprising one hundred and forty-eight acres, about forty acres of which are under the plow, and here he is engaged in stockraising and farming, raising potatoes for the market, also giving a part of his attention to general contracting. He is also well known in the vicinity as road overseer in District No. 3, from Bucksport to Falk, and to Humboldt Hill on the south and back of Pine ranch. His political preferences are with the Republican party, and his fraternal associations are with the Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., at Eureka.

ROBERT LEE HARRIS.—Well known in Scotia and vicinity as the foreman of the cut-up department of Mill "B," of the Pacific Lumber Company, Robert Lee Harris is one of the most popular employees of this great company, and also of Scotia, where he has made his home for a number of years. His association with the Pacific Lumber Company has proven his ability in mechanical and industrial lines. His department is that in which the lumber is sawed into proper lengths for sashes, doors, window and door casings, boxes, and the thousand and one things for which special lengths are required, and is one of the most important departments of the mill work.

Mr. Harris, who is popularly known as Lee Harris, is a native of California, having been born at Rio Dell, Humboldt county, December 27, 1873. His father was James A. Harris, a native of Arkansas, and died when Robert Lee was ten years of age. His grandfather was Henry B. Harris, also a native of Arkansas, where both grandfather and father were well-known cotton planters, and in which state the grandfather lived and died. The mother was, in her girlhood, Addie A. Gould, a native of California, and

born in San Francisco. She is now residing at Shively, this county, with a son, and is sixty-two years of age. She bore her husband six children; three sons and three daughters, two sons and a daughter still living, the others having died in childhood. The living members of the family are: A. W. Harris, a farmer at Shively, with whom the mother makes her home; Clara, now the wife of William Carter, a rancher in Sonoma county; and Robert Lee Harris, respected citizen of Scotia. Following the death of his father when he was ten years of age, Robert Lee went to live with his mother in Sonoma county. His father had left an estate of some \$30,000, and he received a common school education and later took a course in the Eureka business college, where he was graduated in 1892. He then went to work for the Williams Company at Fortuna, where he remained six years. He next became foreman for Beckwith for a year, and then returned to the employ of the Williams Creek Company, accepting a position as woods and mill foreman, and remaining for two years. A position was then offered him with the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, and for a year and a half he served as an apprentice as a band-saw filer, and from his knowledge of the band-saw machinery he was then given a position in the cut-up department. Here his knowledge of the lumber business stood him in good stead and he was shortly made foreman of the department, which position he has now held for four years.

The marriage of Mr. Harris occurred in Fortuna in 1899, uniting him with Miss Mildred Kerri, the daughter of Frank Kerri, who came to California in 1858, locating in Humboldt county, where he has since made his home. He is now living in retirement with the family of Mr. Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have one child, a daughter, Mildred Leota. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are well known socially in Scotia, and Mr. Harris occupies a prominent position in the fraternal affairs of the county. He is an influential member of the Masons, having been made a Mason in Eel River Lodge, No. 147, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master; he is also a member of Ferndale Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M., at Ferndale, and is Past Inspector of the northern district of California, District No. 1. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows at Fortuna, and Past Grand of that Lodge. In his political preferences Mr. Harris is a staunch Republican, and has been a member of the county central committee for several years. He takes a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and is active in all the affairs of his party, but steadily declines public office for himself, although he has been urged by his friends and admirers on several occasions to accept the nomination for important county positions.

CHARLES BERTI.—One of the successful young dairymen in Humboldt county who is now conducting the Spicy Breezes Dairy ranch on Cape Mendocino is Charles Berti, who was born at Prosito, near Lodrino, Ticino, Switzerland, October 17, 1883. His father, Augustino, was a painter and decorator, and followed his trade in Paris during the summer for many years. He now resides on a small farm at Prosito. His wife, who was Giacinta Biasca, is also living, as are their two children, the eldest, Charles, of whom we write, the youngest Giacinta, living in the old home with her parents.

Charles Berti, after completing his education in the public schools, was apprenticed and learned the stone cutter and mason trade. Having a desire to try his fortune in California, of which he had heard good reports, he came to

Eureka, arriving March 5, 1901. The first year he was in the employ of Ralph Biasca, who ran a dairy at Arcata, then he entered the employ of Rudolph Ambrosini, on the Mayflower ranch, continuing there one year. Afterward he was with Ferdinand Ambrosini on the Woodland Echo ranch for five years, later for eighteen months with Joseph Russ near Ferndale, after which he concluded to start in business for himself. In 1910 he leased the Spicy Breezes Ranch of 600 acres which he devotes to dairying and the raising of hogs and cattle. He has a herd of ninety-two milch cows and by the use of a gas engine is making butter which is packed under the label of Cape Mendocino Creamery and shipped to Eureka and San Francisco markets.

In Ferndale occurred the marriage of Mr. Berti with Mansueta Biasca, also a native of Ticino. They have four children, as follows: Edward, Dora, Elvizo and Baby.

PETER MOSSI was born in Sant' Antonio, Ticino, Switzerland, March 10, 1872. His father, also named Peter, was a farmer at Sant' Antonio. Young Peter was educated in the public schools of his native place and in the high school at Bellinzona, at the same time remaining on the home farm and making himself generally useful until the age of seventeen. It was at this time that he determined to try his luck on the Pacific coast, of which he had heard such good reports. His brother Joseph had come to California a dozen years previous and was living in Placer county. So in May, 1889, Peter joined his brother in the latter county and for a short time was employed in a sawmill, after which he returned to San Francisco bay. After working a short time in the salt works in Alameda he found employment on a dairy at Point Reyes, Marin county, afterwards following the same line in Sonoma county, until March, 1895, when he came to Humboldt county. Until 1904 he was employed on dairy ranches in the vicinity of Ferndale, after which, in partnership with Thomas Pedrazini, he purchased a liquor establishment. In 1906 he bought his partner out and has since continued the business alone, being now located in the center of Ferndale.

Mr. Mossi was married in Ferndale to Miss Victoria Re, also a native of Switzerland, born at Cevio. Fraternally he is a member of the local lodge of Druids, of which he is past officer. Politically he is a Republican.

CHRIS MOSSI was born at Carena, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 28, 1869. His father, James Mossi, a dairyman there, married Annie Boletti and both are living on the old home. Of their ten children Chris is next to the oldest and was brought up to be an industrious lad, learning farming and dairying as it was done in his native Ticino, and he also received a good education in the local schools. In 1889 he came to Santa Cruz county, Cal., where he worked in a sawmill during the summer and then on a dairy near Davenport. He continued in that vicinity until 1902, in that year coming to Humboldt county. After working a while in the Eel river valley he went to Scotia and was employed on the Pacific Lumber Company's ranch for two years, after which he leased a ranch in that vicinity and ran a dairy of thirty cows. In December, 1908, he leased the McDonald place of one hundred twenty acres at Grizzly Bluff, where his herd of milch cows numbered fifty-five. In January, 1915, he sold his interest and lease and has since been in the employ of the Hansen dairy ranch.

In 1909 Mr. Mossi made a trip back to Switzerland, visiting his old home, and in December of that year was married at Carena, being united with Miss

Delmonica Enriceta, also a native of that place, and they have two children, Lena and Alice. Fraternally Mr. Mossi is a member of Branch Forty, Lodge No. 96, Santa Cruz. Politically he is an ardent believer in the principles of the Republican platform.

WILLIAM L. SHIELDS.—The present proprietor of the old East Ferry at Alton is William L. Shields, who was born at South West City, McDonald county, Mo., June 8, 1870. His father, John R. Shields, was a farmer, and William L. spent his boyhood helping his parents on the farm and attending public schools until fifteen years of age, or until 1885, when he came to the Pacific coast. While living at Healdsburg and at Lakeport, Cal., he attended public school, later going to Ukiah, where he was employed at farming. In Sacramento he was engaged in horse breaking and bronco busting. Giving up this work he returned to Ukiah and thence to Potter valley, where he again worked at farming.

After spending nine years in California Mr. Shields returned to Missouri and soon afterwards went to Oklahoma, being there at the time of the opening of the Cherokee strip. He followed farming there between Grove, Delaware county, and Fairland, Ottawa county, at the same time engaging in threshing during the grain season for twenty-four years, and during this time wore out four steam threshing rigs. He was very energetic during these years and was busy all the time.

In 1913 Mr. Shields returned to California, locating at Waddington, Humboldt county, where he followed the carpenter's trade until March 15, 1915, when he purchased the old East Ferry, which he operates across Eel river at Alton. This is an important crossing, as it takes care of the travel on the road between Ferndale and Alton, and is said to be the most popular ferry on the river.

In Ukiah Mr. Shields was married to Miss Birdie Stewart, born in Mendocino county, the daughter of Mark Stewart, a pioneer of that county, and they have nine children living, as follows: George (residing in Napa), Robert, Effie, John, Henry, Freelove, Frank, Bernies and Eleanor. Politically he is a Democrat.

ANTONE PELASCINI was born in Statsona, province de Como, Italy, February 4, 1880, the son of Guerimo and Lucia (Gobbi) Pelascini. The father was a farmer in his native land and is now in Buenos Ayres, South America, while the mother is still residing at the old home in Italy.

Of the four children in the parental family Antone Pelascini is the third oldest, and he and his brother Peter, of Elk River, are the only ones in America. Antone's boyhood was spent on the farm in sunny Italy, where he received a good education in the public schools. In 1902 he came to Eureka, Humboldt county, where he obtained employment in the woods working for the Vance Company, then for their successors, the Hammond Lumber Company, and still later for the Pacific Lumber Company. He also spent two years in Del Norte county in the same line of work. Having saved enough money he determined to engage in the dairy business and in 1912 leased the present ranch of seventy-five acres near Alton, fifty acres of the place being bottom land, where he raised a sufficient quantity of hay and grain feed for his herd of twenty-five milch cows. He has made a success of his new undertaking.

In Eureka in April, 1914, Mr. Pelascini was married to Miss Rosa Gobbi,

who was also a native of Statsona, Italy, and they have a little daughter, named Annie. In politics Mr. Pelascini favors the principles of the Republican party.

JOHN SAOTTINI.—Brescia, Italy, is not alone famed for violin-making, but also for its high standard of butter and cheese making. Many from that province have made Humboldt county their adopted home and have taken their place among the leading dairymen of the county. One of these is John Saottini, who was born at Bioni, Brescia, Italy, December 27, 1884. His father, Peter Saottini, a dairyman at Bioni, was there married to Cressini Giacomini, who died about the year 1898, and to them were born five children, four of whom are living. John is the eldest, and he has two brothers, Louis and Peter, also in Humboldt county.

As a lad John Saottini learned dairying as it is done in Brescia, and also attended the public schools. On completing the local course of study he continued to assist his father on the farm, but he soon resolved to try his fortune in the land of the Stars and Stripes. In May, 1902, he came to the United States, and in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., he was employed in the coal mines until 1907. In that year he concluded to come to the Pacific coast, and in August of that year he arrived in Loleta, Cal. Here for fourteen months he was in the employ of Steve Giulieri, and then worked over three years for Rafael Lanini, after which he rented Erickson & Johansen's ranch of one hundred eighty-four acres in the vicinity of Loleta, which he devoted to dairying, having a herd of sixty milch cows. He had leased the place for ten years, but he sold the lease at the end of four years and purchased a half interest with Rafael Lanini in the present dairy and lease of one hundred thirty acres on Cannibal Island, which is devoted to a dairy of fifty cows, and since Mr. Lanini moved out to his own place on Elk river Mr. Saottini has superintended the place, giving it his undivided attention. The place is rich bottom land, which not only furnishes excellent pasturage, but also yields ample crops of hay and green feed.

Fraternally Mr. Saottini is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is an experienced dairyman and by his energy and close application to the business he is making a success and has established himself among the men of affairs in the Eel river valley.

CLAUDIO PIFFERINI was born at Cugnasco, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, November 16, 1882, the son of Dominico and Teresa (Pallacio) Pifferini, who followed dairying. The father died in 1901 and the mother is still residing at the old home. Of their eight children, five of whom are living, Claudio is the third oldest. After receiving his education in the public schools he assisted his parents on the home farm until he came to California. His brother Albert had migrated to Humboldt county some years before, so Claudio joined him here in February, 1907. For a short time he was employed in the woods for the lumber company at Metropolitan and then for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, working in the mill. In 1908 he went to work on a dairy near Ferndale, later for Charles Walker at McKinleyville and afterwards at Loleta until January, 1910, when he formed a partnership with Fred M. Giulieri, leasing two small ranches of one hundred sixty acres near Grizzly Bluff, where they engaged in dairying, eventually milking sixty-five cows on the place. In January, 1915, he sold his interest to his partner and came to Arcata Bottoms, where he leased the Albert Nelson ranch of forty-seven acres, being rich bottom land, which furnishes ample feed for thirty milch cows.

In Ticino, Italy, December 16, 1905, Mr. Pifferini was married to Mary Pallacio and they have four children, Attilio, Hazel, John and Lillie. Politically he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

SAMUEL PIOLA was born in Montecrestese, Province of Novara, Italy, February 18, 1876, the son of Isidoro and Adelaide (Storni) Piola, who were farmers. The father is dead, while the mother still lives on the old farm in Italy. Of their seven children that grew to maturity, Samuel is the fifth in order of birth. He received a good public school education, remaining at home and assisting his parents until eighteen years of age, when he emigrated to the Argentine Republic, South America, being employed on farms and in factories and also clerking at Rosario de Santa Fe. While there he became familiar with the Spanish language. After five years he returned to his old home in Novara, and immediately made preparations to come to the United States. On April 16, 1901, he arrived in St. Louis, Mo., which city he left two years afterward to go to McAlester, Indian Territory, where for the next four years he was employed in the coal mines.

In 1906 Mr. Piola came to California, going first to Los Angeles and two months later to Alameda county, where he was employed as a brick-maker at Tesla. In December, 1906, he made his way to Bisbee, Ariz., where he was employed in the copper mines. In the spring of 1912 he came to Humboldt county and worked on a dairy on Cannibal Island. In the fall of 1912 he rented the Varian place of forty acres and ran a dairy of twenty-two cows for two years. After selling this lease he entered a partnership with G. Faravis in leasing the Risen place of one hundred thirty acres and the J. Larsen place of forty-five acres on Cock Robin Island, which the partners devoted to dairying. In December, 1914, Mr. Piola's partner was accidentally drowned, and since purchasing the latter's interest Mr. Piola has continued operating the one hundred seventy-five acres, milking sixty cows on his dairy, and is meeting with success.

Mr. Piola was married in Bisbee, Ariz., in 1911, being united with Clementine Pella, who was also born at Montecrestese, and they have one child, Gino. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party.

MARTIN L. PONTONI.—A successful dairyman in Humboldt county, where he owns a valuable farm near Arcata, in a section of California which has proved most propitious for the dairy industry, Martin L. Pontoni is known as an enterprising and liberal man, and an upbuilder of the community where he resides.

Born at Cimalmotto, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, Martin Louis Pontoni was the son of Michael and Martha (Coppini) Pontoni, his birth occurring September 20, 1875. His father, a painter by trade, spent his summers in Paris, France, where he was engaged in painting and decorating, and his death took place at his farm at Cimalmotto, where his wife is still living with her six daughters. Of their family of ten children, eight are now living, and the two sons are both in California, where Camillo, the younger, works for his brother Martin. Brought up on the home farm in Switzerland, and educated in the local public schools, at the age of sixteen years Martin Pontoni decided to come to California, of which he had heard good reports concerning wages and opportunities for young men. Accordingly, in October, 1891, he arrived in San Francisco, going thence to Eureka, in Humboldt county, immediately seeking employment, as he had borrowed one hundred sixty

dollars from his father for the journey. In finding work Mr. Pontoni was very successful, as he went to work on his first evening there, being employed on a dairy ranch near Fern Bridge, continuing in the same line of work in other dairies for a year or two, at the end of the first year being able to repay the money borrowed of his father, in spite of the fact that the wages were not as good then as now, Mr. Pontoni receiving only two hundred dollars and board for his first year's work. In the year 1893 he removed to the vicinity of Arcata, where he was employed on the dairy of J. W. Coppini for a year and at other dairies in that vicinity thereafter. Ten years later, having saved sufficient money to enable him to start in business for himself, he leased the Stewart Foster place of sixty-six acres, and engaged in the dairy business independently, starting with a herd of thirty-six cows, later renting more land and increasing the number of his cows, milking as many as seventy-five cows in a season. In 1909 he purchased forty acres and later twenty more, so that he now owns sixty acres, to which he at present gives his entire attention, having two years ago given up his leased land. On his property, which is all rich soil, he has fine pastures, and raises hay for his herd as well as such green feed as corn, carrots and beets, and his dairy herd of forty cows is composed solely of high grade Jersey cows.

A stockholder in the Savings Bank of Arcata, Mr. Pontoni has also been both an organizer and stockholder in the United Creameries Company, in 1908 becoming a member of its board of directors and later the vice-president of the board, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Humboldt County Dairymen's Association and of its board of directors, and member and trustee of the Canal School district, while fraternally he holds membership in the Arcata Camp No. 472, Woodmen of the World, and with the Knights of Columbus in Eureka, his political preferences being with the Democratic party. By his marriage in Eureka with Jennie Barca, also a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, he is the father of five children: Michael, John, Martha, Martin and Louis.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.—A man who has been prominent in the lumber industry and mercantile business and is present supervisor of the Second Supervisorial district of Humboldt county is George W. Williams. He was born in Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, February 22, 1858, the son of Daniel W. and Fannie (Belford) Williams, natives of Wales and Ireland, respectively. They were married in Fairview, Ohio, where Daniel Williams was a carriage maker. In 1861 he came west via Panama and landed at San Francisco. From there he went to Nevada and engaged in sawmilling. It was about 1870 that he located in Humboldt county, engaging in the manufacture of shingles at Fortuna until he retired. Five years after coming west, 1875, the family joined him in this county. Both parents died in Fortuna.

Of the four children born to Daniel W. and Fannie Williams, George W. was the third oldest. He was reared in Fairview, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that place until he was seventeen, when with the family he joined his father in Humboldt county and here continued his studies for two years in a district that later became the thriving city of Fortuna. After his school days were over, he started a shingle mill on his own account, in 1878, building it in Palmer Creek gulch about one mile from what is now Fortuna. It was then called Slide, afterwards Springville and finally Fortuna. He continued as a shingle manufacturer for thirty-five years,



Edw Williams

during which time he had about twelve different mills, among them the sash and door factory at Fortuna. This was in partnership with William Swortzel, the firm being known as Swortzel & Williams, an association that continued for about twenty years. Besides the sash and door mill, the firm had a shingle mill and a store in Fortuna. During this time Mr. Williams was interested in organizing the Bank of Fortuna, and has been a director of that institution for many years. The store was incorporated as the Fortuna Merchandise Co., and was run as such by the original owners for about ten years, when it was sold, and it is still running under the same name. After the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Williams became sole owner of the shingle mill.

In August, 1905, Mr. Williams was appointed Supervisor of the Second District by Governor Pardee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Swortzel, and in 1906 he was elected for the balance of the term. In 1908 he was elected to succeed himself and again in 1912 by a handsome majority. So for the last ten years his time has been devoted to the duties of supervisor and during this time he has been chairman of the board for four years. His district embraces about five large townships, extending from Singley on the west to Trinity county on the east, and from about two miles north of Fortuna to the Mendocino county line on the south. This includes about four hundred miles of road, with about the same number of bridges. The roads in his district are kept in splendid shape and he is well liked and favorably known.

Mr. Williams was married in Hydesville, February 21, 1886, being united with Josephine Versell, a native of Rock Island, Ill., the daughter Joseph and Dorris M. (Liitt) Versell, natives of Switzerland and Germany, respectively. They migrated from Illinois to Humboldt county in 1880 and Mrs. Williams attended school in Hydesville. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have four children: Dorris, Mrs. Nelson, and Ida, Mrs. Pryor, both of Fortuna; Versell of Scotia; and Belford, who remains at home.

Fraternally Mr. Williams is a member of Onward Lodge No. 380, I. O. O. F., at Fortuna; Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of the Fortuna Men's club and Fortuna Board of Trade. In his political preferences Mr. Williams is a staunch Republican. Mrs. Williams is a member of Independence Rebekah Lodge No. 197, of which she is past district deputy and is also a member of Sunshine Circle No. 678, Women of Woodcraft, being past installing officer.

CHARLES E. SACCHI.—A native of Switzerland, where he was born in Lodrino, Canton Ticino, on March 30, 1867, Charles E. Sacchi is the son of Peter Sacchi, a farmer and dairyman of that canton, and in his new home in California the younger Mr. Sacchi is continuing the occupation of dairying in which he grew up from childhood. After attending the public schools of his native country, he determined, when but seventeen years of age, to seek his fortune in California, a country whither his brother Natal had preceded him and sent home glowing reports of the prospects for young and ambitious men. Accordingly February, 1884, found Charles Sacchi in Humboldt county, Cal., where he soon secured employment on a dairy on Bear River Ridge, continuing there for a period of three years. Desirous of engaging in that business independently, he in 1888 leased a ranch consisting of seventy acres located at Rio Dell, in the same county, there for five years conducting a dairy of forty cows. At the end of that time, removing to Elk

River, Cal., he leased a ranch of two hundred fifty acres, where for seven years he operated a dairy composed of seventy milch cows. In 1900 he came to Arcata, Cal., where he at present makes his home, leasing there the Calanchini and Comisto ranch of three hundred thirty-five acres, located about a mile south of the town of Arcata. Here he engaged in dairying, and has brought the ranch up to a high standard for the purpose, his splendid pastures and large crops of hay, corn and green feed for his dairy herd of one hundred twenty milch cows being the result of his own endeavors and skilful management in bringing the place to a high state of productiveness.

The interest taken by Mr. Sacchi in the dairy industry is not confined to his own ranch alone, but he also takes a practical share in the advancement of this and kindred industries, and assisted in the incorporation and building up of the United Creameries Company, Inc., of which he has been one of the directors from the time of its organization, serving one year as president and for the past three years as secretary. In political circles he is known as a staunch upholder of the Republican principles. His marriage in Rio Dell, Cal., July 4, 1891, united him with Miss Lucy Giacolini, who is a native of the same part of Switzerland as her husband, she having been born in Monte Carasso, Canton Ticino. Mr. and Mrs. Sacchi are the parents of six children, namely: Peter, who is in charge of the Bayside Skimming Station for the United Creameries Company; Frank, who assists his father on the ranch; and Amelia, Mabel, Juditha and Christina, who live at home.

AXEL ANDERSON.—A native of Langeland, Denmark, where his birth occurred on January 14, 1885, Axel Anderson, a man now prominent in the creamery business in Arcata, Cal., is the son of Carl J. and Antonia (Nielsen) Anderson, both of whom are now living in their native home of Denmark, where the father is a forester, as was his father Anders before him. The fourth in a family of seven children, Axel Anderson received his education in the local public schools, after which for two years he was employed at cheese-making in a creamery, at the end of which time he entered a creamery school, taking a dairy course there, receiving in that way a thorough education in his chosen line of work, in which he had already had practical experience. On the completion of his course of study Mr. Anderson entered the Danish navy, serving on different vessels as gunner, during the time of the Russo-Japanese war, after a year's service being honorably discharged.

Turning his attention once more to the creamery business, Mr. Anderson was for about a year employed in this line of work, but determining to try his fortunes in California, where he had two uncles, Peter and Rasmus Anderson, living at Arcata, he came immediately to this place, arriving in April, 1906. Entering the employ of the Central Creamery Company at the Minor Creamery near Arcata, he spent the summer engaged in work there, removing later to the Ferndale plant of the same company, after a while engaging with the Silver Star Creamery on the Island until his return to Arcata in the spring of 1907. Here he was employed at Creamery No. 1 by the United Creameries, Incorporated, a few months later being placed in charge of the Premium Creamery, one of this company's plants located at Bayside, where he remained for a year, then entering the employ of Creamery No. 2 of the same firm until the spring of 1912. At that time he went back to the Premium Creamery at Bayside for a few months, then again returned to Creamery No. 2, where he continued until June, 1913, when he was placed in charge

of Creamery No. 1, situated at Arcata Bottoms, where he continues in business at the present time. By his long association with the United Creameries Company, at their various plants, Mr. Anderson has become a valued assistant of the firm, one thoroughly acquainted with its business methods as well as with the creamery industry in general. During the height of the season Mr. Anderson oversees the receiving of sixteen tons of milk and about a ton of cream per day, the separating of the cream, which is sent to the main plant in Arcata, and the making of casein. He built for himself and family a comfortable and pleasant residence at Arcata, which he now rents, since he now makes his residence adjoining the creamery.

In his political preferences Mr. Anderson is an upholder of the Democratic party, while his religious associations are with the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is a member of the Arcata Aerie No. 1846, Fraternal Order of Eagles. His marriage took place in Arcata in 1913, his wife being Miss Elaine Moxon, who was born at the Moxon home on Arcata Bottoms, the daughter of Isaac and Emma (Nielsen) Moxon, well known residents of that part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of one son, Carl Isaac Anderson.

JOHN and HUGH HAMILTON.—Among the rising young farmers of the Bull creek country and natives of Humboldt county, descended from one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of the county, are John and Hugh Hamilton, who are residing on the old Hamilton homestead, which they operate together, the ranch being the property of their widowed mother. The Hamiltons trace their ancestry back directly to one of the most illustrious families of England, and the grandfather, James B. Hamilton, was a first cousin of Alexander Hamilton, the great statesman of Revolutionary times. The grandfather was a minister of the gospel, a member of the United Brethren church, and was one of the pioneer preachers of Humboldt county. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and died just two weeks before the death of his son, James A. Hamilton, which occurred November 15, 1904. His wife was Levicy McWhorter, a native of Illinois, where they were married and where their only son, James A., was born, March 19, 1839, this son becoming the head of a family of nine children. James A. Hamilton was married to Miss Emily Powell in Iowa, she being a native of Platte county, Missouri. Three children were born to them in Iowa before they came to California in 1855. The father and mother of Mr. Hamilton came with them, the long journey across the plains being with ox teams, in 1855. The entire family resided for a time in Yolo county, and about 1862 they came into Humboldt county, where they have since resided. For two years they lived at Ferndale, and then moved into the Hydenville and Rohnerville vicinity, where they resided on various places for a number of years, buying and selling several pieces of property. In 1878 they moved into the Bull creek country, buying a relinquishment of one hundred sixty acres from Mr. Whitlow and proving up on the same. Later an additional one hundred sixty acres adjoining was secured by his oldest son and became a part of his ranch, the property now numbering three hundred twenty acres. Since the death of their father in 1904 the two sons, Hugh and John, have been running the place, and are meeting with much merited success. They raise principally fruit and stock, and also do general farming. They have five acres of apples which are among the finest in the valley. Mrs. Hamilton, their mother, owns the property and

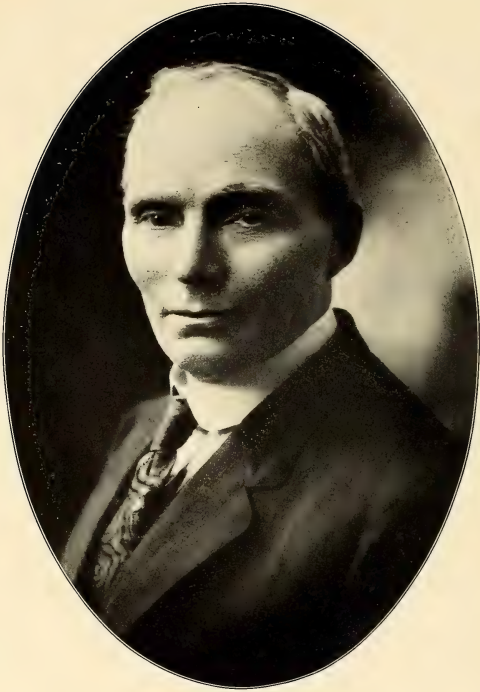
keeps in close touch with all that concerns her interests. She is now almost eighty years of age, but is still vigorous in mind and body. She became the mother of nine children, all of whom are living at the present time, save one, Uriah, the fourth born, who died at the age of eighteen months. Of the others, William, the eldest, is a farmer at Independence, Ore.; Baker resides at Requa, Del Norte county, Cal., where he is engaged in dairy farming; Martha resides in Merced county, where her husband, James Blow, is a dairy farmer; John is engaged in the management of the home farm; Levicy also resides at home; Mary is the wife of Simon Albee, and resides at Myrtle Point, Ore., where her husband is engaged in the confectionery business; Augustus also resides at Myrtle Point, Ore., where he is a well known stockman; and Hugh is engaged in the management of the home farm with his brother John.

John Hamilton was born at Ferndale, but was raised on the ranch in Bull creek and educated in the public schools there. Although some time has been spent in other parts of the county, his interests and work have centered around the old homestead, and since his father died he and Hugh have run the farm together.

Hugh Hamilton is a native of Humboldt county, being born on the farm on Bull creek, and reared and educated in this district, where he has passed his lifetime. The brothers are well known throughout the county as young men of ability and worth, industrious, energetic and capable, possessed of judgment and business acumen. Hugh Hamilton was married to Miss Ruby Butler, a native of Nevada, and the daughter of William and Minnie (Bessmer) Butler. She came to Humboldt county with her parents when a girl, and is well known at South Bay, this county, where her parents now reside. She has borne her husband two children, Hugh Augustus and Ruby Maxine. Both John and Hugh Hamilton are members of the farm center at Dyerville and are taking an active interest in the agricultural and horticultural development of their vicinity.

CARL FREDERICK HANSEN.—The manager of the United Creameries Company at Arcata, Cal., is Carl Frederick Hansen, who was employed by a large creamery company in his native land of Denmark before coming to the United States, and who, prior to his appointment as manager of his present company, acted as butter-maker for the firm until the year 1911, having already had extensive experience along this line of business in other companies in California. The United Creameries Company was incorporated about the year 1907, its main plant being located about a half mile west of the city of Arcata, with skimming stations at both Arcata and Bayside. The butter is all manufactured at the main plant of the company, with an output of forty-five hundred pounds per day, much of which is sold locally in Eureka and vicinity, the rest being shipped to San Francisco. The record of the United Creameries Company for the year 1914 was close to a million pounds of butter, while for 1915 they expect an output of over a million pounds. Their manufacture of casein amounts to about twelve hundred pounds per day, or one hundred fifty tons a year. Besides being manager of the company, Mr. Hansen is also a stockholder and director in the same, his wide experience in the industry, both in Denmark and in this country, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the important offices which he today fills.

Like his two brothers, Mr. Hansen has chosen to make his home in Cali-



Geo Bayes

fornia, where opportunities are offered to ambitious youths from other countries for advancement which their home lands do not afford. Born in Bandholm, Laaland, Denmark, September 4, 1876, he was the son of Mads and Maren Hansen, both of whom are now deceased. Carl Frederick was brought up in his native city, receiving his education in the local public schools, and entering the employ of a large creamery company at the close of his school days, where he remained until twenty years of age, learning the trade of butter-making in all its branches. At the age of twenty Mr. Hansen entered the Danish Agricultural College, where he was graduated from the creamery course two years later, thereafter serving the required time in the Danish army, from which he was honorably discharged at the end of a year. Returning then to his chosen line of occupation, he entered the employ of a cow-testing association, the largest of the kind in the country, continuing there for a period of two years, resigning in order to remove to California, where he arrived in Humboldt county in February of the year 1901. Here Mr. Hansen found employment with the Sunset Creamery at the town of Loleta, being placed in charge of the plant, in which office he continued until deciding to accept a position with the United Creameries Company at Arcata, since which time he has made his home in the latter city, and has risen from an inferior position with the firm to his present office of manager.

Married in San Francisco to Miss Gerda Dohlquist, a native of Goeteborg, Sweden, Mr. Hansen is the father of two sons, Vernon and Kenneth. In his religious associations he is a member of the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, having been made a member thereof in the Loleta Lodge No. 56, and at one time was Noble Grand of the same, being at present a member of the Anniversary Lodge at Arcata.

GEORGE BOYES.—Among the men who have achieved success and acquired a competency in their chosen occupation mention must be made of George Boyes, who is the owner of a stock ranch on Boynton Prairie, where he is engaged in growing cattle and angora goats, in the latter industry demonstrating it to be very profitable not only for the fleece and meat, but also for keeping down and clearing the stock range of brush. Before he had the flock of goats it was necessary for him to clear and burn the brush every few years, but since he has the flock of angoras they keep it down. Mr. Boyes has been a resident of California for thirty-three years and of Humboldt county since 1884. Since then he has taken no small part in its development and upbuilding and is known as a progressive and enterprising man, liberal and kind hearted, always ready and willing to do his share towards any measure that has for its aim the improvement of the county or betterment of the condition of its people. In all this he is ably assisted by his estimable wife, who has been his helpmate in the truest sense and to whom he gives no small credit for the success he has attained. They are both very hospitable and do not hesitate to assist those who have been less fortunate.

George Boyes was born in Hemmingford, Huntingdon county, Province of Quebec, November 6, 1861, being the sixth oldest of a family of ten children born to George and Mary A. (Lyttle) Boyes, who were respectively born in England and Ireland, coming to the Province of Quebec in youth where later they were married and where they engaged in farming. George Boyes received a good education in the public schools. From a lad he made

himself generally useful on the farm and learned farming as it is done in Quebec. He was thus employed until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Mendocino county, Cal., in 1882. His first employment was on a ranch near Albion, but a year later he went to work in the Albion woods, continuing there until 1884, thence came to Humboldt county. For a year he worked for Isaac Minor on Warren creek and then entered the employ of the Riverside Lumber Company, afterwards incorporated as the Northern Redwood Lumber Company. Beginning his work on Mad river as a rig-puller, he worked up and soon became chain tender, a place he filled until 1895, when he discontinued his connection with the company to engage in dairying. For this purpose he leased the Merriam ranch above Blue Lake and operated a dairy of forty cows, continuing on the place for a period of five years. He then purchased the old Boynton Prairie farm of four hundred eighty acres, lying nine miles east of Arcata, the place taking its name from Mr. Boynton, who was killed by the Indians while squatting on land at this place. After securing the place he moved onto it with his cattle and for a time ran a dairy, but he found it too far to market so began growing cattle, of which he has a splendid herd. In 1909 he began raising angora goats, which he finds very satisfactory and profitable, as stated heretofore. Besides his herd of cattle he has about two hundred head of fine nearly full blooded angora stock. Aside from his manifold duties on the ranch he finds time to contract getting out tan bark for the Arcata tannery, some years delivering as much as one hundred fifty cords to the tannery.

The marriage of Mr. Boyes occurred at Arcata in December, 1887, when he was united with Miss Kate Goodrich, a native of New Hampshire. Her father, Henry Goodrich, brought his family to Arcata when Mrs. Boyes was a year old. He followed general contracting until he retired and there he still makes his home. Mrs. Boyes received her education in Arcata and is a cultured and refined woman, greatly esteemed by all who know her. They have one child, Alice, Mrs. Stanley Stokes, of Oakland.

Fraternally Mr. Boyes is a member of Blue Lake Lodge No. 172, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the board of trustees of Cedar Springs school district. Politically he has always believed the principles of the Republican party to be of the greatest benefit to the country.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH COBB.—An author of note, and known among her literary friends as "The Lady of the Hills," is Mrs. Margaret Smith Cobb, at present residing on her ranch some four miles from Garberville, where she has made her home for many years. Mrs. Cobb is a woman of rare ability and charm, and her literary skill is of a superior order. She published a California romance in 1913 which has had a wide circulation. It is "Blaxine, Half-breed Girl," a tale which, like Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," deals with the life of a beautiful half-breed girl. This tale has received the favorable comment of the best critics and has been especially praised by California writers, including Joaquin Miller and Jack London, both of whom give it their unqualified approval, the former having declared that "it is dearer to me than 'Ramona,'" and adding that it is "the masculine to Helen Hunt's feminine." Mrs. Cobb has the manuscript to several other novels which will appear within a limited time, and she is planning to publish a volume of her poems in 1915. These manuscripts were ready for the publisher when the death of her hus-

band occurred and so disturbed the current of her life that for the last year she has given very little time to her literary efforts.

Mrs. Cobb claims that her ability as a literary woman is simply a heritage. Anyone blessed with the wonderful father and mother that were her own must naturally and necessarily be a writer. She is the daughter of Thomas Smith, a native of Michigan, a dreamer and frontiersman, and Donna Anna Zeparra, of a titled family of Chile.

When but a boy Mrs. Cobb's father was in the commission of the government, moving the Pottawattamie Indians to the west of the Mississippi. This awakened in him a love for the Indians, to understand something better in their nature than savagery. In 1846 he crossed the plains to California, and while on this trip there were the most friendly relations with the Sioux and Comanches. Arriving in California, he enlisted under John C. Fremont and served under him during the war with Mexico. He was working in the timber, where Oakland now stands, when gold was discovered, and Aunt Jane Wymer, who tested the gold in the kettle of soft soap, was an aunt by marriage.

Shortly after this he became associated with a party that made a trip through the wilds of Trinity county. Redemeyer of Ukiah, Requa of Long Valley and Jewett of Harris were members of this party. They found no gold and the Indians were very troublesome, forcing them to make a stand against them where Harris is now situated. It was on this trip that the dreamer and adventurer first saw Long Valley in Mendocino. He loved the beauty of the high vale in the mountains and the next year, in 1852, returned to make his selection of a home in the valley that had charmed him. Far up in this wilderness he lived several years, building the log house that still stands on the land and splitting out fencing from the virgin timber. In 1858 he returned to San Jose for the wife he was to take away to share the wilds with him.

Donna Anna Zeparra was a Chilean lady, a granddaughter of Don Juan de Lieva, a well known figure in Chilean history and one of a long line of Castilian nobility. Donna Anna was a daughter of the rich and one of a family intensely Catholic, nuns and priests following both sides of the family. The De Lieva family owned a magnificent property in the Rincon Valley near Valparaiso. Don Juan was a proud old Tory during the war for Independence, and would have been treated as one when the Chileans won their freedom, but it was too widely known how he had opened his granaries to the poor of both parties. In honor to this kindness, he was pardoned (an unusual thing during those cruel years) and made governor for life in that section where he lived. The family had great pride in their title, their Castilian blood and in their deeds toward the church. It was a grand-aunt of Donna Anna, Donna Moncica, who founded the great Carmelite convent at San Felipe. Donna Anna was left an orphan at six years, and her stories of her childhood, of playing in the great garden where the red lilies grew as tall as her head, or sitting at evening watching the flames belch forth from Mt. Aconcagua are yet stories of wonder. In 1850 she was brought to California by her god-father and god-mother and soon afterward entered Notre Dame convent at San Jose to be a nun and teacher. She had determined to become a nun, and had taken the first vows when she met the man who was to be her husband, while recovering from an illness at her god-mother's. It was a case of true love at first sight, the frail Spanish maiden loving the daring blond frontiers-

man. They were married in a short time, Bishop Alamana officiating at the ceremony. Then they set out for the wilds. The young husband drove a yoke of cattle and carried with him three hundred fruit trees, ornamental trees and rose cuttings, while the bride carried her great Spanish dictionary and grammar and her finest embroidery and lace needles. Arriving at their home, the little wife embroidered and wrote Latin poems, when for months at a time her only companions were the Indian squaws who looked upon her as some rare queen. When the first baby was born the second year after their arrival, it possessed six long skirts embroidered their full length so heavily that one could scarcely find the space to set a finger down on unembellished cloth.

Donna Anna became the mother of eight children, Mrs. Cobb being the sixth. Mrs. Cobb's opportunities for schooling were very scanty, the dreamer-father was never a maker of money, but the teaching of her mother was always her aid. Listening to the wonderful stories that her father and mother could tell was a natural advantage to her trend of literature. During her childhood she read many of the classics, including all the works of Shakespeare. At seventeen she began to write poems, but did nothing of great merit until her twenty-seventh year. In that year her poem "The Drowned Man's Song" was brought out by Ambrose Bierce in the *San Francisco Examiner* with his praise. Ever after Bierce proved a friend to her in her literary work.

Mrs. Cobb has not done a great amount of literary work; she has always had to contend with ill health—but what she has done has been pronounced exquisite. Mr. and Mrs. Jack London are warm personal friends of Mrs. Cobb and it was Mr. London who presented her poem to the *Century*. This poem was copied and recopied throughout the east with the following comment of Mr. London: "The poem 'Unkissed' which is published in the September *Century*, came to the *Century* through Jack London, who sent it with the following comment: 'I am sending you what I consider, under the circumstances, a most remarkable poem. The writer, Margaret Smith Cobb, is a mountain woman, who has lived all her life in the remotest mountain districts of California, far beyond the reach of any railroad. The author's mother came from the west coast of South America in 1849, so you can see that from the time of her birth to the present moment, the writer has lived a most primitive life. Yet this poem of hers has the control, the restraint, the simplicity and the chastity that would mark the expression of an elder and old country civilization, such as that of England.'"

Mrs. Cobb was born in San Jose, where she remained at the old Mission until she was six years of age, when her parents removed again to their ranch at the headwaters of the south fork of the Eel river. She met and married Oliver C. Cobb, a native of the state of Maine, born in 1858. He came to California and became the owner of a ranch of sixteen hundred acres on the Eel river south of Garberville, where his widow now resides. He was a member of a splendid family, and was a brother of Charles H. Cobb, of Seattle, Wash., millionaire real estate and mill owner of that place. His death occurred in Oakland, May 16, 1914. Mrs. Cobb is the mother of two children, Lillian, the wife of Samuel McCash, a native of California, who now rents and operates the Cobb ranch, and Yvonne, aged eleven years.

Mrs. Cobb lives a busy life, but she finds time to devote to her literary work. Among her unpublished works are two novels, the "Gold Squaw" and "Gad Wright," both of which will appear shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Jack London are warm personal friends of Mrs. Cobb and have been entertained by her at her ranch home. Mr. London is an eager admirer of her work. George Sterling is also another admirer of her poems, characterizing her lines as "exquisite." As a means of diversion, and as an outlet and satisfaction for her artistic imagination, Mrs. Cobb also does landscape painting, and has produced some very creditable canvases, both in water colors and in oils. She also makes a rare and beautiful grade of Spanish point lace, an accomplishment which she learned from her talented mother.

It is also a noteworthy fact that with her splendid artistic and literary ability Mrs. Cobb yet possesses a business ability and power of sane and safe judgment that is unusual. She understands the conduct of her business interests and keeps in close touch with all the details of her properties. She is well informed on all questions of public interest and is progressive and modern in her appreciation of public needs. She has never taken an active part in the suffrage movement, but is an advocate of freedom and fuller life for women and fully appreciates the advantages that have been accorded to the sex in California.

LEWIS L. McDANIEL.—A typical California pioneer, who was engaged in mining and stage driving in this state and in Idaho in an early day, and who did valiant service with the California Volunteers in the days of the Indian troubles, serving for six months in Humboldt county, is Lewis L. McDaniel, who has been a resident of California for almost sixty years. In 1860 he left New York City for the west, coming direct to Humboldt county, which has been his home continuously since with the exception of a few years spent elsewhere on two different occasions. He has driven a stage in Idaho, Nevada and California, his routes in this state being both in Humboldt and Mendocino counties.

Lewis L. McDaniel is a native of Missouri, born at Palmyra, November 29, 1842, the son of William and Sarah (Nash) McDaniel, the father being a native of Virginia and the mother a Kentuckian. His parents were married in Missouri, where his father was engaged in the practice of law. He served for twenty-five years in the United States land office, and in collaboration with Major Hook he established the land office in Humboldt county, at Humboldt Point, in 1858, this being the first land office in the county, in which he served as registrar. He made numerous trips across the continent in his official capacity, and held two commissions under President Jackson, one from President Pierce and one from President Buchanan. He came to Humboldt county in 1849, crossing the plains by way of the old Santa Fe trail. From Humboldt county he removed to Idaho, where he was elected territorial auditor, and died from Bright's disease while holding this office, at the age of sixty-four years. The mother outlived him by a number of years, passing away in Eureka. There were ten children in the family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth born.

The mother came to California in 1860 accompanied by Lewis L. and another son and a daughter, and located on Elk river. Later L. L. McDaniel went into the mines in Idaho, just before he was twenty-one, and in 1870 he began staging, driving the stage from Boise, Idaho, to Owyhee, Reno and

Virginia City, Nev., this line being then a part of Wells Fargo & Company's property. Later Mr. McDaniel came to Humboldt county and was engaged in driving stage for Bullard & Sweasey, and was so engaged when he joined the California Volunteers to fight the Indians, who were then causing much trouble in this part of the state. He served under Captain Work, and was in a number of sharp engagements. After quiet was restored he resumed stage driving.

The marriage of Mr. McDaniel and Miss Izetta Greenlaw took place in 1877. She is the daughter of J. C. and Mary (Morris) Greenlaw. Mrs. McDaniel is a native of New Brunswick, as are both her parents, who came to California in the fall of 1858, locating in Sonora, Tuolumne county, where for two years the father was engaged in placer mining. In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Greenlaw came to Humboldt county, locating at Eden, where the father engaged in logging. Later they purchased one hundred sixty acres of land, which they improved and upon which they lived until 1877. At that time this property was sold to the sister of Mr. Greenlaw, and he came with his family to Pepperwood, where he purchased three places on Eel river, including two claims of about three hundred acres each. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have made their home in Humboldt county continually, save for four years when Mr. McDaniel was employed at the Great Eastern silver mine in Sonoma county, and two years during which he drove stage in Mendocino county. It was in the early part of 1876 that he bought a handsome Concord stage coach in San Francisco and shipped it to Humboldt county for service between Eureka and Arcata, the firm operating this line being known as McDaniel & Kirby, and continuing through 1876-77. This was the second coach in the county.

Mr. McDaniel's present place is located in Pepperwood bottoms, well adapted to fruit raising and general farming, he having cleared and made all the improvements himself. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have three living children, all natives of Humboldt county, where they have been reared and educated, and where they are bearing out the traditions of the family for character and ability. They are: Edna, Mrs. E. P. French, and Edith, Mrs. Carl Daggitt, both of Pepperwood; and Frank, now engaged in business in Chicago. There was also another child that died in infancy. Mrs. McDaniel has a large and rare collection of curios and Indian relics, not only from Humboldt and Mendocino counties, but from all over the world.

In his political affiliations Mr. McDaniel is a Democrat, as was his father before him. He is closely identified with the affairs of the community and is broad-minded and progressive. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel are regarded as the flower of the old pioneer stock of the county, and their daughters are prominent in the circles of the Native Daughters, being members of Alton Parlor, and high in the councils of the order throughout the county.

CHARLES F. ROBERTS.—A career worthy of emulation from many standpoints is that of Charles F. Roberts, one of the enthusiastic promoters of the enterprises of Eureka and who served as treasurer of Humboldt county from 1898 to 1911. During that time he won the confidence of all its best citizens, who appreciated to the full his faithful services. An ardent Republican, he has been chairman of the county central committee and was

appointed registrar of the United States Land Office in 1872 by President Grant; reappointed by him in 1876; in 1880 by President Hayes and again in 1884 by President Arthur. He was appointed collector of customs in 1892 by Benjamin Harrison, and served until a change in administration. During this time he served nine years as a member of the board of education in Eureka, a part of the time as president, and also served one term as member of the city council. He is a prominent Mason, having been made a member of Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle, Me., and is at present a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., at Eureka, having served as master, senior and junior warden, senior deacon, and was treasurer for twelve years. For one year he was chief of the Fire Department; in 1888 was president of the Eureka Jockey Club, and in 1893 was president of the Humboldt Midwinter Fair Association, to the success of which he devoted a great deal of time and money. The Odd Fellows claim him as one of their most valued members, being a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, while with his wife he belongs to Camelia Chapter, O. E. S., and the Rebekahs. At the organization of Colonel Whipple Post No. 49, G. A. R., he became one of its charter members and has held the office of adjutant for many years.

Mr. Roberts is of English and Scotch descent and was born in Hartland, Somerset county, Me., April 7, 1843. His father and grandfather both bearing the name of Joseph, were ministers in the Baptist Church, preaching in the days when they received no remuneration for their services. As farmers they were capable and moderately successful. The mother of Charles Roberts was Atlant Ireland, also a native of Maine. He was the third in order of birth of six boys and two girls, of whom one son is deceased. After completing his education in the grammar schools, he entered the high school of Bangor, where he was prosecuting his studies at the outbreak of the Civil war. To one of loyal, patriotic spirit, his country's needs appealed with great force and young Roberts enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and was assigned to the First Division, Third Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. This was in May, 1861, in the three months' service. On the expiration of his term he reenlisted in the same company for two years and saw service at the first Battle of Bull Run, the seven days fight on the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the spring of 1863 he was mustered out and honorably discharged with a record of which he may well be proud.

Mr. Roberts started for the Golden State, July 13, 1863, leaving New York and coming to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving two months later. Like many others coming West he had hoped to secure a good position in the metropolis, a hope that was doomed to disappointment, for after a short time spent there he went by stage to Carson City, Nev., and secured employment as tally man and clerk in the office of Folsom & Bragg, owners of a sawmill and lumber yard. Later, however, he was made book-keeper for the same firm, receiving, as remuneration for his first year's work, \$50 per month. This sum was raised the second year to \$75 and the third year to \$100 per month. While a resident of Carson City, Mr. Roberts met and married Miss Alicia, the daughter of Albert Bragg, one of the firm of Folsom & Bragg, his employers. She was born at Dover, Me., and was well educated in the public schools of that place. On returning to California in

1866, Mr. Roberts and wife came to Eureka and the following year he spent as swamper in the woods. This business not being to his liking he found employment on a ranch on Mad river, remaining there until 1872, when he received his appointment as registrar of the land office, then followed, as hereinbefore mentioned, thirty years of conscientious, honorable public service. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, though not members, have been active in the work of the Congregational Church, to the support of which they are most liberal contributors.

L. B. POYFAIRE.—The coming of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad to Fort Seward and Eureka and other points in Humboldt county was the beginning of a new era in the life and development of that portion of the state. Already the strides forward that have been made are stupendous, and especially has Fort Seward forged to the front, with promises of being second to none in the county as a commercial center. As the local representative of the Northwestern Pacific, L. B. Poyfaire has been exceptionally closely identified with the changes that have been worked through the opening of this splendid new artery of trade, and the growth of the business of the road since its opening has been so great that even the splendid abilities of this clever, energetic and capable young man have been taxed to their uttermost. Having been the first agent of the new line at Fort Seward, Mr. Poyfaire has been accorded a prominent place in the minds and hearts of the people, as a material evidence of a blessing so long hoped for, and it is greatly to his credit that he has not only held this position, but rather has won for himself an even warmer place in the regard of his fellow townsmen by the quality of his service and the evident interest that he takes in his work and in the general welfare of the town and community.

Mr. Poyfaire is a native of Washington, born at Woodland, August 15, 1892, the son of Isadore and Laura M. (Cook) Poyfaire, his father being a native of Nebraska, born in Lincoln county. When the son was five years of age the family left Woodland and came to California, locating at Edgewood, Siskiyou county, where they remained for a season, and then came to Humboldt county, settling at Eureka. Later they returned to Edgewood for several years, but in the end returned to Eureka to make their home, remaining there until 1906, when they removed to San Francisco. In 1911 they again moved, this time going to Loleta, where the father is engaged as a driver of auto trucks for Libby, McNeill & Libby. Young Mr. Poyfaire attended school in Eureka, graduating from the grammar grades, and then entered the Craddock Business College, taking a commercial course, from which he graduated with the class of 1911. He then joined his parents at Loleta and at once began to work at the depot, starting at the bottom with the avowed intention of learning the railroad business from the ground up. His application and industry opened many doors for Mr. Poyfaire and he soon was firmly planted on the ladder to success, and has since climbed steadily upward. He was given a position of responsibility at Loleta within a short time, and since then has served as agent at a number of minor stations, including Scotia, Alton, Elinor, South Bay, Fortuna, Trinidad, and came to Fort Seward on the opening of the new line in June, 1914. In all the details of his business he is proficient and reliable, and his grasp of details is a matter of wonder to those who are in contact with the volume of business

that he handles. The Northwestern Pacific has recently erected a handsome and commodious passenger station, and is already provided with huge freight stations and warehouses. The volume of business that passes through the offices and yards here can only be understood when it is realized that many thousands of acres of rich land in Trinity county also find their outlet here, as well as the country immediately surrounding Fort Seward, which is one of the richest and most productive sections of the county.

Fort Seward itself is a new town, and like most youths is possessed of a splendid amount of strength and vitality. It is located at the terminal of the new railroad and is situated on the site of the old fort of historic interest. Surrounded on every hand by the eternal hills, the beautiful little valley lies beside the river and directly on the line of the railway. There is an abundance of trees; madrones and oaks, which add a stately beauty to the landscape, while leaving the land nominally clear. The growth of the city has been very rapid and the improvements that have been made by the county since the coming of the railroad and the completion of the magnificent new highway which Trinity county has built to give an outlet to the railway for her rich farm lands, have added vastly to her resources and made the future outlook very flattering. The citizens of Fort Seward are of a type that know not discouragement or faltering in reaching the goal of the heart's desire, which in this case is to make their city at least equal in importance to Eureka, and it is a known fact that they have set themselves no limits. They are all pulling together and the harmony that prevails is one of their strongest assets. In all this they are receiving the hearty support and cooperation of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, and of their energetic local agent, Mr. Poyfaire. Special efforts are being made to give splendid service, both in the passenger and freight lines, and the improvements that have been and are being made by the railroad are of the best, adding not only to the commercial value of the town, but also to its beauty. It is freely predicted, both in Humboldt county and in Oakland and San Francisco, that the opening of a regular through service from San Francisco will bring an influx of tourists, pleasure seekers and home seekers into this section of the country such as has never been known before, and that this region will become one of the most popular resort sections of the state. It is especially fitted for this, being well wooded, provided with game and fish, and blessed with a beauty of scenery that cannot be excelled.

MANUEL ENOS DE MELLO.—It is interesting to learn of the different nationalities which constitute our American nation, the natives of certain foreign lands being represented in certain sections of our country; and to California, which is essentially Spanish in atmosphere, the descendants of Spanish, Portuguese and South American families can hardly seem like strangers, though the old Massachusetts coast towns can also claim a degree of Portuguese population, since men of that descent were brought from the Azores in early days to assist in the whaling industry of little Nantucket Island, where their names are still to be met with, as well as in many of the tiny fishing towns along the Cape. South America, too, where old-time New Englanders used to go to make their fortunes, has given Spanish brides and pretty children of Spanish ancestry to the sedate little Puritan towns beside Massachusetts Bay.

Both South America and the Azores are represented in the family of Manuel Enos De Mello, an old-time settler and prominent dairyman of Humboldt county, Cal., where his death occurred March 24, 1915, he having been born at the Isle St. George, in the Azores, in January, 1861, while his wife was born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the daughter of Joseph Enos and Maria Brazil, natives of Isle St. George, Azores. Manuel De Mello grew up on his native isle, at the age of fifteen years removing to Boston, Mass., securing employment on a dairy in that vicinity for two years. He then, in 1878, came west to California, locating in Humboldt county, where for nine years he was employed upon the Hurlbutt dairy ranch on Bear River Ridge, during that time becoming manager of the place. After a six months' visit to his old home at St. George, Mr. De Mello returned to the United States, settling in Massachusetts as he had first done, this time at the town of New Bedford, and there his marriage took place, on December 18, 1888, to Miss Diulinda J. Brazil, of South American birth, her father being now deceased and her mother still living at St. George, her native place. Mrs. De Mello was the oldest of seven children, of whom the five at present living are as follows: Diulinda, now Mrs. De Mello; John, a dairyman at Freshwater; Julio, who makes his home with Mrs. De Mello; Ida, now Mrs. Enos, of Freshwater; and Leonora, Mrs. Enos, residing at Modesto, Cal. Mrs. De Mello grew up at her parents' old home in the Azores, where she received a good public school education, in June, 1888, removing to New Bedford, Mass., where her marriage took place in December of the same year.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. De Mello moved to Humboldt county, where Mr. De Mello had spent nine years previous to his marriage, and here they now leased the Hurlbutt dairy ranch, of which he had formerly been the manager. On this estate, which comprised about five thousand acres of land, Mr. De Mello at once engaged in dairying and stock raising, milking a herd of two hundred seventy cows. In those early days it was necessary to pan the milk and skim the cream by hand, the churning also being done by hand, but Mr. De Mello soon obtained horse power for the churning and in the last two years of his residence at the place operated a separator, his butter being shipped in kegs to San Francisco and carried by six-horse teams to the wharf at the foot of Table Bluff. His next move was to rent the Robert ranch on Kneeland Prairie, where for two years he conducted a dairy, skimming milk by hand and making butter, and after a few months spent on a ranch near Arcata, he leased the Deering place at Bucksport, in the same county, operating a dairy there of thirty-five cows and running a retail milk route in the city of Eureka for a period of five years. In December, 1900, he leased the present place, the Zanone ranch, consisting of about two hundred eighty acres, situated five miles from Eureka, and here he carried on a prosperous dairy of fifty cows, besides engaging in the raising of stock. A Republican in politics, and a member of the I. D. E. S., his death occurred in 1915, after an illness of eight months' duration, and since that time Mrs. De Mello has proved herself a successful business woman by her wise operation of the ranch and dairy with the assistance of her son Alfred, a young man of much ability and worth. For fifteen years they have operated the Zanone ranch, and not only enjoy the ranch, but also appreciate the owners very

much. Besides this son, Mrs. De Mello has two other children living, namely, Marie, now the wife of Frank X. Costa, and Rose De Mello, both of whom make their home with Mrs. De Mello, the former being the mother of three daughters, Ermaline, Marie and Diulinda Costa.

FRANK ESSIG.—It is often said of Americans, especially here on the Pacific coast, that they are not "descendants," but rather "ancestors," and in the latter statement is the truth especially told of Frank Essig; for, although he is descended from a sturdy line of old German stock, his chief pride is in his sons, their honor, integrity and Christian manhood, their achievements and their progress being the principal delight of his life. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Essig has not confined his efforts among the youth of his community to his own sons, but has reached out a helping hand to all who are in need and has done a splendid work in the community for many years. He organized a union Sunday school in Shively, where he makes his home, and was its superintendent for three years, and one of the most devoted workers in the cause at all times. He also organized the Sunday school at Holmes, attending there in the afternoon, where he was assistant superintendent, the mornings being given to similar work in Shively. The strength and straightforwardness of Mr. Essig's character and life are most strongly exemplified in his sons, who are all men of splendid character and achievements. One of his sons is now a professor of entomology at the State University, at Berkeley, the author of several books along similar lines, while the others (there being five in all) are following various lines of occupation which are honorable, and in which they are acquiring much distinction.

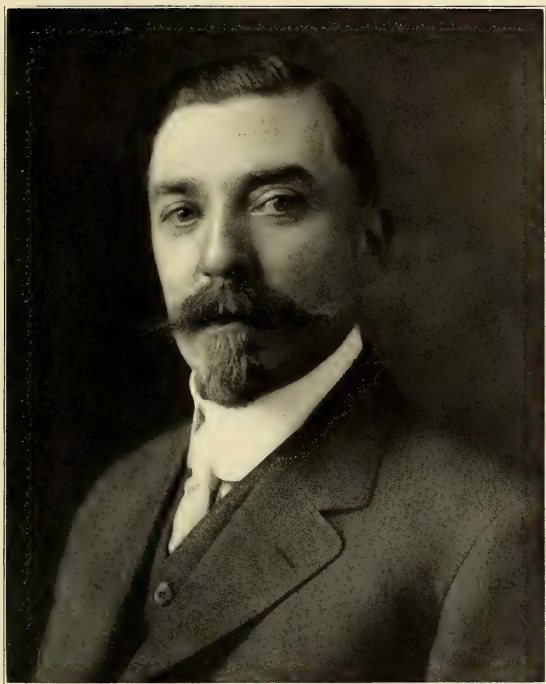
Mr. Essig is engaged in ranching and in horticulture at Shively, where he owns eight acres a quarter of a mile above the town, and rents the Pacific Lumber Company ranch of twenty acres, just north of Shively, on which he has a lease. This property is principally devoted to orchard, and he is producing some exceptionally fine apples and making a specialty of raising tomatoes, in which he is making a decided financial success. Mr. Essig is a native of Indiana, born at Arcadia, February 8, 1862, the youngest of a family of fifteen children, there being ten sons and five daughters. His father, Henry Essig, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany; he was a cabinet-maker and farmer, and a member of the Lutheran church. He came to America at the age of sixteen years and located in Allentown, Pa., and was there married to Caroline Bosler, who bore his children and died at the age of sixty-nine years, the father living to be seventy-nine and dying in Indiana, whither he had removed with his family many years before.

Frank Essig was reared and educated in Indiana, and at the age of eighteen years started out in life for himself. At this age he was married to Miss Belle Todd (his first wife), and soon afterward the death of his father called him back to the home farm, which he then managed for five years. He was twenty-seven when he finally came to California, locating first in Sonoma county, and later moving to Napa county. His first wife had died before he left Indiana, and while residing at Santa Rosa, Napa county, Mr. Essig was again married, July 5, 1889, to Mrs. Fannie (Morris) Owens, the widow of James Owens, by whom she had five children. Mrs. Owens was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Halverstadt) Morris,

well known California pioneers. But three of the children by her first marriage lived to maturity, and of these, Elmer resides in San Francisco, Isabelle is the widow of Jesse Doss and resides in Lake county, and Luella is the wife of William Bernhardt, and resides at Gardner, Douglas county, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Essig have become the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are well known in Humboldt county. They are: Hattie, the wife of Harry Thompson, an engineer of the Pacific Lumber Company at Shively, and the mother of three children, John, Donald, and Glenn; Fred, a student at the University of California, at Berkeley; Charles, an electrician, with the Western Electric Company, in San Francisco; and Caroline, the wife of Lester Thornton, residing in Fortuna, and the mother of one child, a son, Maxwell. Mr. Essig's first wife left him two little sons, who were aged, respectively, four and six years at the time of his second marriage, and they were reared by the present Mrs. Essig as her own. Of these, the elder, Samuel H., is horticultural inspector in Ventura county, and married to Miss Hazel Crabtree, of Rohnerville; and Edward Oliver is professor of entomology at the University of California, at Berkeley, and the author of "Injurious and Beneficial Insects of California," ex-secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, and an expert horticulturist and an authority on this subject. He is married to Miss Ethel M. Langford, of Eureka.

Mr. Essig continued to reside in Sonoma county for two years after his second marriage, and then removed to Calistoga, Napa county, where he remained for three years, then going to Oregon, where he farmed at Florence, Lane county, for another three years. At the end of this time he came to Humboldt county, and has since resided here. He located at Fortuna, in February, 1895, farming and working for the Pacific Lumber Company in various capacities, and meeting with success in all his undertakings. He has taken an active part in the political and municipal affairs of his community since coming to Shively and is one of the most influential men of this part of the county. He is a Democrat, but is broader than any party and gives his support to the measures that are most beneficial to the community, and to the candidates who are best fitted to render valuable public service. Mr. Essig is keenly alive to the value of education, and has given to each of his children the best educational advantages that the day affords. In local educational matters he is always for giving the best of school advantages to the boys and girls, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board and has served as clerk of the board. He is also a member of and clerk of Shively Farm Center.

OSCAR RASSAERT.—A well known architect and chemist, as well as inventor and mining man, one who for some years has been intensely interested in scientific research regarding the extraction of valuable metals from the black sand, is Oscar Rassaert, a man of whom this state may well be proud. He has perfected a plan in which by an electrical chemical process he has been enabled to make a perfect separation of gold, platinum and iridium by amalgamation. He has also invented a machine, which he is now building at Eureka, Cal., for concentrating the sand and gravel before the separating process, having also built an extracting plant in the same town, enabling miners to get values extracted at a minimum expense. It will thus



Oscar Passaert.

be seen that the genius of Mr. Rassaert has brought forward another industry in the county, and one that materially benefits the mining interests of the entire state.

The Rassaert family is of Belgian extraction, being traced back in that country to the year 1342, and its members were prominent in the mercantile interests of their native land. Mr. Rassaert's father, Prosper, was a successful architect and contractor in the city of Ghent, Belgium, where he became one of the prominent and wealthy citizens, and there his son Oscar was born and received a thorough education in private and high schools, after which he began the study of architecture in the Academie of Beaux Arts of Ghent, and graduated with the diploma of architect and engineer. Practicing in the city of Ghent and perfecting plans for buildings not only in that city, but throughout Belgium, Mr. Rassaert spent his vacations in travel in various countries of Europe, where he continued his study of architecture. His was a profession which took him far afield, for in 1903 he set out for Lima, Peru, to compete for the plans for the Grand Opera House in that South American city, but on his arrival in San Francisco, Cal., he learned that, on account of political troubles in Peru and consequent turmoil there, it would not be advisable for him to continue his journey to Lima. Accordingly, he concluded to remain in San Francisco. He was instrumental in forming the Ferrolite Company, architects and builders, who were engaged in building in that city, and after the great fire in its rebuilding. They also experimented for the Western Fuel Company, wherein they made the first successful experiments with reinforced concrete. On account of his health, in the autumn of 1906 Mr. Rassaert went into the mountains to recuperate, and while in Plumas county became interested in placer mining, his knowledge of chemistry leading him to experiment and study to discover a manner of extracting gold from the black sand, and by his success in this experiment was the first man to accomplish the endeavor. During this period Mr. Rassaert visited many different mining districts of California, in 1912 coming to Humboldt county, where the Johnson mine was located north of Gold Bluff. A year later he purchased the lease of the Gold Bluff mine, which he has operated continuously since that time, the mine being situated seven miles north of the town of Orick, on the Pacific ocean, and extending for two miles along the coast. Here the ocean waves take the first step in the concentration process as they break against the bluff, whereafter the machine invented by Mr. Rassaert concentrates the beach sand containing valuable metals, separating by his original process the metals from the black sand; and as he also does the separating of the metals he thus obtains the largest possible values from them.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Rassaert is a man who gets results by his own energy and brain; he works entirely for the end in view, and thus is enabled to accomplish his ambition and thus, too, by his enterprise and progressive spirit he has made a success of mining to a greater extent and in different and more original ways than most men. Indeed, his is a career which many might do well to emulate.

HITIE ROBINSON.—A stirring young man of energy and business ability, honest, fearless, and a hard worker, Hitie Robinson is making his mark in the commercial life of Humboldt county as a dealer in fresh and

cured meats of all kinds, and also engaged in buying and-selling beef, hogs, dairy cows and sheep. He has a market at Shively, where he makes his home. The management of the slaughter-houses, the buying and selling, and also the management of the market, are attended to by Mr. Robinson, duties which he is discharging with great ability and financial profit. His trade in live stock is large and is constantly increasing.

A native of California and of Humboldt county, Mr. Robinson was born at Rio Dell, April 14, 1877. His father, Seth Robinson, owns a ranch at Shively, where he now makes his home. He was a native of Ohio, and came to California in 1851, locating in Humboldt county in 1853 or 1854, and has since made this county his home. He has been engaged in farming during this entire time, and for many years was dairy farmer for the Joseph Russ ranches, looking after as many as thirteen dairies. He is now eighty-two years of age. Hittie Robinson attended the local schools and later spent three years in Eureka, where he attended the Phelps Academy. His first business venture was as a teamster, contracting for the getting out of piling, bolts, and all kinds of split timber and telephone poles. He continued in the contracting business until he engaged in his present occupation in 1913.

The marriage of Mr. Robinson and Miss Rosa Emhoff took place in 1900. Of their union has been born one child, a son, Gilbert. Mr. Robinson takes an active part in local political affairs, and has rendered valuable service to his community as justice of the peace, to which office he was first appointed in 1908, and was regularly elected in 1910. He was not a candidate for re-election, as the duties of the office require more time than he can give from his private business. In his political views Mr. Robinson is a Republican and stands high in the councils of his party in all local affairs.

BERT Q. KEESEY.—A native of Ohio, where he had made a success of stock-raising before he came to California, Bert Q. Keesey is now one of the well known fruit-growers and market-gardeners of the southern part of Humboldt county, making his home near Pepperwood, where he operates a ranch of forty acres. Mr. Keesey is industrious and progressive, the type of man that always succeeds in whatever he undertakes, because of the value and fidelity of his service, his splendid judgment and his careful attention to details. His father before him was engaged in market-gardening on a large scale in Ohio, and it seems an inherited ability with Mr. Keesey to till the soil and secure phenomenal results with fruits and vegetables, and he is never happier than when so engaged.

Mr. Keesey was born at Cadiz, Ohio, August 31, 1870, where he was reared and educated, learning to work on his father's farm and in his gardens. His father, James B. Keesey, was a German, of frugal and industrious type, and the son learned the value of the conservation of all resources and attention to detail when he was a small boy. He became engaged in the stock business at Cadiz when he was a young man and met with much success. He was married there, August 3, 1890, to Miss Carrie L. Nichols, also a native of Cadiz, and they have six children: Harry is an automobile driver in San Francisco and a machinist by trade; Charles is a musician in Eureka, Paul, Laurance, Ray and Chester are still at home.

The first trip that Mr. Keesey made to California was in 1895, and for a year he remained in the southern part of the state, coming to Humboldt county in October of that year, and buying a small place at Fortuna. For two summers he returned to Arkansas, where he was then making his home, but eventually returned to Humboldt county to reside permanently, bringing his wife and family with him. He now rents a forty-acre ranch on which he raises apples and other fruits, including small fruits and berries in abundance. All kinds of vegetables are grown and the entire place is in a splendid condition and one of the best cared for ranches in the vicinity. He retails the vegetables, making trips as far as Loleta and Ferndale.

The local affairs of the community have always been of vital importance to Mr. Keesey and he is especially well informed on all economic and educational subjects. He is a careful student, and in his political views is a Socialist. He is progressive and broad-minded and as a thinker is well in advance of his time. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen. His keenest interest, however, lies in the farm bureau of Humboldt county, in which he is an influential worker, being a member of the farm center at Rohnerville. Mrs. Keesey is the close companion and friend of her husband in all his business undertakings and is a member of the Christian church in Fortuna.

MATT L. WARNER.—Although a native of Texas, Matt L. Warner is descended from old California pioneer families, both his parents being natives of this state, and his grandparents respected pioneers of an early day, coming from Ohio and crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1849. Business interests took his parents to Texas, and there he was born, August 30, 1882, the son of Edmund and Rebekah (Amen) Warner. His mother was a native of Petaluma, and the family is well known there at this time. The father was a cabinet-maker, and died in Texas, their son, Matt L., being the only child born of their union. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Warner returned to California, locating in Los Angeles, where she died in 1898. After the death of his mother the son came to Humboldt county to make his home with an uncle, A. E. Amen, also a native of California, and residing at Pepperwood, where he has since made his home. He attended school both here and in Los Angeles, receiving a good education.

Since reaching his majority, young Mr. Warner has been in business for the greater part of his time in Pepperwood, being engaged in the general mercantile business, and has a splendid trade. Mr. Warner is also post-master at Pepperwood, having received his appointment in 1914, and having since that time given splendid satisfaction in his new duties. He is a young man of exemplary habits and of exceptionally good character. His marriage occurred in 1903, uniting him to Miss Caroline Alice Winemiller, the daughter of Mrs. S. C. Winemiller, and a native of Humboldt county. She has borne her husband four children, namely: Wesley, Giovanni, Newell and Clyde.

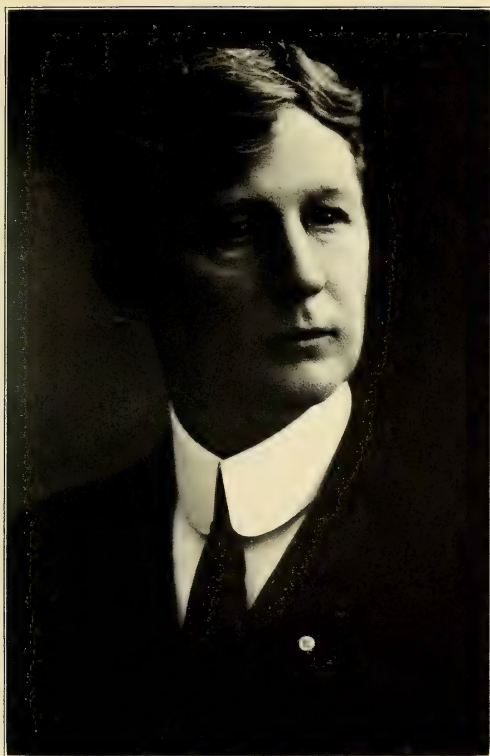
Mrs. S. C. Winemiller is a native of Iowa, and was formerly Miss Sarah C. Thompson. She was only a small child when her parents came to California, and she was reared and educated in this state. Mrs. Winemiller is a woman of much ability and withal has lost none of her true womanli-

ness and old-fashioned charm of manner and speech; although entirely modern in business comprehension and appreciation. She has a host of friends in Pepperwood and vicinity, where she has resided for many years.

GEORGE W. MCKINNON, M. D.—It was the privilege of Dr. McKinnon to receive his medical training in one of the greatest universities of America, an institution noted for the superior talents possessed by members of its faculty and also for the high character of its student body, this being none other than McGill University of Montreal, from whose medical department he was graduated in 1888 with an exceptional standing and with the thorough preparation necessary for the attainment of professional success. Prior to attendance at the famous Canadian college he had alternated attendance at local schools with work on the home farm on Prince Edward Island, where he was born February 22, 1867, and where his parents were of the hard-working but unusually efficient agricultural class. Two years after he had completed the studies of the university he came to California and opened an office in Eureka with Dr. William H. Wallace as an associate in professional work.

A partnership of remarkable harmony came to an end in 1898 with the removal of Dr. McKinnon to Arcata, where he has since engaged in general practice, becoming widely known throughout all this section of the county and rising to local prominence solely through his own merit as a physician and surgeon. The need of a hospital at this point impressed him forcibly from the first and in 1909 he carried out a long-felt desire in the building of Trinity hospital at Arcata, a modern structure of twenty-five beds, up-to-date equipment and every facility for the efficient care of the sick. Two permanent trained nurses are employed at the hospital and others are available if needed. The Doctor has been deeply interested in every movement pertaining to medical work and has studied current literature with painstaking zeal. During 1908 he was honored with the presidency of the Humboldt County Medical Association and besides he is connected with the California State and American Medical Associations. Fraternally he is a member of the orders of Elks, Eagles and Knights of Columbus. By his marriage to Miss Annie Richert, a native of California, he is the father of two sons, Harold R. and Wilfred C., both of whom are receiving excellent educational advantages.

JOHN W. BRYAN.—As one of the pioneer hotel men of Humboldt county, his father having been in this business when he was a child, John W. Bryan is well known to the traveling public and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He purchased his present place, which he named Bryan's Rest, a delightful summer resort, in 1890, and, with the aid of his wife, has made a splendid success of its management. He has one hundred twenty acres in the ranch, and the location is ideal for a tourist resort, being located on the Eel river, and having all the advantages of beauty of scenery, splendid table, with home cooking, fruits and vegetables, eggs, butter, milk and cream, supplied from the home farm orchards and gardens. The transportation facilities are also of the best, Bryan's Rest being directly on the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railway, with a station of its own, called Bryan. Mr. Bryan is an ideal host for such a place, being of that genial, happy-hearted disposition which immediately puts his guests at ease, and



Edmund

possessing those indispensable qualities of the capable landlord, the ability to anticipate their every wish, and satisfy it almost before it is made known. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have had many years of successful hotel experience, having had charge of the leading hotel in Fortuna for many years, and many of the guests that come regularly to Bryan's Rest are old friends of the former days.

Mr. Bryan is a native of Ohio, born in Adams county, as was also his father, William H. Bryan, and his mother, Frances J. Lockwood. The father was engaged in farming in Ohio, and in 1870, when John W. was sixteen years of age (he having been born July 20, 1854), the family removed to La Salle county, Ill., where they remained for two years. In 1872 the family, consisting at that time of the parents and five children, came to California, locating in Monterey county, at Monterey, where they remained for four years, the father being engaged in the hotel business and also owning and managing a livery stable. In 1876 they came to Rohnerville, Humboldt county, where the father was elected justice of the peace and appointed a notary, and for many years maintained an office there. He died in Rohnerville in 1908, at the age of seventy-four years, after a protracted illness lasting four years. The mother passed away three years before this time. They had five children: Martha, now Mrs. Van Sickle, of Rohnerville; John W., the subject of this article; Maggie, who was Mrs. Thomas Thompson, a resident of San Francisco, where she died, leaving two children; Albert, married and living in San Francisco, where he died, leaving no children; and Oscar, who was drowned in Bull creek when he was eighteen years of age, while teaching school.

When he first came to Rohnerville Mr. Bryan started out for himself and worked at various occupations, generally being employed on the farms of the vicinity. When he was thirty years of age, August 2, 1884, he was married in Rohnerville to Miss Maggie McDaniel, a native of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, and soon afterward they went to Rohnerville, where they conducted the Bryan House, meeting with merited success. Later they conducted the principal hotel in Fortuna, and in 1890 they purchased their present place, which they named Bryan's Rest. They have made many improvements and their accommodations are strictly modern and up to date. Their hotel building is a two-story structure, forty by fifty feet, and is attractive and comfortable. The ranch is a very valuable one, and Mr. Bryan has fifty-five acres in Eel River bottoms under a high state of cultivation. The land is very rich, and with present shipping facilities the products are so easily marketed that it is especially valuable.

Mrs. Bryan is a daughter of Austin and Mary (Wilkinson) McDaniel, born in Virginia and Kentucky, respectively; they were married in Kentucky and crossed the plains to Oregon, where he engaged in mining and farming. The mother died in Oregon, and the father then moved to California; they had five children, four of whom are living, Mrs. Bryan being the second oldest.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have four children, all of whom are natives of this county, and are very popular, possessing their parents' rare charm of personality. The children are: Dr. Lloyd Bryan of Eureka, county physician and surgeon at the Sequoia Hospital, and who is extremely popular, is

married and has a daughter, Jane; Oscar Homer, a locomotive engineer on the Western Pacific Railroad, and married to Miss Marie Waldner, of this county, they having one child, a daughter, Doris; Ray W., in the employ of the Humboldt Commercial Company, Eureka; and Verna, a graduate of the Eureka High School, class of 1914.

Mr. Bryan is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Fortuna, and has been through all the chairs. He is a Republican, is always interested in the cause of education, and it was largely through his efforts that Englewood district was formed. He built a school house this side and Mrs. Colonel George built one on the other side of the river, and they had school in one or the other, wherever most convenient. He was a trustee for many years.

WILSON WOOD.—One of the notable estates of southern Humboldt county is the old Jewett ranch of twenty-four hundred acres still owned and occupied by the heirs of the original proprietor, Enoch Phelps Jewett, and their families, the Woods, Grattos and Jewetts. Wilson Wood, who married one of the daughters of Enoch P. Jewett, is the eldest son of another pioneer of the region, the late James E. Wood, at one time the owner of the celebrated Wood ranch, one and a quarter miles south of Garberville, a tract of twelve thousand acres now owned by Toobey Brothers. A man of stirring disposition and ambitious nature, he improved that immense place and for years was heavily interested in sheep and other stock as well as agricultural operations to some extent.

James E. Wood was a native of Whitehall, Greene county, Ill., born March 14, 1827, and died in southern Humboldt county, Cal., in 1907, aged eighty years. He had an eventful, busy and useful life. Coming to California in 1858, he mined for a time in Plumas and Nevada counties, and then engaged in hunting, supplying provisions to the government. About 1859-60 he settled in the vicinity of Garberville, Humboldt county, where he became very extensively engaged in the stock business, owning and operating what has been known since his time as the Wood ranch, about twelve thousand acres situated along the south fork of the Eel river. In his later life, however, owing to the hard times he met with financial reverses, and he lost the accumulations of a lifetime of thrift and well directed industry, through no fault of his own. Through his enterprise he developed and improved a vast tract of valuable land, and to his energy was due much of the advancement made in that part of Humboldt county during the last generation. He was respected for his upright character, and his descendants are representative citizens of the county.

Mr. Wood was twice married, and Wilson was the only child of the first union that grew to maturity. For his second wife he married Miss Laura Webb, who survives him, now making her home at Rohnerville, this county, and she became the mother of seventeen children, of whom we have the following record: Julia; Charles W., who married Lena Linser, and who has large interests at Briceland and Garberville; Mary Elizabeth; Alice, who lives with her mother at Rohnerville; Olive; Ella, Mrs. Hadley, of Petrolia; George, who died when two years old; Nancy, who married and died leaving three children; Nellie, deceased in infancy; Louis, who died when ten years old, of injuries received by a horse falling on him; John, of San Diego, Cal.; Della,

who died at Petrolia when fifteen years old; Leora Edna; Edith, of Hardy, Cal.; James, a resident of Humboldt county; Frank, of Rohnerville; and Frances, who lives in Washington state.

Wilson Wood was born November 29, 1866, on the Wood ranch in Humboldt county, and there spent his childhood and early manhood, attending the public schools in the local country district and beginning to help his father as soon as possible. He remained at home until his marriage, taking an active part in the improvement of the estate, and after a few years' experience on other ranches settled with his wife on the Jewett ranch, where they have resided continuously since 1892. Though the property has been divided, each of the heirs owning distinct herds and droves and carrying on independent operations, the large tract is fenced altogether, and the Wood, Jewett and Gratto families have many interests in common. The property of Mr. and Mrs. Wood now comprises eight hundred acres, in the management and systematic cultivation of which he has shown the value of his early training. He raises high-grade cattle, and makes a specialty of breeding Yorkshire hogs. As a progressive citizen Mr. Wood has proved a worthy son of his father, using his influence for the promotion of the best movements, and taking an active part in the local welfare. He has exerted himself especially in the cause of public educational facilities, and is a school trustee and president of the board. His religious principles are based on the teachings of the Golden Rule.

When twenty-four years old Mr. Wood married Miss Maria C. Jewett, daughter of the late Enoch Phelps Jewett, and they have two children: Howard C. J., and Enoch Phelps J., both of whom reside at home and assist in the operation of the ranch. It is located two and a half miles east of Harris.

Enoch Phelps Jewett, father of Mrs. Maria C. (Jewett) Wood, was a native of Springfield, Mass., and a member of a family well known in that state from Colonial days and represented in the Revolutionary war on the colonists' side. A genealogy of this family, in two volumes, has recently been published. Its earliest progenitor in America, Deacon Maximilian Jewett, was born in England in 1607, son of Edward Jewett, a cloth manufacturer at Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married in his native country, and in 1638 sailed with his wife from Hull, England, in the ship John, as members of a colony under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. They arrived at Boston, December 1, 1638, spent the winter at Salem, and in the spring of 1639 founded the town of Rowley, in the Massachusetts Bay colony. Deacon Jewett's descendants in every generation have been noted for vigor of intellect and high moral character, and the branch of the family in Humboldt county, Cal., has been no exception to the rule.

Stephen Jewett, great-grandfather of Enoch Phelps Jewett, was born October 5, 1736, in Thompson, Conn., and moved to Lanesboro, Mass. His wife was Mehitabel Harris. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a sergeant in the company of Asa Barnes, Col. B. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment, muster roll dated August 1, 1775; entered May 17, 1775, service two months, sixteen days.

Timothy Jewett, son of Stephen, was born March 5, 1763, in Lanesboro, Mass., and like his father was a Revolutionary soldier, his record reading as follows: "Timothy Jewett, private, Capt. David Wheeler's company, Col.

Benjamin Simonds' regiment; service eight days; company marched from Lanesboro to Manchester, October 12, 1780." He married Elizabeth Phelps.

Enoch Phelps Jewett, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Phelps) Jewett, learned the trade of tailor, but was only a youth when he shipped on a whaler, sailing from the port of Boston. He made voyages to both the Arctic and Antarctic oceans, around Cape Horn and north to San Francisco, where he took "French leave" of the ship. This was in 1843, when California was still Mexican territory. He remained at San Francisco until 1848, and assisted in making the first, second and third surveys of the city and bay. Having decided to return to the east overland, he had proceeded as far as Salt Lake City when he heard of the gold finds, and hoping to make a fortune in the mines retraced his steps, going up to the north fork of the Feather river. He spent five or six years at Hangtown (now Placerville), and took part in the gruesome affair from which the place derived its early name, helping to arrest, try and execute three desperadoes. They were made to stand up in a wagon box with the ropes adjusted about their necks and attached to the limb of a tree, and Mr. Jewett drove the team hitched to the wagon. He not only mined, but also ran a store and market at Hangtown. Later he moved to the Sacramento valley, where he was engaged in ranching, and for a time he was in Hull's valley, hunting deer. Two of his party were killed by the Indians, and in this and other experiences he had the dangers of life in the early days brought very near to him. For a few years he was located in the Sherwood valley, in Mendocino county, raising cattle, hogs and horses, and in March, 1863, he came up to what was then known as Little valley, in Humboldt county, but which was renamed Jewett's valley in his honor. Here he bought a squatter's claim of one thousand acres, and drove in the first cattle, horses and hogs ever brought into the valley. There are many landmarks now in the vicinity which perpetuate his name. Jewett's Peak, in full view from the little mountain town of Harris, stands like a sentinel in the midst of picturesque scenery, and Jewett's creek is another local feature.

Mr. Jewett had twenty-five hundred sheep, two hundred head of cattle and one hundred horses (principally saddle horses), and his sons worked with him in the cultivation of the ranch and the conduct of its various interests, becoming expert horsemen and cattlemen, and raisers of sheep and saddle horses. Here Enoch P. Jewett made his home during the last thirty-five years of his life, becoming one of the well known figures who bore a large share in the advancement and development of the locality, where he was honored for his admirable personal qualities as well as for his success in his business ventures. He added to his original holdings materially, until he owned twenty-four hundred acres, now in the possession of his four children, who have taken proper pride in the preservation of the estate.

By his marriage to Miss Belle Fenton, a native of Trinity county, Cal., Mr. Jewett had a family of four children: John Howard, who is extensively interested in the raising of saddle and stage horses; Martha Asenath, wife of George McDonald Gratto, of Harris; Edwin C., who is engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs; and Maria C., wife of Wilson Wood. Mr. Jewett died in 1898, at the age of seventy-three years, surviving his wife, whose death occurred twenty-six years ago.

JOHN W. BOWDEN.—An interesting career, and one that holds promise of still greater success, is that of John W. Bowden, of Garberville, rancher, oil promoter and general business man, who is one of the most prominent young men in Humboldt county, and one whose splendid good fortune is the direct result of his own untiring efforts. Mr. Bowden is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry, dating back through the colonial days to England, and numbering many men and women of note on both sides. His mother is a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the poet, and is herself an authoress of note, while on the father's side there are men of courage and brave deeds by the score. This favored son seems to have manifested many of the splendid traits of his forbears, and his financial success, personal popularity and integrity of character are acknowledged by all who know him.

Mr. Bowden is a native of Maine, having been born at Jefferson, Lincoln county, February 8, 1870. His father, William H. Bowden, a farmer, was also a native of Maine, where he died when this son was a lad of seven years. His mother is still living at the age of seventy-one, making her home in San Luis Obispo. She has given much time and thought to literary work and one of her published volumes is dedicated to her children. She is a poetess and prose writer of rare ability and her writings have been well received. The progenitor of the American branch of the Bowden family was Gideon Bowden, who came to this country from England and settled at Boothbay, Me., early in the eighteenth century. One of his sons married Jane Murphy, the first white child to be born between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, and they became the ancestors of a long line, the wife living to be a great-great-grandmother. On the side of the mother, who was in girlhood Miss Caroline E. Philbrick, Mr. Bowden is related not only to the famous poet (Nathaniel Hawthorne), but also by direct descent to Asa Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The boyhood days of Mr. Bowden were spent in Maine, where he assumed the responsibilities of life at an early age. His father owned a small farm, free from debt, but not profitable enough to provide for the family, and so he went to work at the age of eleven years on a neighboring farm, attending school in the winter months and working during vacations and at odd times. There were five children in the family, three sons and two daughters, namely: John W., present esteemed citizen of Garberville; William H., residing at Shelter Cove; Della, the wife of Henry Bryant, residing in San Francisco; Belle, wife of Fred Jenks, residing at Willowbrook, Los Angeles county; and Charles, a farmer and dairyman at San Luis Obispo. From his earliest boyhood Mr. Bowden was very practical in his ideas and when he worked he always managed to save something of his earnings. Accordingly in 1886, when he was sixteen years of age, he had saved enough to bring him to California, and leaving his family home at Jefferson, he made the trip alone, coming first to San Luis Obispo, where he secured employment with Judge Beebee as office boy in his lumber office, remaining there for two years. His mother and the remaining members of the family joined him in 1888, and he purchased a little place where his mother still makes her home. Later he went to San Francisco and took a course in civil engineering at the Van der Nailen School of Civil Engineering, graduating with the class of 1893. For a time he pursued this occupation in the southern part of the state, but later

came to northern California, landing at Shelter Cove in 1894. In the fall of 1896 he opened a general merchandise business at Briceland, and for seventeen years conducted it as an independent enterprise with the greatest success. In 1904 his brother, William H. Bowden, came to Humboldt county and a partnership was formed between the two, which still continues in some lines. Together they purchased the drug store formerly conducted by C. J. Swithenbank, and William H. Bowden took charge of that while John W. conducted the general merchandise business. In 1908 another business expansion was made, the brothers purchasing the one-half interest of the Notley Brothers in the store and wharf at Shelter Cove, the remaining half interest being the property of the Wagner Leather Company of Stockton. This business has since been incorporated and is now known as the Shelter Cove Wharf & Warehouse Company, capitalized at \$50,000. They have improved the wharf and now have first-class wharfage accommodations, where steamers of fourteen feet draft can easily and safely dock. It is anticipated that the question of the United States government's establishing a Harbor of Refuge south of Eureka will eventually be decided in favor of Shelter Cove.

Recently Mr. Bowden has become actively interested in ranch property and in oil lands, the latter industry being his especial esthusiasm at this time. He disposed of his store at Briceland in 1913 to Leslie Kehoe, lately of Alaska, and has given up the merchandising business. In 1912 he purchased the Kemper Brothers ranch, a property of eight hundred acres located two and a half miles south of Garberville, which he operates at present. He is planning to cut this tract up into smaller ranches and dispose of it for home farms, which are in demand in the locality. He also owns some eight hundred acres of timber land, covered with much valuable timber.

His interest in the oil industry is not a new idea with Mr. Bowden, he having made a careful study of the conditions in this locality for several years, and being convinced that there are large deposits of oil here, he is determined to develop the industry in southern Humboldt county. The seepage of oil is very evident in many places, and natural gas is found in sufficient quantities and of such quality that it is used for heating and lighting purposes in Briceland. A company has been formed with John W. Bowden as president, C. J. Swithenbank as secretary-treasurer, and M. D. Shaw as vice-president and manager, and they are at present engaged in drilling for oil on their properties.

The marriage of Mr. Bowden took place in San Francisco in 1898, uniting him with Miss Lottie Kehoe, a native of Pennsylvania but reared at Rohnerville, Cal., an own sister of Senator William Kehoe, of Eureka. Of this union has been born one child, Clara D.

Aside from his splendid business abilities, Mr. Bowden is well known socially and fraternally and possesses a host of warm friends and admirers. He is an old line Republican and a stanch party man. He is progressive and alive on all public questions and always in favor of all measures that tend toward the general betterment of the community. He favors strictly business methods in municipal and state government and stands firmly for the principles advocated by his party. Altogether, Mr. Bowden is a citizen of whom the county may well be proud. His work has been strictly along developmental lines, and he has been an important factor in the history of the county in

that he has been instrumental in opening up various lines of endeavor, extending and developing them, and so increasing the wealth and opportunities that the community offered to the general public. This is his great desire in the oil industry, and he is striving to demonstrate the possibilities and great hidden wealth of the locality, rather than working for mere personal gain.

JOSEPH CASACCA.—From the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, Joseph Casacca came to make his home in California, having heard there were great opportunities for young men in this new country. Brought up on his father's dairy farm in the Alps, Joseph Casacca was already well initiated in the dairy business, which he has followed industriously and with marked success since coming to America.

Born in Gordola, Switzerland, March 19, 1872, Mr. Casacca was the son of John and Carmilla (Scaroni) Casacca, both of whom are now deceased, and of their family of eight children five are now living, namely: Joseph, a dairyman in Humboldt county, Cal.; Albert, residing in San Francisco; Celeste, also living in San Francisco; Marion, in the employ of the elder brother Joseph; and Louis, who remains on the old home farm in the Alps. At the age of twenty-one years, having received his education in the local public schools, and spent some time assisting his father upon the farm, Joseph Casacca determined to come to California, and in May, 1893, arrived in Sonoma county, where for fourteen months he was employed on a dairy at Lakeville, in July of the next year removing to Humboldt county, where he was employed on different dairies in the neighborhood of Waddington for about nine years. By that time, having saved sufficient money to enable his starting in business independently, Mr. Casacca in 1903 leased the Pleasant Point ranch of sixty acres near Waddington, where for a period of five years he conducted a dairy of twenty cows. Removing thence to the Eel river island he there leased the old Sam Fulmore place of sixty-two acres of bottom land, where he raises large crops of hay, grain, clover, corn, carrots and beets, and milks a herd of thirty-four cows, all fed upon the estate.

Besides being a stockholder in the Valley Flower Creamery Company, Mr. Casacca is a member of the Woodmen of the World, his wife being a member of the Women of Woodcraft. His marriage took place in Ferndale, his wife having formerly been Miss Cora Mead, a native of Oregon and daughter of Alfred Mead, a pioneer of Oregon and California now residing at Bridgeville, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Casacca are the parents of three children, by name Mabel, Florence and Lloyd.

MARTIN AMBROSINI.—For many years Martin Ambrosini has been a resident of the state of California, whither he was attracted by the good reports he had heard of the opportunities for farming and dairying in Humboldt county, numerous of his countrymen having already come to this part of the United States to seek their fortunes.

Switzerland is the native land of Mr. Ambrosini, and his birth occurred on December 11, 1855, in the town of Lodrino, in the Canton of Ticino, where his father, Peter, was a farmer and dairyman. The father, and also the mother, who was formerly Petronella Martinolli, are now both dead, and of their five children, Martin, the youngest, is the only one now living. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in the Alps region, and he received his education in the local public schools. At the age of twenty years, re-

sponding to the law of his country, he entered the infantry regiment, where he served his time until honorably discharged, after which he continued to assist his father upon the home farm, until the determination to try his luck in the new country led him to leave his home for California, a change which he has never found cause to regret. May 1, 1882, saw him in Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., and he commenced his career with humble employment in dairies on Bear River Ridge and near Ferndale. When he had accumulated considerable means by faithful work and wise economy, Mr. Ambrosini looked about for an investment and in 1895 purchased twenty acres on the Island, two and one-half miles from the town of Ferndale. This he improved to a great extent, and has engaged in the dairy business there since that time, owning a herd of fifteen cows. The land consisting of rich soil, he is enabled to raise large crops of hay and green feed, so that all the fodder for his cattle is supplied by his own ranch. At a later date he added to his property by the purchase of thirty additional acres on the county road, but this he does not make use of individually, but has rented it for dairy purposes to another party.

Among the oldest Swiss citizens of the county, Mr. Ambrosini is well known here as a man of integrity and steady purpose, one whose residence here is a benefit to the community where both he and his wife are known for their geniality and hospitality. Mr. Ambrosini's marriage took place in Ferndale, on November 3, 1894, his wife, formerly Miss Filomina Giulieri, having been born in Cognisco, in the same canton in Switzerland as Mr. Ambrosini, and having lived in Humboldt county, since February, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosini are the parents of three children, Lillian, now Mrs. Biondini of Ferndale; and Ida and Sadie, who make their home with their parents in Ferndale. In his political interests Mr. Ambrosini is an Independent.

JOHN LARSEN.—Among the prominent dairymen of Humboldt county, Cal., who have come from other lands to make their home in this country, should be mentioned John Larsen, who operates the Willow Brook dairy near Beatrice, Cal.

The native land of Mr. Larsen is Denmark, where his birth occurred April 23, 1874, at Kjedeby, Langeland, and there he attended the public schools and was brought up in the dairy business on the dairy farm of his father. In 1893 John Larsen removed to America, settling first in Marin county, Cal., where he was employed as a butter maker on a dairy farm until the year 1899, at which time he came to Ferndale, in Humboldt county, working here a year upon a dairy, and then, having saved sufficient money for the purpose, he determined to go into business for himself. He therefore in 1900 leased his present place, the Willow Brook ranch near the town of Beatrice, on the main road from Eureka, and ten miles south of the latter place. Here Mr. Larsen has been in business independently ever since, milking a dairy herd of fifty cows, mostly of Jersey stock, and, on his land of over two hundred acres, more than half of which is rich bottom land, he raises plenty of hay and green feed for his herd, and enjoys the advantages of springs and streams of running water. The interest which he takes in the dairy and creamery business is shown by the fact that he was one of the original stockholders in the Eclipse Creamery, which ships all its butter

to San Francisco, and likewise a director of the same company from the time of its organization, as well as having at one time been its president and now its secretary. He is also a member of the Humboldt County Dairy-men's Association and the Humboldt County Farm Bureau, while the Danish associations with which he is connected are the Dania and the Danish Brotherhood. In his religious interests he is a Lutheran, and politically he is a member of the Republican party. By his marriage in Ferndale to Miss Maria Christiansen, a native of Aero, Denmark, he is the father of one son, John Larsen, Jr.

A man who has grown up in the dairy business and has in later years made a conscientious study of the same, it is not strange that Mr. Larsen has attained the success in his chosen line of work which has been his; and aside from his business interests he is a great reader, and blessed with a retentive memory, so that he is a well informed and interesting conversationalist as well as a practical and successful business man.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER ROSS.—Though at present giving his time to the duties of his office as deputy sheriff of Humboldt county, Mr. Ross, until he assumed that position, was engaged in mechanical work, being a high-class boilermaker and expert in construction work. He has been engaged on many notably important structures, his reputation extending all over this section of the state. In his public service he has given evidence of the same efficiency which has characterized all his work. Coming to Eureka in boyhood, he has resided here much of the time since, and is a credit to the community. He was born in Humboldt county May 3, 1882, son of Stephen H. Ross, a resident of Eureka, born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, in 1849. The father came to California when about sixteen years of age, and followed logging in the woods of Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt counties, becoming an expert driver of ox teams, which occupation he followed until they were superseded by steam power, since which time he has been woods foreman, and is at present foreman in the woods for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia. The father returned to New Brunswick, and at Saint Stephen, was married to Miss Mary Amanda Armstrong, who was a native of Charlotte county, New Brunswick. They have had two children, Ethel J. and Arthur Alexander, the daughter now the wife of E. C. Langford, a boilermaker, formerly connected with the Eureka Boiler Works at Eureka, but now manager of the Eureka News Company.

Arthur Alexander Ross was four years old when his parents moved to Fortuna, where he lived until 1894. He had good public school advantages in his boyhood, and on January 1, 1899, when in his seventeenth year, entered the Eureka Boiler Works, where he served a thorough apprenticeship, remaining there for a period of six years. Meantime he had supplemented his early education with a course in the Eureka business college, which he completed in December, 1906. He continued work at his trade as boilermaker and general machinist, doing outside construction work for Mr. Langford, of the Eureka Boiler Works, in all for about five years, after which he went to Portland, Oregon, in 1905, where he became outside foreman for the Marine Iron Works. He also did work at his trade along the line of the Oregon River & Navigation Company in Oregon and Washington, and at West Berkeley, Cal. He again worked for Mr. Langford in the Eureka

Boiler Works in 1907-08, and in 1908 took a position with the Western Steel Plate & Construction Company, of Portland, Oregon, for which he was engaged as foreman of construction in the state of California. In this connection he erected oil stills and cooling boxes at Oleum, near Crockett; put up acid tanks for the DuPont Powder Company; did work for the Union Oil Company at Fresno, Cal., where he put up four oil tanks; put up a large tank for the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company near Port Costa, its diameter being one hundred fifty feet and it being thirty feet in height. Returning once more to Eureka he resumed work with his old employer, Mr. Langford, until he took the position of deputy sheriff, to which he was appointed January 1, 1910, under Sheriff R. A. Redmond. His chief appreciates thoroughly the system and efficient methods which this capable young man has helped to introduce into the conduct of the sheriff's office, and the people have found him as trustworthy and public spirited as they expected, when his appointment was recommended. Personally he is a young man whose fine traits have appealed to all who have come in contact with him. The sheriff's office has never been in better condition than it is today or more ably conducted, a condition for which Mr. Ross should receive his share of credit. As a representative of substantial Humboldt county citizenship, and a man of exceptional qualities as proved by his conduct in all the relations of life, he deserves the high place he holds in the esteem of the people he is serving so faithfully. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. lodges at Eureka, and of the Eureka Development Association. Politically he is a Republican.

On March 17, 1907, Mr. Ross was married at Eureka to Miss Nettie Vreeland, a native of that city, daughter of John and Harriet (Stagg) Vreeland. Mr. and Mrs. Ross live with her parents at No. 815 N street, Eureka; they have one child, Helen Catherine.

CHARLES C. GIULIERI.—Since the year 1888, Charles Celeste Giulieri has made his home in California, having come here from Switzerland, whence two of his brothers had preceded him to the United States. Born in Cognasco, Ticino, Switzerland, February 15, 1872, Mr. Giulieri was the son of Dominic, a farmer of that place, where his death occurred in the year 1913, and Rosa (Calzascia) Giulieri, who died in 1892. The family of four brothers and one sister are all at present residents of the state of California, and are namely: Stephen, who is a dairyman, of Salmon Creek; John, following the same occupation at Cock Robin Island, in Humboldt county; Filomena, now Mrs. Martin Ambrosini, of Ferndale; Charles Celeste, a dairyman of Beatrice; and Enos, a dairyman at Table Bluff. Like his brothers, Charles Giulieri grew up on the home farm in Switzerland, receiving his education in the local public schools, when he was sixteen years of age removing to California, where two of his brothers were already living, his first employment in the new country being at a dairy in Calistoga, Napa county, where he remained for a period of nine months. Removing to Humboldt county, he was engaged in the same line of occupation at Bear River Ridge until 1891, when he went to Santa Barbara county, working at a dairy there for three years, after which he spent about five years in the same work in Plumas county. January of the year 1899 saw his return to Humboldt county, where, having saved his money, he engaged in the dairy

business on an independent basis, with his brother Stephen purchasing a one-half interest in the Tierney ranch, two years later buying out his brother, since which time he has continued in business alone, meeting with much success in his occupation and becoming well and favorably known in that community. The estate is one of one hundred and twenty acres, situated on Salmon Creek, seventy acres of which are rich bottom land, whereon Mr. Giulieri is enabled to raise all the green feed necessary for his fine dairy herd which consists of forty-five cows, mostly of the Jersey breed. He is also the owner of forty acres located about three miles northeast of Ferndale, which property he rents; and together with his brother Stephen owns sixty acres on Salmon Creek where his brother conducts a dairy. Mr. Giulieri was one of the organizers of the Eclipse Creamery, and for many years a director therein, where his practical experience and fine success in the dairy business made him a valued assistant. In 1903 he made a trip to his old home, revisiting the scenes of his boyhood, a town which was also the childhood home of his wife, formerly Miss Albina Piini. Mr. and Mrs. Giulieri are the parents of four children, Rinaldo, Walter, Alfred and Emma Giulieri. In his political interests Mr. Giulieri is a member of the Republican party and fraternally he is allied with the Woodmen of the World in Loleta, Cal.

NIELS J. HANSEN.—A very interesting man, one who has sailed around the world, is well traveled, well read and a good conversationalist, Niels J. Hansen, of Ferndale, Cal., came to this country from far away Denmark, where he was born in Bagenkop, Langeland, July 15, 1860, the son of Hans Hansen, a farmer of that fertile little island, who also owned a sloop and was engaged in the transportation of freight and followed the coasting trade for many years, the last part of his life being spent with his son Niels in Humboldt county, Cal.

The education of Niels Hansen was received in the public schools of his native land, and at the age of fourteen, having always been interested in sailing, he went to sea, visiting many different parts of the world, in the trade along the western coast of South America rounding Cape Horn several times in the German sailing vessel *Mexico*, sailing around the Cape of Good Hope also, and in the northern trade making trips to Iceland, in all following the sea for a period of eight years. Giving up this life, Mr. Hansen decided to make his home in California, and coming to Humboldt county, he arrived in Eureka on April 1, 1883. His first employment in this country was with Niss Nissen for a year, after which he was engaged in fishing in Eel river for a season, then working on the Bunker Hill ranch for a couple of years. In the year 1886 he purchased his present ranch of seventy-five acres on Cock Robin Island, in Humboldt county, which for some years he devoted to the purposes of dairying. In 1898 renting the place and selling his stock, Mr. Hansen joined the rush to the Alaska gold fields, going by the Stickeen River route to Tesland Lake at the head of the Yukon River. From the mouth of the Stickeen river to Telegraph Creek they hauled their provisions on hand sleds and from the latter place to Tesland Lake, one hundred fifty-six miles, where his company constructed boats by which they came down the Yukon to Dawson. The party wintered at Dawson, doing prospecting for others and also some logging, but the logs stranded and their

work in that line was lost, their work at Dawson likewise not proving a success, on account of the failure of their employer, and although they brought suit, nothing was gained thereby. Leaving then for St. Michael's, they stopped at different places along the Yukon, finally taking a schooner for Seattle, Wash., arriving in Eureka, Cal., after a hard trip of two years' duration in the frozen north. Mr. Hansen then went to San Francisco, and secured work at Harbor View Baths, of which he had the management for seven years, resigning there in order to return to dairying once more, and is now the owner of a fine herd of fifty cows, mostly high grade Jerseys, and on his ranch on Cock Robin Island, which consists of very fertile soil, he is enabled to raise all the hay and green feed necessary for his herd. Besides his business interests, Mr. Hansen is also one of the original stockholders of the Valley Flower Creamery, is a member of the Ferndale Dairymen's Association, the Danish Brotherhood and Aurora Lodge No. 51, Knights of Pythias at Ferndale, of which he is past chancellor. He was married in Oakland, Cal., to Miss Harriet Boyd, who was born in St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES FREMONT GOFF.—Among the pioneer families in the region around Petrolia, in the Mattole valley, the Goffs have been well known for over fifty years, the family having resided there since 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Goff, parents of Charles F. Goff, the present postmaster at Petrolia and otherwise prominently associated with public affairs at that place, lived to see the locality reach its modern state of development, both having attained the ripe age of ninety years, passing away only a few years ago. They were widely known among the early residents, and even in the days when hospitality was almost a necessary virtue were noted for the cheer and kindly welcome given to all who came to their door, their generosity and liberality reflecting the best sentiments which prevailed in the locality.

Stephen Goff was a Southerner, born in Guilford county, N. C., January 17, 1811. When a young man he moved out to Wisconsin, where he lived until some time after his marriage, and during that period he served in the Black Hawk war, from the time of his enlistment to the end of the trouble; in his later years he received a pension for this military service. By occupation he was a carpenter. In the year 1849 he came across the plains to the Pacific coast with a train of ox wagons, leaving his family in Wisconsin. Going up to Oregon, he was engaged in the stock business there for the next five years, and returned to the east by way of the isthmus. The voyage from Aspinwall (now Colon) to New York City was made in a United States mail steamer, and was marked by at least one exciting incident. A Spanish war vessel fired two shots across the bow of the ship to halt her, and a Spanish officer came aboard and made a hasty examination, the ship being allowed to proceed as soon as he retired. Mr. Goff rejoined his family in Wisconsin and in 1855 set out with them for the west by the plains route. Their first stop in California was in Shasta county, and in 1857 they came to Humboldt county, living about one year at Rohnerville before removing to Petrolia, in the Mattole valley, where they settled in 1859. The Indians were active and hostile at the time, and after several white men had been killed the government troops at Eureka were sent down to protect the settlers. The Goffs were

here throughout the primitive period, and have done their share toward the opening up and improvement of the country, not only from a material point of view, but through their support and encouragement of the best influences set on foot in the vicinity. Mr. Goff bought the property on the Mattole river known as the old Goff ranch, and there he made his home to the end of his long life. He worked industriously to rear his large family in comfort and to provide them with the best the times afforded. His progressive spirit made him the recipient of public honors in the early days. Even during his short residence in Oregon he had been elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and about 1862 he was elected assessor of Humboldt county, serving two successive terms; his deputy was William H. Wallace. He always took an interest in the welfare of the county and in seeing good men in office.

At White Oak Springs, Wis., Mr. Goff met Miss Mary Deborah Hinton (born April 3, 1818), whom he married there, April 3, 1837, and who survived him six years, his death occurring March 11, 1902, hers in 1908, at their home place on the Mattole river. As previously mentioned, both lived to be over ninety years old. Mrs. Goff was a famous nurse in the early days, and probably as popular and well known for her kindness and sweet disposition as for her more practical qualities. In her professional capacity she was called upon to minister among all classes, and never lost an opportunity to relieve suffering and pain, or to do a generous or gracious act, especially among the poor and needy. She attended many births, and being a woman of intelligent mind realized the necessity for records and their value and took the pains to record births and deaths in the valley for a long period. Her benign and helpful character endeared her to a wide circle which appreciated the good she did in her unselfish life, and she is held in loving memory all over the territory where so many years of her life were spent. To Mr. and Mrs. Goff were born twelve children: Elender married William Edington, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and died leaving three sons: Anna A., the widow of Joel Benton, lives at Oakland, Cal.; James H. married Mary Patrick, and died leaving five sons; Silas M., a stockman, of Baker City, Ore., married Miss Sarah Crank; Stephen T., who lives at Heppner, Ore., married Clara Patterson; Thomas H. married Sarah Goodman, and both are deceased; John B., a stockman, is located at Lone Rock, Ore.; Mary is the wife of Frank Gouthier, of Coquille, Ore., a stockman; Charles F. is mentioned below; Harry C., deceased; Lillie M. died when sixteen years old; the eldest child was a son that died in infancy.

Charles F. Goff was born February 9, 1860, at Petrolia, on the old Goff ranch down the Mattole river, and grew up there. He received a good public school education in Petrolia district. Remaining with his parents until after he attained his majority, he went to Oregon in the year 1882 and lived there over ten years, principally in Grant county. In 1893 he returned to his native county and resumed work on the homestead ranch, where he remained until he took the agency of the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company at Petrolia, being local manager. He is associated with all such enterprises in the vicinity, being a stockholder, director and manager of the Petrolia Telephone Company, which is the exchange for the Upper Mattole Telephone Company. His duties with the various concerns combine to their mutual advantage, for having a line on all the facilities in the locality he is able

to see that it has the best service possible, there being no elements to conflict under the present arrangement. On March 1, 1914, he was appointed postmaster at Petrolia, another arm of service in which he has proved very capable, looking after the best interests of his fellow citizens with his customary fidelity. His businesslike methods and executive ability fit him admirably for all his responsibilities, and his prompt attention to every duty has called forth much favorable comment, of which his sincere desire to please makes him worthy.

Mr. Goff was married during his residence in Oregon, July 15, 1884, to Miss Mary Lightfoot, born in Salem, Ore., the daughter of Samuel and Maria (Salisbury) Lightfoot, born in Indiana and Ohio respectively. They crossed the plains overland and were married in Oregon. For a time they farmed in Marion county and later were stock-raisers in Umatilla county, where the father died in September, 1913, and the mother in October, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have a remarkably pleasant home. Of the four children born to them, Agnes died when twelve and Grace when eight years old. The eldest living child is Maude May, now the wife of Gilbert Langdon, a resident of Petrolia, and the mother of two children, Mildred and Charles Elsworth. The other child, Elva Elaine, is now twelve years old. Mr. Goff, although not a member, attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Petrolia. The congregation has just erected a new house of worship and Mr. Goff served very efficiently as a member of the building committee; he is a trustee of the church and a willing helper in all its activities. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CELSE PEDROTTI.—Among the enterprising and successful young men engaged in the dairy business in Humboldt county, Cal., may be mentioned Celso Pedrotti, who, though of foreign birth, was attracted to this country by the success of several of his relatives who had preceded him to the new world. Many years previous, his father, John Pedrotti, had come to California when a lad of about fifteen years of age, and had spent many years on the Pacific coast, in Marin, Sonoma and Humboldt counties, being engaged in the mercantile and livery business in Rio Dell and afterwards in Scotia. Returning to his native Canton Ticino in Switzerland, Mr. Pedrotti was there married to Delfina Sartori, and devoted himself to the hotel business in Giumaglio, in Canton Ticino. Of the thirteen children of John and Delfina Pedrotti, Celso is the next to the oldest. He received his education in the public schools of the town of Giumaglio, where he was born August 7, 1891, and in the fall of 1907 removed to Ferndale, in Humboldt county, Cal., where he was employed for three years on the ranch of his uncle, Elvezio Pedrotti, and for two years more on the estate of his cousin, Horace Pedrotti, and for a time on various other ranches in the vicinity, until finally starting in business for himself.

Leasing his present place of seventy acres of bottom land, which he has stocked with a dairy herd of forty cows, where he likewise is enabled to raise sufficient hay and green feed for his herd, Mr. Pedrotti, with the experience gained while in the employ of other ranchers, and with the practical ability which is characteristic of him, is making a success of his chosen line of work, and is well liked by all with whom he has dealings. In his political interests, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and in fraternal circles is well

known as a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. His marriage was solemnized in Eureka, Cal., his wife, formerly Miss Sunta Gnesa, being a native of the same canton in Switzerland as Mr. Pedrotti.

DAN DUSINA.—Among the progressive sons of other lands, who have made their home in California, after a few years of employment by others starting out in business for themselves and reaping success in their chosen lines, may be mentioned Dan Dusina, who, after securing employment and practical experience in several dairies in Humboldt county, Cal., for a time, is now the successful operator of a ranch of one hundred and thirty acres stocked with a large herd of cows, where he also engages in agricultural pursuits.

The son of Bartol Dusina, a stockman and farmer of Italy, Dan Dusina was born in that country, at Ona Degna, in the province of Brescia, December 6, 1881, where he was educated in the public schools and until 1904 assisted his father on the farm and in the business of stock raising. In the latter year he removed to California, in order to try his fortunes in the New World, of which such glowing reports had been brought by others of his countrymen who had met with success there. In March of that year, Mr. Dusina went to Eureka, Cal., finding his first occupation in working in the woods at Philbrook, in the same county, but this not being to his liking, he removed to the town of Ferndale, a month later obtaining employment with Martin Pedrezini at Loleta for a period of eight months. His next employment was with De Carli for ten months, after which he was engaged at different dairies in the vicinity of Loleta and Ferndale, and this being the line of occupation which appealed to him most strongly, it being the one to which he was accustomed in his home in Italy, Mr. Dusina concluded to start in business for himself, he now having received practical experience in the methods of carrying on this work in the new country. He therefore, in October, 1909, leased the Frazer place of one hundred twenty acres, for a period of seven years, where he successfully carried on a dairy consisting of forty-five cows, but in 1912 sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Flocchini, after which he rented the Peterson place of eighty acres for three years, having there a herd of sixty milch cows. Again making a change in his location, Mr. Dusina in November, 1914, leased the present ranch, the Kelly place near the town of Waddington, and here he now operates one hundred and thirty acres of rich bottom land, which he has stocked with a dairy of eighty cows, being also engaged here in the raising of alfalfa, corn, clover, carrots and beets in large quantities. At his new location, Mr. Dusina is making a decided success of the business, thoroughly understanding every part of the work, both from his early experience in his boyhood's home and from his employment upon various dairies when he first came to California. A Republican in principles, he is well known in the community as a liberal and enterprising man, and holds the esteem of everyone with whom he is associated.

JAMES F. WORTHINGTON.—The father of James Fulton Worthington was a California pioneer, located at Worthington Prairie, now a suburb of the city of Eureka. Born in Wisconsin, William Worthington was there married to Elizabeth Johnson, a native of New York state, and followed the occupation of farming in Wisconsin until in 1854 he crossed the plains by ox team, with his wife and two children, and came to Humboldt

county, Cal., where he cleared and farmed the land on Worthington Prairie and engaged in stock raising. After a few years he removed to Table Bluff, and from thence to Waddington, Cal., where he purchased a farm and engaged in the dairy business. There his death occurred in April, 1910, at the age of seventy-eight years, his wife's death taking place two months later, the cause of the death of each being typhoid fever. Of their family of eight children, seven are living, James Fulton Worthington being the fourth oldest. He was born at Table Bluff, Nov. 20, 1859, receiving his education in the public schools, and until twenty-one years of age remained at home assisting his father on the farm. At that time he purchased ninety-four and one-half acres, a portion of the ranch where he was born, and for nine years was engaged in the dairy business there, with a herd of thirty-three cows, making butter which he sold in the city of Eureka. Selling this ranch in 1889, he rented a place at Waddington for six years, consisting of forty acres, then leased one hundred acres from John T. Pollard on Coffee creek, where for twenty years he ran a dairy of sixty cows. As early as 1903 Mr. Worthington bought the old Charlton place of one hundred and twelve acres, located on the coast, to which in 1911 he added the ninety-four acres adjoining it on the south, and the next year forty-seven acres more, all adjacent, making in all an estate of two hundred fifty-three acres, situated on the coast with a half mile of coast line, and devoted to pasture land and the raising of hay and green feed for dairy purposes. For a period of twelve years Mr. Worthington has operated both this ranch and the Pollard place on Coffee creek, but in 1914 disposed of the latter lease and moved his stock to his coast ranch, where he now milks a herd of forty cows and is also engaged in the raising of stock, and resides a part of the time upon this extensive ranch, and a part of the time at his Ferndale residence.

Politically, Mr. Worthington is a member of the Republican party, while his religious associations are with the church of the Latter-Day Saints. In fraternal circles he is known as a member of the Woodmen of the World, while the interest he takes in educational matters is shown by the fact that he was a school trustee of the Waddington district for many years, nine years of which time he was clerk of the board. He was married in Eureka, in May, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Pollard, born in Dixon, Solano county, Cal., the daughter of John Pollard, a pioneer of Solano county and then of Humboldt county, where he purchased the Pollard ranch on Coffee creek. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are the parents of eight children, namely: John, an electrician in Southern California; Margaret, now Mrs. Rogers, of Ferndale; Clarence, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Joseph, who resides at Ferndale; Mabel, now Mrs. Robinson; June, now Mrs. Benjamin Goff, of Ferndale; and Myrtle and Josephine, who still make their home with their parents.

PANCRAGIO MORANDA.—The early life of Pancragio Moranda was spent in Switzerland, where he was born at Vogorno, Canton Ticino, January 4, 1861, and grew up on the farm of his father, Bartol Moranda, attending the public schools of Vogorno. Desirous of trying his fortune in California, as he had heard from returning countrymen of the great opportunities there, Mr. Moranda in 1880 came to San Francisco, the first employment he secured being on a dairy farm near Petaluma, his next engagement being in San

Francisco. In February, 1883, he removed to Humboldt county, Cal., securing employment here on a dairy farm near Ferndale until August, 1883, when on account of his health he returned to Switzerland. Restored in health by the conditions of climate in the Alps, Mr. Moranda in 1886 came once more to California, continuing in the dairy business here until 1901, when he purchased his present place at Loleta, Humboldt county. At the time of his purchase of the forty-nine and three-quarters acres, the land was a wilderness, thick with spruce, willows and underbrush, but by hard work Mr. Moranda has cleared the ground until his property is now one of the finest modern sites in the county, and here he successfully operates an up-to-date dairy consisting of twenty cows, by continued endeavor having cleared the property of debt as well as of the wild underbrush which at first covered it. In his political interests Mr. Moranda is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Since 1886 he has made two trips to Switzerland, once in 1912 and again in 1913 and 1914, the last time remaining fifteen months, when he returned to take charge of his ranch.

JOHN P. MULLEN.—Although not a native son, John P. Mullen has been in the state since he was six months old, and this is the scene of his first recollections. He was born in Virginia City, Nev., March 18, 1868, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Mullen, born in County Cork, Ireland, where they were married. They migrated to the Pacific coast in pioneer days, coming via Panama to San Francisco. Jeremiah Mullen was engaged in mining at Virginia City, Nev., and from there in September, 1868, he came to Humboldt county, Cal., and on Lawrence creek homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land twenty-two miles east of Eureka. It was wild land, but he cleared and improved it and converted it into a valuable farm. He first built a log house, afterwards a frame house, which was burned, and the third house which he erected is still standing. By purchasing adjoining land he became the owner of a ranch of eight hundred acres, upon which he raised cattle until he died in April, 1898. His wife had preceded him two years, her death occurring in 1896. Of their four children there are three living, as follows: William H., a rancher on Lawrence creek; John P., of whom we write; and Timothy J., also a stockman on Lawrence creek.

As stated above, John P. Mullen was reared in Humboldt county from the age of six months. He grew up on his father's ranch, and was educated in the public schools. From a lad he learned the stock business and riding the range. As did all the sons, he remained home on the home farm helping his parents, and after the father died he and his brother William H. bought a ranch of eight hundred acres from their uncle, David Mullen, and ran it in connection with the home ranch for four years. John P. then sold his interest in both ranches to his brother William. In 1903 he bought the two ranches which he now owns, the Tom Bulger ranch of three hundred sixty acres and a part of the old Charles Roberts ranch, five hundred ninety-one acres. The latter has two sets of buildings, while the former has good buildings and improvements; about one hundred acres are under cultivation. He engages in cattle-growing, raising the Short Horn Durham stock, his brand being J P. It is a splendid cattle ranch and can feed about one hundred fifty head of cattle. He also takes contracts for getting out tan bark for the tannery, a business he has followed for six years.

Mr. Mullen was married in Eureka November 7, 1891, being united with Miss Etta Phelan, born in San Francisco, the daughter of Young Phelan, born in Arkansas. When a young man Mr. Phelan came to San Francisco, from there coming to Eureka, where he engaged in hunting for the Fort Baker Company with his pack of hounds, following it as a business until he retired to Eureka. His wife died in 1914. Of their four daughters, Mrs. Mullen is the third oldest, and is a woman of natural ability and charm. Mr. Mullen was for several terms trustee of the Kneeland school district, being clerk of the board. Fraternally he is a member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E. He believes in the principles of the Republican party.

ELVEZIO PEDROTTI.—In the Eel river valley there is no more enterprising and highly respected citizen than Elvezio Pedrotti, a native of Switzerland who has carved out a fortune for himself since coming to this country as a youth. Born in Giumaglio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in December, 1867, he was the son of John, a farmer of that district, and Mariana (Adami) Pedrotti, both of whom died in their native land. Of their six children, three sons are now living, the youngest of whom is Elvezio, who was brought up on the farm and received his education in the public schools, at the age of sixteen years coming to California, whither his brothers had preceded him and sent back good reports of the opportunities for advancement and success in the new country. On October 24, 1884, Elvezio Pedrotti left home and came to New York, whence he continued his journey to San Francisco, going to Eureka, in Humboldt county, Cal., the latter part of November of the same year, in which town his brother Victor had established a dairy farm. For a time Elvezio remained with his brother in Eureka, then finding employment in the dairy of the Russ Company on Bear River Ridge, where he remained a couple of years, after which he continued in the employ of other dairymen in the vicinity of the town of Ferndale for a period of ten years, save for four months spent in a trip to his old home in Switzerland in the year 1892. In 1896 he rented a dairy ranch on Bear River Ridge from Mr. Russ, his former employer, conducting it in partnership with G. La Franchi for two years, then renting two small ranches near Ferndale which he managed independently for four years, his herd consisting of sixty cows. Later, Mr. Pedrotti rented the Steinhoff place near Fern Bridge, which he ran for ten years, with a herd of about eighty cows. Purchasing his present place of eighty-one acres at Waddington, Cal., in 1906, he has since that time been engaged in the dairy business there with a herd of fifty cows, raising on his own land hay, grain and alfalfa, as well as such green feed as carrots and beets for his stock, for which he also has fine pasture land.

In his political preferences, Mr. Pedrotti is an upholder of the principles of the Republican party, and with his wife is a member of the Court of Honor, she also being a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. His marriage was solemnized in 1896, uniting him with Mrs. Attelia (Grande) Giacomini, who is also a native of the Canton of Ticino in Switzerland, and they are the parents of three children, Alphonso E., who assists his father in the dairy business, Mary and Agnes. By her former marriage, Mrs. Pedrotti has two children, Carrie Giacomini, who makes her home with her mother, and Henry Giacomini, a grocer in business in Ferndale.

CARLO MAFFIA.—The native home of Carlo Maffia, now a prominent hotel man of Humboldt county, Cal., was beside the beautiful Lake Como in Italy, and there he was born on January 25, 1871, the son of Isidor Maffia, a farmer in that district. After receiving a good education in the public schools of his native land, Carlo Maffia, or Charles Maffia, as he is now known to his friends, came to the United States, arriving in San Francisco on February 12, 1891, when he was a young man of twenty years. Going immediately to Duncan's Mills in Sonoma county, Cal., Mr. Maffia secured employment there and at Occidental, in the same county, for a period of five or six years, after which he removed to Gualala, in Mendocino county, being employed on a ranch there for a year. His next move was to Usal, where for a while he worked in the woods for the Dollar Lumber Company. February of the year 1900 saw his removal to Humboldt county, his present home, where, after a few months spent at the town of Scotia, he went to Bayside, remaining there for the space of three and one-half years. Determining to start out in a new line of business, Mr. Maffia in 1903 entered into partnership with Agostino Brambani in the purchase and management of the Italian Swiss Hotel on First and C streets, Eureka, and the two continued for several years as successful proprietors of the hostelry, when Mr. Maffia sold out his interest to his partner and removed to San Francisco, there to engage in business for four years, a business which he still owns. At the end of that period he returned to Eureka and bought back his former interest in the Italian Swiss hotel from his old partner, the two at present conducting it together under the partnership of Brambani and Maffia. Recently they have taken into the partnership Mr. Maffia's brother Isidor, and have branched out in their chosen industry, in 1911 having erected the new Flor de Italia Hotel on Second street, between B and C streets, Eureka, which is a four-story building with basement, and is modern and up-to-date in all its equipment.

The marriage of Mr. Maffia to Marie Albini was solemnized in Eureka, his wife also being a native of Italy, and they are the parents of four children, of whom only two are living, namely, Siro and Rinaldo. Mr. Maffia holds membership in the Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 of San Francisco.

ANTONE ENOS.—Humboldt is a county which is well adapted to the success of dairymen and farmers and this section of the state of California is glad to welcome from foreign shores men who are expert in this line of occupation. It is therefore not remarkable that among her citizens are many from Southern Europe, since the mountainous regions of those European countries are inhabited so generally by shepherds and owners of dairy herds; and Mr. Enos, a well known dairyman of Humboldt county, is a representative citizen in that industry, he having been born at Manadas, St. George, in the Azores Islands, September 27, 1877, where his father, also named Antone, is a farmer and stockman, and where the death of his mother, Maria (Ceú) Enos occurred.

The Azores are islands of which perhaps less is generally known than of the other European countries, but they hold a high place among health and pleasure resorts, and their Portuguese atmosphere and place-names possess a little of the local color which the Spanish have given to our own California. One rarely hears their name without recalling Longfellow's line which refers to "some far-off, bright Azore." It was there that Antone Enos grew up on

his father's farm, received his education in the public schools and remained at home until the age of twenty years. At that time he removed to Humboldt county, Cal., in 1897, and secured employment at the dairy of Frank Peters, at Capetown on Bear river, working there intermittently for three years, and during a part of this time embraced the opportunity of attending the public school at Capetown. After 1900 he continued in the same line of employment at other dairies in the vicinity of Ferndale, Cal., and by 1904 had sufficient money accumulated to permit of his starting out independently. Accordingly he leased the ranch of C. O. Morrow, which comprised thirty-five acres, thereon conducting a dairy of twenty cows for a period of three years, which he gave up in order to lease the Hicks place, a larger estate, of one hundred and sixteen acres. Here Mr. Enos established a dairy of sixty cows and has continued to operate the place ever since, though in the meantime purchasing thirty-one acres on the Island, three miles from Ferndale, which he has improved greatly and where he has built his new residence, barns, etc., and has a fine herd of twenty cows, all high grade, of the Guernsey breed. Through his interest in the dairy business, Mr. Enos was led to become one of the organizers of the Valley Flower Creamery Company, a stockholder and director of the same from its inception, and at present the vice-president of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Enos took place in Ferndale, his wife having been formerly Miss Wilhelmina Peters, a native of the same town as himself, and niece of Frank Peters, a pioneer of Humboldt county, and daughter of William Peters, who was also an early settler of this district. Mr. and Mrs. Enos are the parents of two children, by name Cedric and Frank. In political principles a strong Republican, Mr. Enos is known in fraternal circles as a member of the Woodmen of the World and the U. P. E. C., in Ferndale, he being secretary of the latter order.

JOHN BATTISTE ZANOTTI.—California has been the leading inducement which has brought many of the sons of Italy from their beautiful native land to the more prosaic and matter-of-fact United States, where, however, they find place names of no less beauty than those with which they are familiar, though these in California are of Spanish origin, and where, in the southern part of the state, the climate and scenic setting of the country have won for it the name of "the Italy of America."

The son of Francisco Zanotti, a farmer and stockraiser of Italy, John Battiste was born in Ono Degno, in the province of Brescia, on the twenty-first of December, 1869, and, the oldest of a family of seven children, was educated in the local public schools and brought up on his father's farm, where he followed the trade of his father until removing to California in the year 1900. It is only natural that the newcomers from Italy should follow the occupations of dairying, farming and stock raising, since in their native land many of them have in childhood tended their father's flocks upon the mountainsides and in the sheltered valleys; and Mr. Zanotti found his first employment in America on a dairy ranch near Ferndale, Cal., which occupation he continued for a period of seven years, during that time being employed on only three different ranches. About the year 1907 he went into business independently along the same line, renting the L. Petersen ranch of forty acres, whereon he conducted a dairy for four years. In 1911 he rented a ranch from George

Sweet near Waddington, Cal., comprising one hundred and thirty acres of rich bottom land, where he is today doing well in the business, being an energetic and ambitious man, and one who is bound to advance. On his ranch he milks seventy cows, likewise raising stock which he pastures in the hills in that vicinity, and in his business achievement is a shining example, to other youths of his homeland, of what can be accomplished by one who is willing to start out for himself and make his way in a new country.

In his political interests, Mr. Zanotti is a member of the Republican party. By his marriage in Brescia, Italy, with Miss Anna Flocchini, also a native of that place, he is the father of five children now living, namely, Francisco, Louis E., Margarita, Katherina and John Battiste.

RUEL RUSS.—As the owner and occupant of a ranch near Carlotta, Mr. Russ is a prominent figure in the locality and is here engaged in general farm pursuits. Much of his life has been passed in California, as he was only seventeen years of age when, in 1869, his father brought the family to the west on one of the first transcontinental trains. Ruel remembers well the journey and the settlement in the then lonely town of Eureka, far removed from congenial associates. His boyhood was one of constant work. His advantages in an educational way were meager, but being a man of observation he has overcome to a great extent the lack of thorough schooling. Ruel Russ was born in Waldo county, Me., October 15, 1855. His father, William Russ, also a native of that state, was an own cousin to Joseph Russ, known throughout Humboldt county as one of its most prominent and wealthiest citizens. The grandfather, Lott Russ, was a lumberman in Maine and, while he never amassed a fortune, prospered to a moderate extent. The mother of Ruel Russ was Orilla Turner, also a native of Maine. She lived to be eighty-five years of age, while the father passed away in his seventy-second year. Their family numbered five children, of whom Ruel was the third in order of birth.

The marriage of Mr. Russ and Miss Etta Allen was celebrated in Eureka, September 5, 1885. Miss Allen was born at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and met her future husband in this county, whither she came with her sister Leora (now Mrs. J. M. Francis, a resident of Placer county, this state), to join their father in Eureka in 1881. She is a daughter of Robert and Julia (Arbuckle) Allen, natives of New Brunswick and Liverpool, England, respectively. The mother passed away in St. John, New Brunswick, and about 1875 the father came to Humboldt county, where he followed lumbering; he died in Eureka in March, 1910. Mrs. Russ was educated in the public schools of Eureka. Mr. and Mrs. Russ are the parents of four children, of whom Ruel, Jr., married Josephine Ohlendick, and they make their home at Fortuna, with their two sons, Harold R. and Leland I. Gracia is the wife of James F. Snow, engineer with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and with their three daughters, Florence, Evelyn and Eulilee, make their home in Eureka; Eulilee married Julian Baumrucker, in the employ of the Newell Lumber Company, the family residing in Carlotta; Glen Allen makes his home with his parents and will graduate from the Fortuna high school with the class of 1915. The Russ ranch comprises forty acres on Van Dusen river about one-half mile from Carlotta, all rich bottom land devoted to farming and dairying. Mr. Russ also has a small commercial orchard of apples and

cherries. The latter are of fine quality and find a ready sale at a good figure on the place.

HORACE PEDROTTI.—The present state of cultivation to which the county of Humboldt, Cal., has attained, is due in large measure to the initiative of its foreign-born citizens, many of whom have purchased and improved ranches in that section of the state, where they carry on agriculture or stock-raising extensively. Among these natives of a distant country who are adding materially to the progress and welfare of California by their industrious and practical methods of carrying on their business, should be mentioned Horace Pedrotti, a very successful dairyman, who has made a fortune for himself in this new country, and now owns land near Colusa, Cal., where he is raising alfalfa successfully by the aid of irrigation.

The father of Mr. Pedrotti, Philip Pedrotti, came to California in the early days, and after a few years spent on the Pacific coast, returned to his native canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, where his family grew up and where his death occurred in 1913, his wife, formerly Caroline Sartori, continuing to live at the old home. Of their four children, Horace, the next to the oldest, was born on the farm in Ticino in August, 1878, received his education in the public schools of his native country, and in 1893 removed to California, spending the first ten years of his residence in this state in the counties of Sonoma and Marin, where he was employed on dairy farms. In 1903 he went to Ferndale, in Humboldt county, where six months later he entered the dairy business for himself, leasing the old McGuire ranch of fifty acres, where for five years he conducted a dairy consisting of thirty cows. The Ragles place, which comprised eighty acres of land near the town of Waddington, was also leased by him for four years, where he ran a dairy of forty cows; likewise his present place, formerly known as the Frank Kelly place, which consists of one hundred thirty acres situated one-half mile north of Waddington, whereon he conducts a dairy of sixty cows, also raising hay and green feed such as corn, beets and carrots. This lease was retained by Mr. Pedrotti when he sold the lease on the Ragles property to his brother, Walter Pedrotti, a resident of Glenn county, Cal. With his brother, he owns two ranches in Glenn county, one consisting of one hundred sixty acres, situated four miles from Willows, the other of eighty acres, nine miles from the same town, both estates being under irrigation and devoted to the raising of alfalfa and to dairy and farming purposes. In July, 1915, Mr. Pedrotti purchased a dairy ranch of forty acres near Grizzly Bluff, where he intends making his residence.

The wife of Mr. Pedrotti, formerly Bridget Barca, is also a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland. Their marriage took place in Eureka, Cal., and they are the parents of four children, namely, Nellie, Katie, Janey and George. In his political preferences, Mr. Pedrotti is a member of the Republican party. He is an intellectual and energetic man, who brings to his work in the New World his best endeavor, and holds a high place in the esteem of all who know him.

BEN SANTI.—Another of the natives of Switzerland who have come to America to make for themselves a home in the new country, and who, having grown up in farm surroundings at home as youths, have followed the pursuit of dairying and farming with much success after coming to California, should be mentioned Ben Santi, an enterprising and liberal young man who is

making a success of dairying in Humboldt county, Cal., like many others of his countrymen.

The birth of Mr. Santi took place on September 21, 1890, in the Canton of Grisons or Graubunden, Switzerland, where he was brought up on his father's farm and received a good education in the public schools. In the year 1911 he came to this country, settling in Humboldt county, Cal., where he found his first employment on a dairy farm at Ferndale. Having gained sufficient experience and means to permit of his going into business independently, Mr. Santi in 1913 leased a forty acre ranch north of the town of Waddington, in this county, where he has since that time been carrying on dairying successfully, milking a herd of twenty-seven cows. Recently he has taken a new lease, this time of the Nissen dairy ranch at Arcata, an estate of one hundred and sixty acres on the Arcata Bottoms, where he intends to operate a ranch of eighty milch cows. It will thus be seen that, entirely by his own endeavor and industry, Mr. Santi is coming to the front in his chosen line of work, making a success of the same and increasing the extent of the property whereon he conducts his business. In his political interests he favors the principles of the Republican party, while fraternally he is associated with the Druids in Ferndale, and his religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church of the same town.

OBADIAH CYRUS HOOPER.—As postmaster at Holmes, where he also conducts a general merchandise store, and in addition engages in stock-raising, Obadiah C. Hooper is one of the best known men in the community, and also one of the most influential and popular. He has been in the mercantile business a large part of his life and is also an experienced farmer and stockman. His appointment as postmaster was received in 1912, and his service in this capacity has given the greatest of satisfaction. His store is the principal one in Holmes, and the service rendered there is of the best. Mr. Hooper has never been married and his aged mother resides with him, sharing the comforts of his home, and adding greatly to its cheer.

Mr. Hooper is a native of California, born in Yuba county, November 21, 1863. His father, William Watson Hooper, was a native of Fanning county, Texas, born there when the Lone Star state was a part of Mexico. He crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1854, locating at Wheatland, Yuba county. He was in Oregon for a time, where he engaged in farming, and while in Portland he met and married Miss Mary J. Hull, a native of Pittsfield, Illinois. She is the daughter of Rev. C. B. and Nancy (Shin) Hull, born in New York and Illinois, respectively. Her mother was the first white child born on Illinois river. In 1852 they brought their family by ox-teams over Oregon trail and settled in Portland. She was reared in Washington county, Ore. Mrs. Hooper bore her husband five children, three sons and two daughters. The father died in Glenn county, this state, at the age of forty-four years. Obadiah C. Hooper grew to manhood in Yuba and Glenn counties, his father having a homestead and a pre-emption claim in the latter county. He attended the public schools of his district, and remained at home with his father, assisting with the care of the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and later engaged in farming for himself. When he was thirty-five he engaged in the mercantile business at Chrome, now Millsap, Glenn county, where he remained for two years. In 1898 he came to Humboldt county, where during the first winter he followed the hotel business as manager of the Dyerville Hotel, and

also conducted the livery barn, remaining for a year. Later, after four years of farming at Camp Grant, he returned to Dyerville and managed the hotel there for an additional year. He then moved to Lolita, where he conducted a millinery store for a year, and then went to Pepperwood where for fourteen months he conducted the Lucas Hotel. Following this he ranched for three years, having rented for that time the Pedrotti ranch at Holmes, this being the property that he is now conducting as a stock ranch. In 1912 he leased his present store building and put in a first-class stock of general merchandise, and since that time has been conducting this enterprise, with marked financial success, as well as being postmaster.

In his political preferences Mr. Hooper is a Socialist and is a well-read, well-informed man, and a careful thinker. He takes a keen interest in all that goes on about him, and is one of the progressive men of the community, standing squarely for improvement along sane and permanent lines, and for any movement that is for the general welfare of the community. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Holmes. The business interests of Mr. Hooper are well looked after by him, and his ranching interests as well as his mercantile interests are prospering. The ranch which he rents from V. Pedrotti, who is his brother-in-law, contains forty-two acres, and is one of the best in the vicinity. There Mr. Hooper is engaged in breeding a high grade of dairy cattle, the Jersey strain being developed. These cows are much sought by the dairymen of the region and find a ready market. Mr. Pedrotti is himself a well-known figure in local affairs and his sketch appears elsewhere in this edition.

Both Mr. Hooper and his mother are well liked in Holmes, and are deservedly popular. Mr. Hooper is a booster for his home city and for the county as well, and his mother is one of the finest type of the pioneer women of a day gone by, gentle, quiet, and full of a thousand kindnesses for all who come her way.

JOHN HOFFMAN.—It was in 1907 that John Hoffman came from Eureka, where he had been employed in the Bendixsen shipyard for the preceding seven years, and purchased his present place of forty acres on Holmes Flat, near what is now the village of Holmes, Mr. Hoffman being the first rancher to improve property at this point and make a home there. He paid \$4,500 for the tract and has cleared and improved it in a most praiseworthy manner, and with the general increase of property valuation in this part of the county, together with the improvements that have been made, the place is now considered as valuable as any of its size in the county. The land is especially rich and five crops of alfalfa can be cut without irrigation. Mr. Hoffman is engaged in general farming and dairying, milking from twenty to thirty cows. He has a large modern barn and comfortable dwelling-house, and has utilized the natural resources of the place in his improvements in such a manner as to combine beauty and utility in a striking manner. For instance, he has hollowed out a great redwood stump and made it do service for a cellar and storehouse, and another of about twenty feet in height is mounted with a windmill and reservoir and makes a splendid tower.

Mr. Hoffman is a native of Finland, born near Wasa, April 22, 1876. His father, John Hoffman, was a farmer in Finland and especially well-to-do, owning four hundred acres. He died in 1914. The mother was Maïa Lisa Rien, also a native of Finland, where she is still living, at the age of seventy

years. Young Mr. Hoffman spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he assisted with the farm labor while attending school. When he was twenty years of age he was married to Miss Mary Rusk, also born near Wasa, after which he rented a farm from his father-in-law, Matt Rusk, where he engaged in farming for a year. He was ambitious, however, and the opportunities for advancement in his native land were small, under the hated domination of Russia, and he and his young wife determined to come to America and seek their fortune there. Accordingly they came to Pennsylvania in 1897, and for a time Mr. Hoffman was employed in the coal mines at Bitumen, Clinton county, that state. The same year, in the fall of 1897, they came to California, locating at first in Mendocino county, where for a year Mr. Hoffman was employed in the woods, near Gualala, and later went to Greenwood, where he was with the L. E. White Lumber Company for two years. In 1900 he came into Humboldt county and located at Eureka, where he entered the employ of the Bendixsen Shipyards, being employed by this company for seven years. He began at the bottom and was steadily promoted, and at the time of his resignation was an expert ship carpenter. This is a line of work that he especially likes, and often even now, when the farm work is slack, and the ship-building season is at its height, he goes over to Eureka and works for a month or two in the shipyards where he is always certain of a welcome because of his efficiency.

It was a very fortunate move when Mr. Hoffman resigned his lucrative position in the shipyards to take up farming, for it led to his purchase of land, at low figures, in the richest section of the county, a veritable garden spot, which has since then greatly increased in value.

In addition to the management of his farm, Mr. Hoffman also contracts for the hauling of gravel in road work, and similar construction work, and thus adds materially to his annual profits. His wife has borne him six children, four daughters and two sons, as follows: Vendla Matilda, Oscar R., Alvar V., Mabel E., Olga A. and Alice. The mother of Mrs. Hoffman died in Finland about six years ago, and her father has since sold his farm in the native land and moved to Humboldt county in 1903 and now makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law on their farm.

In his political views Mr. Hoffman is a Republican and is a staunch supporter of the principles of his party. He is keenly interested in local affairs and especially in educational matters, and gave half an acre of land for the present site of the Englewood school.

VICTOR PEDROTTI.—The sturdy little republic of Switzerland has given to the United States many citizens of ability and worth. Among those who have given us so high an estimate of the character and capabilities of the Swiss, Victor Pedrotti is an excellent representative. He has been a resident of California since he was a lad of fourteen years, having come to Humboldt county when he was eighteen. He has done exceptionally well, and is now one of the leading men of Dyerville and vicinity. He is at present the proprietor of the Dyerville Hotel, is owner and operator of a first-class blacksmith shop in Dyerville, and also owns a good forty-five acre ranch at Holmes, on what is known as Holmes Flat in the rich bottoms of the Eel river, about three miles above Shively. In addition to this Mr. Pedrotti rents a large stock-ranch on the Inglewood range, where he has a large number of cattle. He is a man of excellent business ability, and executive force, and is

well known through the southern part of the county. The Dyerville Hotel is a well known landmark of this part of the county, and is growing in importance. The coming of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad into Dyerville has greatly increased the importance of this place as a commercial center and with this increase has come a corresponding growth in all business enterprises. There is a handsome steel bridge across the South Fork of the Eel river just below the South Fork station, on which this line crosses the river, and at Dyerville there is another handsome steel structure spanning the river, on which traffic on the state highway and the county road crosses, going from San Francisco to Eureka, and the country above. The Pacific Lumber Company owns many thousands of valuable acres of redwood timber in this vicinity, there being one famous giant redwood that is more than twenty-one feet in diameter and which is said to contain more marketable lumber than any other tree in Humboldt county. Mr. Pedrotti was the manager of the Dyerville Hotel many years ago, and then gave it up, several other persons having been in charge after his resignation, including Col. Dyer and Mrs. Carland. About two years ago he again took charge of this hostelry and has made a great success of it since that time.

Mr. Pedrotti was born in Giumaglio, canton Ticino, Switzerland, March 29, 1862. His parents were also natives of Switzerland, where they lived and died. There were six children in their family, four sons and two daughters, of whom but three sons are now living. Of these the eldest, John, is now residing in Switzerland, on the old Pedrotti home place, having returned to the land of his birth a few years ago. For many years he was a resident of California, running a large dairy farm in Marin county, where he was very successful. Since returning to Switzerland he has been engaged in the raising of goats, sheep, and cattle, dairying and making cheese, growing fruits and chestnuts, and keeping a few guests at his quaint old Swiss chalet. The other brother, Alvitio, is a well-to-do dairy farmer at Waddington. From his earliest childhood Victor Pedrotti had wonderful dreams of coming to America and making a fortune, and he is working out the fulfilment of these dreams with wonderful accuracy. When he was fourteen he came to America, joining his brother John in Marin county, Cal., where he worked first on his ranch for a year, then was with an uncle for two years, and for an additional two years was employed on various ranches in the neighborhood. He was ambitious and industrious, and willing to learn, and at the age of fourteen he was doing a man's work. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Humboldt county and settled at Rio Dell, where he rented a dairy farm, and when he was twenty-one he was running a dairy of twenty cows. At this time he married Miss Amanda Gould, by whom he had six children, all well known in Humboldt county, where they were reared and educated. They are: Victor, who is in the hotel business at Garberville; Ray, residing at Fort Bragg, and married to Miss Frances Whipple; Myrtle and Gertrude, twins, and attending the Normal school at Arcata; Della, employed in a store at Arcata; and Roy, employed at Alderpoint. Mr. Pedrotti was divorced from his first wife and in 1900 was married a second time to Miss Josephine Hooper, a native of Dayton, Butte county, Cal., their marriage being solemnized on July 6. Mrs. Pedrotti is a woman of great ability and splendid character, and has borne her husband six children: Iris, Giovanni, Pearl, Orloff, Patrick and Philip.

For several years Mr. Pedrotti continued to conduct his dairy farm at Rio Dell and then rented a place on Bull creek, which he operated for a few years, in the meantime conducting a stage line from Scotia to Garberville. He obtained the United States mails' contract and carried the mails between these and intervening points. Dyerville was a sort of central point and Mr. Pedrotti opened a blacksmith shop there to care for his horses and stages, hiring a man to take charge of it. Circumstances, however, forced him to the forge and anvil, and being apt at learning he soon became an expert in many lines of smithing. He has given up the running of the stage line several years ago, but still maintains the blacksmith shop for general work.

Mr. Pedrotti was well educated in his mother tongue, and although he has never attended school in America, he speaks, reads and writes the English language with fluency and ease, and is well informed on all current topics. He is progressive in his political views and has taken an active part in local affairs for many years, being many times a delegate to county conventions before the days of primary elections. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows, being a member of the Ferndale Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., and takes a prominent part in all the affairs of this order.

WILLIAM LUCAS.—Prominent among the leading men of Pepperwood is William Lucas, veteran hotel-keeper of the county, and pioneer of California and Oregon. He is an ideal hotel man, having the details of the business always at his finger tips, and takes exceptional care for the comfort and welfare of his guests. He is the proprietor of the Lucas Hotel in Pepperwood, and also owns and operates a forty-acre ranch at this place. In all his undertakings his helpmeet and close associate is his wife, who is a woman of much ability, a native Californian and of Humboldt county.

Mr. Lucas is a native of Illinois, born at Junction City, November 30, 1863, the son of Christopher and Celia (Hoover) Lucas. When he was nine years of age he removed with his parents to California, locating twenty-five miles east of Stockton. His father was a farmer and owned property at that point, where he died seven years ago. The mother died in Stockton two years ago. She was a native of Illinois, where she was reared and educated and where she met and married Mr. Lucas. There were ten children in their family, William being the eldest. He was reared and educated on the farm near Stockton and later worked at farming, being employed first on his father's farm, and later on the various places in the neighborhood. He was also interested in dairying, and in saw-mill work and the work of the woods generally. Mr. Lucas has been twice married. The first time to Miss Lena Rogers, by whom he had two children, namely: Orville, who is in the United States navy, being stationed on the supply ship which runs from Apha to Hong Kong; and Lena May, married to James Larson, a farmer of Rio Dell. The first wife died in Oregon, at Coquille City, where Mr. Lucas was engaged in logging. Later he returned to California and located in Humboldt county, where he was married to Miss Rhoda Mayfield, the daughter of one of the oldest pioneer families of this county, her father, John Mayfield, being now deceased. After this marriage Mr. Lucas went to Dyerville, where he conducted the Dyerville Hotel for a year, at the same time running the ferry and the Dyerville livery stable. Following this he went to Mendocino county, where he was employed in the saw-mills for two years, and then came back to Humboldt county and located at Pep-

perwood, where he has since resided. He has built up and improved his place here and now owns a very valuable property. The hotel building is a comfortable, modern structure, containing seventeen rooms, which was erected by Mr. Lucas in 1904. From 1904 to 1908 he served acceptably as postmaster of Pepperwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are both well known in Pepperwood and vicinity. Mr. Lucas is a Progressive in his political views and takes an active interest in local affairs, being especially interested in educational matters. He has rendered valuable service as a member of the local board of school trustees, of which he is at present a member. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have six children, namely: Truman, Gladys, McKinley, Alta, Theda and Irenc.

JOSEPH RUSS.—No history of Humboldt county, Cal., would be complete without a mention of Joseph Russ, now deceased, who was perhaps the most extensive cattleman and land owner who has ever lived in the county; a miner, freighter, stockman, merchant and lumber manufacturer, having risen from a young man without means to the opulent estate of a millionaire cattleman and land owner in Humboldt county. Among other things, he established the Russ meat market at Eureka, the largest of its kind in that city and one of the largest in northern California. He made his money by taking advantage of the low price of grazing lands in Humboldt county and by attending personally to the details of his business, being an untiring worker, one who rode the ranges himself and saw that his stock received the best of care. By always dealing on the square he made and held the friendship of all with whom he was concerned. His estate in Humboldt county comprises more than fifty thousand acres, whereon are kept thousands of cattle and sheep as well as horses and mules. Mr. Russ was a native of the state of Maine, having come west in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, where, after a prosperous career of almost forty years, he died October 8, 1886. His wife is Mrs. Zipporah (Patrick) Russ, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Nehemiah Patrick, a pioneer of Humboldt county who crossed the plains to California in 1852 and settled in Humboldt county the following year. Mrs. Russ still lives at Fern Cottage ranch at Ferndale, the summer home of the Russes.

The son, Joseph Russ, is a worthy descendant of the industrious pioneer of the county, being the youngest of thirteen children and having been born November 27, 1876, at Fern Cottage ranch, where his early life was spent. He attended the schools at Eureka, after which he attended Hopkins Academy, Oakland, and later Belmont Academy in San Mateo county, after which he entered Anderson's Private Military Academy at Alameda, from which he was graduated in 1895.

When a mere lad Joseph Russ often rode his pony alongside his father in his extensive cattle business. In 1896 he began active operations himself as a cattle man, and at present is the owner of three ranches, the Mayflower, consisting of about fourteen hundred acres, the Woodland Echo, of about twelve hundred acres, both adjoining and in the Wildcat District about twelve miles from Ferndale, and the Ocean View ranch of twenty-one hundred acres below Cape Mendocino, which he purchased in 1899, and which extends nearly two miles along the ocean front. The two former places are run as dairy farms, the third as a cattle ranch, and all receive the careful attention of their

owner, his business interests centering about these three prosperous ranches.

The marriage of Mr. Russ to Miss Sadie A. Flowers, a native of Ferndale, and the daughter of William J. Flowers, Sr., a pioneer of Humboldt county, took place in San Francisco in 1902, and to them were born six children, of whom only two sons, Joseph and Herbert, are at present living. The family reside at their handsome bungalow at Ferndale. In her religious belief Mrs. Russ is a Catholic. Mr. Russ is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., also of Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., and of Ferndale Encampment, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE R. YOUNG.—As proprietor of the principal general merchandise store at Pepperwood and ex-postmaster of that thriving little burg, George R. Young is one of the best known, as well as one of the most popular men in the vicinity. He has lived a most interesting life throughout the west, being a pioneer in half a dozen states west of the Missouri, having made his first trip to Denver in 1862, when he was but eighteen years of age. Later he drove stage from Denver to Cheyenne and on to Salt Lake for a number of years, and also from Salt Lake City westward, meeting during these years such men as Buffalo Bill (Col. Cody), Capt. Jack Crawford, and others of early day fame. Later he went with an expedition into the mountains of Idaho and Montana, where they established forts in the back districts, and was also engaged in mining for many years through Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. Mr. Young came first to California in 1881, and has been a permanent resident of this state since 1884. He came to Pepperwood in 1903 and has been in the general merchandise business here since that time.

Mr. Young is a native of Illinois, born at Danville, Vermilion county, January 10, 1844. His father was David Wallace Young, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and started the first plow factory in Illinois, at Bloomington, in 1851, in partnership with James Bunn. The mother was Miss Elizabeth Mills, in her girlhood, a native of Frankfort, Ky., and descendant of an old Southern family. The parents came later to Iowa, and at a still later date moved to Sterling, Kan., where they both died, the father at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother at the age of eighty-six, her death occurring in 1896. There were fifteen children in their family, nine sons and six daughters, George R. being fourth son, and the sixth child born. He lived in Danville, Ill., until he was eight years old and then moved with his parents to Bloomington, where he grew to young manhood. He remembers having seen Abraham Lincoln once, at Bloomington. He started out for himself when he was fifteen years of age, but returned in 1864 to Iowa where his parents were then living. In 1865 he left home again, this being the last time he ever saw his father, although he visited his mother in Sterling, Kan., in 1892.

In 1862, on his first trip into the Rocky mountains, Mr. Young drove a six-yoke team of oxen to Denver for Ben Haliday, the man who established the overland stage. The wagon was loaded with corn for the feeding of the stage horses. In 1865, he again drove a similar outfit to Denver for Haliday, and on his arrival in Denver was given employment by the company for two years in that city. Later he drove the Overland stage from Cheyenne to Denver, in 1868. In 1867 he went with the supply train of the Wells Fargo Express Company, with one hundred fifteen mule teams with government supplies to the Big Horn mountains and established two forts:

Fort C. F. Smith, on the Big Horn river, and Fort Phil Kearney, at the headwaters of the Crazy river fork of the Powder river, the expedition being in command of Col. C. F. Smith. The Wells Fargo Express Company bought out the Overland stage from Ben Haliday in 1866, and in 1869 the coming of the railroad caused the stage line from Cheyenne to Denver to be discontinued, and Mr. Young went into the mines, continuing in this line of occupation for a number of years. He was for a time at Silver City, Idaho, and there he met and married Miss Camelia Kuhr, a native of Hamburg, Germany. In the spring of 1876 he came with his wife to Virginia City, Nev., where he was employed in the Consolidated Virginia mine, the richest silver mine known up to that time, where he continued for twelve years. Later he was made foreman of the Mt. Como mine near Virginia City. Giving up the life of the miner after a time, Mr. Young came to San Francisco, and for a number of years was in the employ of the Market Street Railway Company, as gripman on the Market Street cable road. Following this he engaged in the theatrical business, being manager for the Bob McGinley theatrical troupe, and traveling all over the coast, from Gray's Harbor to the Mexican line of Lower California, and eastward to Denver, making all of his journeys with a horse and buggy, and continuing in the theatrical business, intermittently for twelve years. He then went to Dakota, Alameda county, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, and served as postmaster under McKinley. In the fall of 1903 he came to Pepperwood, where he established himself in the general merchandise business, and has so continued since. He was made postmaster under President Taft and served with great satisfaction for four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of ten children, who are all well known in California, where they occupy, or have occupied, various positions of responsibility and trust. They are: Nettie, now the wife of Frank Suzie, a hotel keeper in San Francisco; Chester, foreman of the shipping department of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, residing in Syracuse, N. Y.; George Bruce, residing in San Francisco; Frank Partlow, electrician at Mare Island, in the employ of the United States government, married and with one child; Robert Blaine, a commercial salesman residing in Oakland; Luella Belle, the wife of George Mattieson, butcher, at Centerville, Alameda county, Cal.; Roy Albert, in the hospital corps of the United States government in the Philippine Islands; Clarence and Raymond, residing at home, and employed in their father's store; and Ira Dakota, aged twelve, and attending school at Pepperwood.

In addition to his interests in the general merchandise store, known by his name, Mr. Young is also a partner in the Happy Camp Shingle Mill Company, with a mill at Holmes. The partnership consists of himself and John Helms, under-sheriff at Eureka, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition. Mr. Helms is president, and Mr. Young is secretary. Besides shingles, they manufacture fruit box shooks. This mill was built at Holmes Flat in 1912, and has a capacity of one hundred thousand shingles per day. In his political views Mr. Young is a Republican, his father being an old line Whig. He takes a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and is a man of more than ordinary business ability and judgment. Outside of his commercial interests, however, his chief interest is in

the days gone by, and nothing is more delightful than to listen to the tales of early days as they are related by Mr. Young.

MRS. LYDIA MILLER GODFREY.—To the pioneer women of a state, no less than to the men, is due honor and credit for carving a great commonwealth out of the wilderness, and it is they, in reality, who make the establishment of new governments possible, for without homes there would be no stable government, and without women there can be no permanent homes. Often, too, the hardships in new lands weigh more heavily upon them, and this is especially true where marauding savages are a constant menace, for in addition to her own peril, the danger to her children was an ever-present care. One of the best known of the pioneer women of Humboldt county is Mrs. L. M. Godfrey, now the proprietress of Travelers' Inn, at Cuddeback, on the road from Carlotta to Bridgeville. Mrs. Godfrey is a woman of much charm and in her youth was very beautiful, and still possesses much of her former grace and attractiveness, although now well along in years. She is the widow of J. P. Godfrey, who was a gold miner in Yuba county in an early day, and who is well known in that part of the state. He was a native of Vermont, born at Bennington, September 18, 1844. He came to California in 1859, when he was a lad of but fifteen years. His father and an older brother had made the journey to the coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1850, and his mother, who was Achsaph Sibley, made the journey in 1860. She also was a native of Vermont, and a descendant of an old Massachusetts family. J. P. Godfrey was engaged in gold mining near Comptonville, Yuba county, for eighteen years, and while there he met his future wife, who was then Miss Lydia Miller Eddy, the daughter of John E. and Anna (Cooper) Eddy. The father was a native of Rhode Island, and the mother was an Englishwoman. They were married in Massachusetts, where they lived for a number of years. They were married in 1846, and in 1849 the father came to California, around the Horn, making the journey in the steamship Hopewell, sailing from Warren, R. I., January 17, 1849, and arriving at San Francisco, August 3, of that year. Two years later the mother came, being accompanied by her brother Solomon Cooper and his wife, who were also well known Humboldt county pioneers, Mr. Cooper having settled in Humboldt county in 1857, engaged in educational work in Eureka, then being for two years in the customs office, and then for twenty-two years was receiver of public money in the United States Land Office, at Eureka. The party sailed from New York City in the Anna Kimball on December 2, 1852, and arrived in San Francisco, April 13, 1853. Mrs. Eddy at once joined her husband at Downieville, Sierra county, where he was then engaged in mining. He was at that time a partner of Mr. Downey, a famous California pioneer whose cabin was reproduced in facsimile at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, in 1894. The mother died at the home of Mrs. Godfrey several years ago, at the age of seventy years, the father having passed away in Marysville in 1869. Mrs. Godfrey was the only child of her parents who grew to maturity. She was born at Comptonville, Yuba county, June 18, 1854, and attended the country schools during her girlhood years. She was married to Mr. Godfrey, June 15, 1871, and for ten years they continued to reside in Yuba county, where Mr. Godfrey was then engaged in farming. In 1881 they came to Hum-

boldt county, and immediately purchased the property which is now the family home, and there Mrs. Godfrey has since resided. They at once improved the place, and the apple orchard was planted at that time, and still is in bearing. The ranch is eighty acres, all meadow land. Since her husband died she manages the place, carrying on the farming and stockraising and running the Travelers' Hotel. Mr. Godfrey died January 23, 1912, and was buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery at Hydesville, he having been for many years a prominent member of the Odd Fellows at that place, and passing through all the chairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey became the parents of twelve children, three of whom they lost in infancy, the other nine are still living, and are well and favorably known in Humboldt county. They are: Clara F., now the wife of F. P. Cooper, of Oakland, where Mr. Cooper is deputy state insurance commissioner, they have three children, Fay I., Charles P., and Eula L.; John E., a blacksmith at Scotia in the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company, he is married to Miss Mable Smith, of Blocksburg, and they have two children, Darrow E. and Frances E.; James R., residing at Cuddeback and married to Miss Ethel Wilkinson, a native of Humboldt county, they have five children, Beryl E., Clara J., Velda M., Ross E., and Nola; Samuel W., residing in Eureka and married to Miss Jennie Langdon, who has borne him two children, Lydia V. and Heletta F.; Bertha A., now the wife of John E. Kemp, a merchant at Ferndale, where Mrs. Kemp acts as bookkeeper for the Hatch Hardware Company; Fred W., who has charge of his mother's ranch; Elleanor G., the wife of George H. Ackerman, a resident of Oakland, and the mother of three children, Bertha G., Malloa F., and Oliver W.; Wallace W., married to Miss Doris Bates, and residing in Oakland; and George H., who is employed on the home farm.

Mrs. Godfrey takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the county, and especially of her community. She has been a member of the Rebekahs at Hydesville for many years, having joined with her husband soon after they came to Humboldt county. She is also a member of the Farm Center at Carlotta.

WILLIAM H. WAR.—Among the younger men of Blocksburg and vicinity there is none more highly esteemed than William H. War, the capable manager and operator for the local office of the Western Union Telegraph and Telephone Company. He has been in charge of this office for the past two years and has made many friends during that time, both because of his genial, pleasant personality, and of the efficiency of his service. Mr. War understands the telegraph business in every detail, having entered upon this line of work when he was twelve years of age, becoming at that time a messenger boy in the service of the company at Port Townsend, Wash., where his father was then manager of the Western Union office. Since then he has climbed upward through the various departments of the work, and is today one of the most trusted employes of this great company.

Mr. War is a native of Oak Point, Wash., born July 1, 1887, the son of Charles and Lena (Baber) War. His father has been in the service of the Western Union for more than thirty years in Oregon and California, and is still in their employ, having charge as overseer of the line from Ukiah to Eureka with headquarters at Laytonville. When he was twelve years of

age William H. learned the famous Morse code and began his career as a telegraph service man. After his father left Port Townsend he removed with the family to Laytonville, Mendocino county, and there William H. took a position as equipment man for the Willits Telephone and Telegraph Company, remaining in that place until 1909, at which time he went to Lovelocks, Nev., as manager for the Western Union, remaining there for about a year.

The marriage of Mr. War took place in Eureka, June 2, 1913, the bride being Miss Paula Thomas, of Eureka, but born in Gordon, Neb., and the sister of Robert Thomas, who was the city engineer of Eureka. Mrs. War was engaged in teaching school in Humboldt county until her marriage. They have become the parents of one child, Thomas Lloyd, born October 9, 1914. Both Mr. and Mrs. War have many friends in Blocksburg, and are very popular socially. Mr. War takes an interest in fraternal and benevolent affairs and is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose at Eureka. He is progressive and public spirited and is an enthusiastic booster for Humboldt county, and especially for Blocksburg and Vicinity.

WILLIAM HENRY MULLEN.—A western man, born in Virginia City, Nev., March 26, 1869, William H. Mullen, when about fifteen months old, was brought by his parents to Humboldt county, where he grew up on the old homestead on the old Iaqua road, near Lawrence creek. His father, Jeremiah Mullen, a native of Ireland, went to sea, going on a sailer as man before the mast, to Australia, thence to Boston, returning from there to Ireland. Next he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he left the ship. While working in the Woodward Gardens in San Francisco he married Elizabeth Sullivan. Following their marriage they went to Virginia City, Nev., where Mr. Mullen was employed at mining on the Comstock and other lodes. He worked on the eleven hundred foot level. Wishing to engage in ranching, he came to Humboldt county with his family in the fall of 1870 and homesteaded one hundred sixty acres on Lawrence creek, twenty-five miles east of Eureka, where he engaged in stockraising. Encouraged by his success, he bought land adjoining and acquired nearly a thousand acres. He died April 16, 1898, his wife having died April 20, 1896. Of their four children the eldest, Mary, died of black measles in Virginia City, Nev., when eighteen months old. William H. is our subject; John P. is a farmer at Kneeland; and Timothy J. is a farmer on Lawrence creek.

William H. Mullen spent his childhood on the old home farm, where he acquired a knowledge of stockraising and farming. He was educated in the public schools of the district, and in Eureka, and remained at home, assisting his father until the latter's death. His brother Timothy was then in Alaska, and so William and his brother John ranched in partnership and purchased their Uncle David's ranch of about eight hundred acres adjoining the old home, operating both places. Four years later William bought John's interest in the two ranches, and since then has operated them alone.

For a while he ran both sheep and cattle, but later he sold the sheep and devoted his time to cattle growing. He at one time had sixteen hundred fifty acres, but sold off some, still owning, however, over twelve hundred acres. "Highland Acres," as the ranch is known, is well watered by Lawrence creek and Booth's run, as well as by numerous springs and creeks. It is wooded with redwood, pine, oak and madrone—and makes a splendid cattle ranch. His brand is his father's old brand, O O. Of Highland Acres

about three hundred acres can be cultivated, the balance being stock range. There are four different orchards on the place. In May, 1914, his residence was burned and he has since built a new one, a large two-story bungalow, with basement. By his industry and energy Mr. Mullen has a well improved and valuable place, on which he can carry two hundred head of cattle.

Mr. Mullen was married in Eureka February 11, 1915, being united with Jennie Furman, a native of Tennessee. Fraternally he is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., in Eureka.

For twelve years he served as road overseer in Supervisorial district No. 3, doing efficient and valuable work in his district. Politically he espouses the principles of the Republican party and is a man with a host of friends, who admire him for his uprightness, integrity and worth.

RODNEY BURNS REDWOOD NOVELTY CO.—About the beginning of the twentieth century Rodney Burns established a wholesale business in redwood novelties and built a factory at Eureka, where in February of 1911 he formed a co-partnership with J. Earl Clark and established a retail department for local sales and for a mail-order business that since has maintained a satisfactory growth. The history of the business is an epitome of continuous success most gratifying to the proprietors and to all the people of Eureka. At the San Francisco Land Show held in September, 1913, the company had a large exhibit and received a gold medal, while their famous bowl has received awards at the California state and local fairs. A specimen of their products may be seen in the Field museum at Chicago as well as in the Ferry building, San Francisco, while department stores and curio shops in many of the Pacific coast cities carry a full line of their novelties.

The Stump House which was conceived and created by Rodney Burns and his associates in Eureka is a structure resembling a mammoth redwood log as it lies in the forest after being felled. A unique entrance adds to the attractiveness of the institution. Within the strange building is an array of manufactured articles such as can be found nowhere else except in establishments directly supplied from the Stump House. All tourists visiting Eureka visit the factory and purchase a redwood burl souvenir, which they state is, in its varied forms, the most useful and least expensive of any souvenir to be found throughout the country. Magazines frequently publish articles descriptive of the interesting enterprise on the corner of Broadway and Clark street. Perhaps no story of the place has roused a wider interest than that by Harriet Williams Myers published in the St. Nicholas of June, 1913, from which we quote as follows:

"One of the most interesting natural deformities is the so-called burl, a growth found on the walnut and other trees, among them the redwood trees of Northern California. It is said to be the result of disease and makes an ungainly lump on the tree. The largest that has ever been found grew around the base of the tree and measured twenty-five feet in circumference and eighteen feet in height. It was hollow, the walls being from two to six feet thick. The tree itself was only about six feet in diameter. A burl of this size is of rare occurrence. Only one tree in every four or five hundred in the forest is thus affected and only about one burl in every thirty-five is perfect, these perfect forms being beautifully marked with darker veins and spots, in

circular patterns, reminding one somewhat of the curly birch or maple. The wood is susceptible of a high polish and is made into table tops, picture-frames, bowls, plates, napkin-rings, vases and other objects. There is in Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., a unique house made for the sale of these burl articles. It consists of the stump and log of a giant Sequoia. The log, at the end of which one enters, is forty feet long and sixteen feet in diameter, while the stump standing beside it is twenty feet in diameter. From the log-room one enters the work-room of the establishment, while the big, circular stump-room contains the finished articles for sale."

An injury to the trees, such as forest fires, insect attacks, gnawing of animals or excessive pruning, stimulates the growth of dormant buds or gives rise to a great many new ones which cannot develop into branches, but do form a gnarly and interwoven mass of woody tissue of very intricate design. The wood thus formed is very dense and hard. Inside the bark the burl is covered with spiny warts at the points where the buds emerge. The largest and most beautiful of all burls occurs on the redwood tree. At rare intervals in a redwood forest is found a tree bearing this growth, either around the base of the tree or high up on the trunk. Most of these are plain grained wood and but a small proportion possess the beautiful figure that makes the burl so valuable. The beauty of the redwood burl lies in its diversity of grain and richness of color. The variety of figuring in this wood is remarkable. Nearly every burl has a distinct pattern and this varies greatly in different parts of the same burl. The color varies from a rich dark red to a light pinkish shade. Much of the burl has a strong brownish cast resembling walnut, but some parts are light in color and others will match the deepest shades of mahogany. Redwood burl is handled and sold by board measurement and each one averages as a rule from five hundred to fifteen hundred board feet, but occasionally there is found a very large burl. In 1911 the Rodney Burns Redwood Novelty Company cut one scaling over ten thousand board feet. On account of the irregular shape and the small size of the ordinary burl, it is very difficult to get large pieces, and when found they are valued very highly. The products of the company include nut bowls, serving trays, fruit bowls, vases, cribbage boards, gavels, candle sticks, natural edged picture frames, pedestals, tabourettes, tables, match holders, napkin rings, pin cushions, cigar jars, pin trays, canes, pipes, ash trays, darners, paper weights and darning eggs, all of them very ornamental and many of them also to be valued for their practical utility.

JEFF PETERSEN NISSEN.—The early settlers of California's counties are frequently composed of men from the countries of Europe, and they are good, hard-working, substantial people and loyal to the land of their adoption. This is particularly true of Humboldt, whose citizens point with pride to Jeff Petersen Nissen, a native of Germany. Mr. Nissen was born in Schleswig, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Katrina (Jeffsen) Nissen, the former a native of Germany and the latter a native of Denmark. Christian Nissen spent the greater part of his life in farming in Germany, dying there in 1878. Jeff Nissen attended the public schools of Germany up to the age of fifteen years, when his mother decided he should begin to help with the care of the family. He found employment and continued in it for two years. A brother had heard the call of America and had come to Ferndale, Cal., and had been writing such glowing accounts of the opportunities for the man

who was willing to undertake the trip to California, the land of promise. He seemed favorably impressed with Humboldt county, and so wrote his family to join him there. Jeff Nissen started directly for Ferndale in March, 1889, arriving there shortly after his brother. They saw the possibilities of dairying, so Mr. Nissen obtained employment on a neighboring ranch, continuing in the service of others until 1901, when he decided to go into business for himself. He had gained a practical knowledge of the business by closely observing the methods of those with whom he came in contact, so he rented two hundred acres of land at Pleasant Point near Ferndale and entered the dairying and farming business. In the seven years that Mr. Nissen managed this ranch he was unusually successful. He next leased one hundred fifteen acres of fertile bottom land near Arcata, where he moved all his stock from Ferndale and continued dairying. The farm consists of one hundred fifteen acres of rich land and he milks about sixty head of cows.

In politics Jeff Nissen is a staunch Republican, entering whole-heartedly into anything for the advancement of the county. He is a member of the Danish Lutheran church in Arcata and is actively engaged in all good work pertaining to his church.

Mr. Nissen married Miss Christina Johansen, a native of Schleswig, Germany, who was born July 1, 1878. Of this union there have been born seven children, of whom five are now living: Raymond, Arnold, Cecilia, Clyde and Jeff Petersen, Jr. Mr. Nissen is a progressive, intelligent farmer, alert for the advancement and upbuilding of his business. He has devoted his entire time to his dairying and farming interests, and his success may be attributed to his own hard, painstaking labor and indomitable perseverance.

CAPT. PETER JENSEN.—Since 1897 the lighthouse off Cape Mendocino has been under the care of Captain Jensen, well known to mariners along the northern California coast for many years, who had the honor of being appointed by the government to take charge of the lighthouse exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition held at Seattle, Wash., in 1909. A lifelong seaman, his experience as a mariner included voyages to all the waters of the globe and visits to well known and obscure seaports in all its quarters, and he gave up sailing for his present calling in 1891. His courage no less than his efficiency make him one of the most trustworthy men in the dangerous coast service.

A Dane by birth, Captain Jensen is a native of the seaport of Aarhus, Jutland, born March 9, 1856. His father, Capt. Cort Jensen, of Copenhagen, was a Danish sea captain, and was lost while piloting a ship into Aarhus during a heavy snowstorm, in 1857, being shipwrecked and drowned. His wife, Marie (Weil), was left with a family of four children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Flemming, who died leaving two children; Ernestina, widow of Christian Jensen, who was a mason contractor and builder of Copenhagen (she has three children); Emma, Mrs. Christensen, a widow, living at Aarhus; and Peter. Fortunately the mother had some means and was able to give her children good advantages and rear them well. She remarried, but had no children by her second union.

Peter Jensen has no recollection of his father. He attended excellent public schools until fourteen years old, at which time he shipped as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel, spending the next six years on the water in minor

capacities. Meantime he visited ports in England, Spain, Russia, and on the Mediterranean and Black seas; had been around Cape Horn, up to San Francisco; around the Cape of Good Hope; to Sydney and other Australian ports, and cruised in the South seas. When twenty years old he entered the Danish navigation school at Aarhus to supplement his practical training with scientific study, to which he devoted himself four years, graduating in the year 1880. He resumed sailing as second mate on the Danish steamship "Frederick," of the United Danish Steamship Company, became first mate in a year and a half, and eventually captain, having a number of responsible commands. He made voyages to the various ports of the Baltic, North and Mediterranean seas, and in 1886 came to San Francisco, engaging with the Charles Nelson Company. He was assigned to the bark "Forest Queen" as first mate and subsequently made captain, and during the last five years of his experience on the water made twenty-two voyages to Honolulu, in the Hawaiian islands, which he visited long before they came under United States rule.

In the year 1891 Captain Jensen was appointed assistant keeper of the light station at Fort Point, Golden Gate, off San Francisco, where he remained for fifteen months, at the end of that period being transferred to the Point Bonita lighthouse, where he was first assistant keeper for four years. In 1897 he received his present appointment, beginning his duties at the Cape Mendocino lighthouse June 15th of that year, and he has held the position continuously since, except for his absence during the exposition of 1909. A trusted and faithful employe during his sea-going years, Captain Jensen has proved equally reliable in the important work he is doing now, safeguarding lives and marine property along this perilous stretch of coast. His high sense of the responsibility and intelligent comprehension of the many services he can render to shipping are grateful security to those familiar with him and with the duties intrusted to him. The lighthouse is located off the west slope of Cape Mendocino, in latitude forty degrees, twenty-six minutes, twenty-six seconds north, and longitude one hundred and twenty-four degrees, twenty-four minutes, twenty-one seconds west, and the seventy-eight-thousand-candlepower flash is visible in clear weather for twenty-eight miles. The height above mean high water is four hundred and twenty-two feet, and there is a white flash every thirty seconds. This station was built in 1868, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. There is only one lighthouse in the United States situated farther west, that on Tatoosh island, on the south side of the entrance to the strait of Juan de Fuca, at Cape Flattery, Wash., the longitude of the latter being one hundred and twenty-four degrees, forty-four minutes, six seconds. Captain Jensen is widely known among seamen, and he has made many warm personal friends among them, his knowledge of navigation and exemplary record of service commanding the confidence and sincere respect of all who have had occasion to be interested in his ability. He and his good wife extend a hearty welcome to all who visit their snug quarters, visiting sailors, neighbors and many strangers to the coast enjoying a trip out to the light and a friendly call on the keeper. The scenery at this point is wild and romantic, but the severe, cold winds have no terrors for the fearless captain and his companion.

Captain Jensen was highly complimented by the government for his services during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which he found a welcome diversion from the routine of his duties at the light, having the opportunity of greeting hundreds of his former comrades among seafaring men as well as other visitors, all of whom appreciated the courtesy he extended as well as his intelligent assistance in inspecting the exhibit.

In 1888 Captain Jensen was married in San Francisco to Miss Rosina Mentz, a native also of Aarhus, Denmark, and they have three children: Margaret is a graduate of the San Francisco normal school and is now teaching at Willits, Mendocino county, Cal.; May is attending business college in San Francisco; William, the second born, is an electrical engineer by profession, a graduate of the Pacific Technical College, at Oakland, Cal., and is now engaged in buying and selling cattle. Captain Jensen has endeavored to give his family proper educational opportunities, and his children have appreciated his concern. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Active Lodge No. 379, Ferndale, Humboldt county.

WILLIAM EDGAR JOHNSON.—Though of Danish descent, William Edgar Johnson is truly a native son of California, having been born in Carlotta, Humboldt county, this state, August 12, 1887, where his father, Frank Johnson, had come from Denmark as a young man and engaged in sheep raising, and later in farming and fruit raising at Carlotta, owning the site where the town stands, until he sold the property to John M. Vance. The mother, Mary Jensen, is also a native of Denmark, having come to Humboldt county with her mother, and both she and her husband are now living, their three sons being Fred, a rancher and dairyman on the Island; William Edgar, a dairyman at Ferndale, and Guy, who assists his brother William in the management of his ranch.

The parents of Mr. Johnson moved into the Ferndale district when William Edgar was about eight years of age, and there he attended the public schools and remained at home on the farm until nineteen years old when he secured employment in farming and dairying for others. Determining to go into business independently, in the autumn of 1909 he started in the dairy industry at Centerville, on the Jespersen place of sixty acres, in partnership with Niss Jepsen, under the firm name of Johnson and Jepsen, for two years conducting a dairy there consisting of forty cows. Then, in 1911, they leased the McDonough ranch, which comprises one hundred and eighty acres, located two and one-half miles north of Ferndale, and here he milks from ninety to one hundred and ten cows, having lately installed three units of Empire milking machines, which he finds of great assistance. It is the wish of Mr. Johnson to have his herd one of Jerseys exclusively, and he is gradually working toward that end, increasing the number of that stock from time to time as he makes additions to his herd.

Although his dairy interests take up much of Mr. Johnson's time and thought, he is yet active in fraternal circles, where he is well known as a member of the Ferndale Lodge No. 379, I. O. O. F., and also of the Rebekahs, being also a member of the Humboldt County Dairyman's Association, and in political activities a Republican.

ANTONE ZANA.—An enterprising and energetic dairyman of Grizzly Bluff, Cal., Antone Zana, who has come to the United States from the distant land of Italy, has brought with him business ability and perseverance which have given him a high place among the men engaged in the dairy business in this part of the state.

The father of Mr. Zana was Julio Zana, a farmer of Domodossola, Novara, Italy, where Antone was born on January 13, 1870. The boy received his education in the local public schools, and assisted his father upon the farm until, having heard and read of the good opportunities in California, he determined to try his luck in that faraway land, a decision which he has never regretted. On June 2, 1892, he arrived at Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., and soon secured employment on a farm at Lakeville, at which place he remained four years, but on account of the death of his employer and the consequent failure of the payment of a note, he gained nothing but experience from the four years of hard work. His next employment was as butter maker for three years at a dairy ranch on Sonoma mountain, after which he was engaged at various other ranches in the vicinity until the year 1899, when he removed to Jackson county, Ore., renting a stock ranch at Gold Hill, which he conducted for almost two years. Returning to California, in December, 1901, Mr. Zana secured employment in Humboldt county, upon the dairy ranch of Martin Pedrezini for nine months, after which he decided to go into business for himself. Accordingly he rented the Roper place at Loleta, where he carried on a dairy farm for three years, later renting the Jens Clausen estate on Paradise island whereon he conducted a dairy farm for seven years, and the Holbrook place on Coffee creek for two years. The next venture of Mr. Zana was the purchase of sixty-three acres located at Port Kenyon, which he stocked with a dairy herd, at the end of a year selling the stock, since which time he has leased the ranch. His present place he bought in the year 1913, which consists of sixteen acres of bottom land situated in the Eel river valley, in the Grizzly Bluff district, and here he carries on dairying at the present time, having all along met with much success in his farming and dairying operations.

A member of the board of directors of the Valley Flower Creamery at Port Kenyon, Mr. Zana is also a stockholder in the same. In his political interests he is a Republican, while fraternally he is associated with the Druids Lodge No. 99 at Ferndale, Cal., and the Loleta Lodge, No. 56, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church at Ferndale. His marriage took place in Eureka, Cal., uniting him with Miss Irminia Del Grosse, a native of Locarno, Switzerland, and they are the parents of five children, namely, Alphonzo, Lillie, Tuvigi, Florence and Felix.

AGOSTINO BRAMBANI.—Until fourteen years of age, Agostino Brambani, now a well known resident of Eureka, Cal., continued to make his home in his native land of Italy, where he was born in 1872 at Garzeno, on Lake Como. His father was John Brambani, a builder and cabinet-maker, who was born in the same town in 1845 and removed to London, England, where he engaged in the restaurant business as proprietor of the South London Cafe for many years until he retired from business, his death occurring in Italy in 1913. Since the death of his father, the son John has been the proprietor of

the cafe in London. The mother, Madelina (Poncia) Brambani, was born in 1846 and still lives at the old family home in Italy. The son Agostino, when fourteen years of age, accompanied his father to London where for five years he assisted him in the cafe, coming thence to Chicago, Ill., in 1892, being in that city at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition. For ten months he was employed at the Wellington Hotel, Chicago, coming thence to San Francisco, whence he removed to Sonoma county, Cal., and was employed in a dairy at Occidental, in that county, for four months, then in a saw mill for the Dollar Lumber Company, where he remained for five years, removing then to Usal, Mendocino county, in the employ of the same firm. The next year he spent working in the Fort Bragg woods, and then went to Santa Cruz, Cal., where he remained over a year, in 1903 removing to Eureka, where he formed a partnership with Carlo Maffia, under the firm name of Brambani and Maffia, the partners purchasing the Italian Swiss Hotel in that city and continuing in business together three years, when Mr. Maffia sold out his interest to Mr. Brambani who carried on the hotel alone for five years until his former partner returned to Eureka and bought his interest in the business again. Since that time, the two have continued under the old firm name as proprietors of the Italian Swiss Hotel, having also purchased a lot on Second street, Eureka, between B and C streets, where they erected a large new hotel in 1911, a four-story building, forty by one hundred and ten feet in dimensions, with all modern improvements, and this hotel, which they have named Flor de Italia Hotel, (the Flower of Italy), is a great addition to the city.

The marriage of Mr. Brambani with Miss Rosa Maffia, also a native of Italy, was solemnized in Eureka, and they are the parents of four children, John, Agostino, Dante and Madelina. After having been away from his old home in Italy for twenty-six years, Mr. Brambani, in April, 1912, returned to his childhood's home for a visit to his father and mother and other relatives and friends, also visiting London, and returned to California in August of the same year. In his political preferences he is a member of the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Eagles, also of the Druids of which he is past president.

CHARLES C. BRYANT.—In conducting his farming enterprises in Humboldt county, Mr. Bryant has encountered the average number of drawbacks and it is to his credit that he has profited by his failures and built thereon a solid foundation for the future. He rents a large ranch of three hundred acres near Carlotta and with his son, Clarence E., is engaged in stock-raising and dairying. While the care of so great an acreage, together with a dairy of about forty cows, necessitates constant labor and untiring energy, the returns have justified the procedure and at the same time have added further proof concerning stock-raising and dairy possibilities of the county. The locality in which he now lives has for Mr. Bryant an enduring claim upon his youthful remembrances and latter-day accomplishments, for he was born at Alton, on the old Dinsmore ranch, April 1, 1864, and has passed his entire life within the confines of Humboldt county. He is a talented musician, as was his father before him, and has been a leader in musical circles for over thirty years. At the present time he is director of the Bryant orchestra at Carlotta, which consists of five pieces. His special qualifications for this position have brought the orchestra into wide prominence and its services are in great

demand throughout the county. The entire family of Mr. Bryant evinces a high degree of musical ability, while Miss Ruby Bryant is an accomplished pianist and a great credit to her profession.

The name of Bryant is a familiar one in this part of the state, having been associated with many of its important happenings in its early history. The first to remove hither was Calvin Bryant, a native of Vermont and the father of Charles C. In the early days the Bryant Bros. followed mining in Yuba county; later they settled in Humboldt county, where Calvin Bryant took part in several Indian campaigns as a volunteer. He married in this county Harriet Clayton, whose birth occurred in Iowa, and they located on a ranch at Sandy Prairie, between Fortuna and Alton, where the father successfully farmed for many years. He was a musician of marked ability and had the honor of organizing one of the first orchestras in the county, of which he was the leader. His services were in great demand at Masonic dances and it was not uncommon for him to receive one hundred dollars for his services for a single evening's performance, while the other three members of the orchestra received seventy-five dollars each. Calvin Bryant lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years. He taught the first dancing school in the county. His brother, Rolla Bryant, also lived at Alton and was a violinist and violin-maker. He was a fine mechanic in any line and made the first wagon built in Humboldt county.

Charles C. Bryant, who was the only child of his parents, was married to Miss Evelyn Strong, in 1884, and to them have been born eleven children: Calvin married Mamie Jessen and resides at Rohnerville; Clarence E. assists his father in the management of the home place; Charles T., Ruby, Lula May, Annie, Ethel Miranda, Edna, Leland, Earl and Loris are at home. Mr. Bryant is a member of Alton Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and politically is a Republican.

THOMAS MONROE TOBIN.—As the efficient manager of the Garberville Mercantile Company, which is the largest general merchandise establishment in southern Humboldt county, Thomas Monroe Tobin is recognized as one of the leading men of the thriving little city, and a citizen of character and worth. He has been in the employ of this company since its organization in 1911, and since 1914 has been the general manager. Under his capable administration the enterprise has prospered and is today one of the best established of its kind in the county. They handle a complete and comprehensive line of goods, carrying an up-to-date and modern stock, meeting the demands of the highest class trade. He is a man of integrity and honesty of purpose, which, coupled with his business ability, makes him a capable manager.

He was born near Louisville, Kentucky, January 18, 1877. His father, Napoleon Tobin, was engaged in farming near Louisville for many years. His mother, Mariah (Shacklett) Tobin, was also a native of Kentucky, where she was reared and married. She bore her husband eight children, only three of whom are living at this time. She died in Kentucky in 1886. Besides Thomas M., the living members of the family are William, now in the general merchandise business at Guston, Ky., and Robert, a traveling salesman, residing in Los Angeles.

The boyhood days of Thomas M. were passed on his father's farm near Louisville, where he attended school and assisted with the farm work in his spare time and during vacation. After completing the public schools he entered Kenyon College at Hodgenville, Ky., where he continued his studies for three years and then taught school in Hardin and Larue counties for a period of two years, at which time he came west as far as Chickasha, Oklahoma, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Swift & Co. Later he was employed at Fort Smith, Ark., doing similar work, finally resigning this position to go to Carnegie, Okla., and engage in the grocery business for himself. He remained there for almost two years and it was in 1903 that he finally came to California, locating at Garberville, Humboldt county, where he was clerk and bookkeeper in the employ of Conger & Hamilton, dealers in general merchandise, remaining with this house for seven years. At that time (September, 1911) the Garberville Mercantile Company was organized and Mr. Tobin accepted a similar position with the new concern, and in 1913 became their manager, which position he now occupies.

The marriage of Mr. Tobin took place in Garberville July 12, 1905, uniting him with Miss Margaret Robertson, a native of Garberville. She is the daughter of Alex and Belle Robertson, pioneer residents of Garberville, and well and favorably known in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Tobin have two children, Margaret Ruth and Thomas Monroe, Jr.

Aside from his interests in the mercantile business, Mr. Tobin, having faith in land values in Humboldt county, has not overlooked investing in land on the south fork of the Eel river.

JAMES FRANKLIN THOMPSON.—One of the sturdy characters of Eureka whose impress in educational, business, social and political lines has been felt is James F. Thompson, for many years editor and proprietor of the Daily Humboldt Standard. The descendant of a family long resident in the east, he was born May 29, 1844, the son of Josiah Thompson, a Quaker, and a direct descendant of one of the old colonists that came over with William Penn. His paternal grandfather, Job Thompson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., while his great-grandfather, Abel Thompson, was a native of New Jersey. Born in Erie county, Pa., in 1818, Josiah Thompson lived there until about 1855, in that year immigrating to Grant county, Wis., where until his death he was successfully employed as a contractor and builder. His marriage united him with Cementha A. Darrow, who was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., which was also the birthplace of both of her parents. She came of patriotic Holland-Dutch stock, one of her great-uncles, General Van Rensselaer, having served as an officer in the Revolutionary war.

James F. Thompson was a lad of twelve years when with his parents he went to Wisconsin, in which state he first attended the common schools, and later attended Tafton Collegiate Seminary. Determined to acquire a still better education, at the age of seventeen he began teaching in the district schools in order to secure the means to pay the expenses of a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and in due time he was graduated therefrom. Following this he taught school in Wisconsin for seven or eight years, of which time he was for four years principal of the schools of Cassville and Lone Rock, Wis. From that state he went to Clayton county, Iowa, in 1869, and for two years was principal of the schools at Monona, then of the Elkader

high school for the same length of time. In 1873 he was elected superintendent of the Clayton county schools, a position which he filled very satisfactorily for two terms, but which he resigned to take up his old position as principal of the high school, filling this for three years more. In 1876, at the State Teachers' Association, he was elected president of the County Superintendents' Association of the state.

Mr. Thompson's entrance into the journalistic field dates from the year 1880, when he purchased the Clayton County (Iowa) Journal, managing this for one year. Having been elected clerk of the courts he served two terms of two years each, when he was admitted to the bar. Later he was admitted to practice in the supreme and federal courts, and for three or four years thereafter was one of Iowa's noted attorneys. His election to the state legislature took place in 1885, and by his reelection in 1887 he served two full terms. Chance brought him to Eureka on a visit in 1888, and so favorably was he impressed with the outlook that he decided to make it his future home, and in August of that year he purchased a half interest in the Daily Humboldt Standard. Two years later he bought out his partner, thereafter managing the paper alone for twelve years, during this time increasing the circulation of the paper and making it altogether one of the best news mediums in the county. After about fourteen years as proprietor of this paper, on December 1, 1902, Mr. Thompson sold it to W. N. Speegle and George Coleman. Since then the Standard has again been acquired by members of his family, now being owned by his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Georgeson, and his son-in-law, W. N. Speegle.

In 1894, during the presidency of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Thompson was appointed receiver of the United States land office, and two months later, in July, 1894, after finishing his term as grand master of the Grand Lodge of California Odd Fellows, he assumed the duties of the office. At the close of his four-year term as receiver of the land office he was reappointed by President McKinley, and again reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1902.

Mr. Thompson's marriage occurred in August, 1864, and united him with Minerva J. Drake, a native of Wisconsin, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Ella T., the wife of F. W. Georgeson, of Eureka; Cora T., the wife of W. N. Speegle, editor of the Eureka Standard; Charles F., who when seventeen years old was accidentally shot and killed by a friend; Minerva M., the wife of Prof. W. E. Powell, of Eureka; and Edith R., who completed her education in Hopkins Art Institute of the University of California. Originally a Republican in his political belief, Mr. Thompson subsequently supported the Democratic party until the nomination of Bryan, when he gave his vote and the support of the Standard to President McKinley, and throughout the remainder of his life continued to support Republican candidates and principles. He was well known in fraternal affairs, having served as grand master and as grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in California. For five years he was one of the board of trustees for the Odd Fellows Home in Butte county, being president during the last year of his term, and for twelve years before coming to California he had been representative of the Iowa Grand Lodge. He was also active in Masonic circles, having joined that order in Beetown, Wis., when he was

twenty-one years old, and as a Royal Arch Mason was at one time one of the grand officers of the Grand Chapter of that state. He passed away in 1905, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving behind him a record of usefulness and good works which might well serve as an example for young men just starting out in life.

LUCIUS CASE TUTTLE.—Although retired from active business life, and living in retirement at Eureka, Lucius Case Tuttle retains the ownership of his ranch of about ten thousand acres, situated on the South Fork of Eel river between Garberville and Harris, where he was successfully engaged in stock raising for many years, the management of which is at present carried on by his only son, Frederick A. Tuttle. At seventy-eight years of age Lucius C. Tuttle is still hale and hearty, an energetic man who attends personally to all his loans and investments and keeps strong and well by constant work in his gardens, which are marvels of neatness and thrift in which he justly takes much pride. He and his wife are well content with the success which he has made of his life, and by reason of the progress which he has achieved during his long residence in this state he is enabled to say, as did ex-president Harrison after crossing the Sierras into California, "There is but one California, and California is the poor man's home."

The father of Lucius C. Tuttle was F. B. Tuttle, a native of Rutland, Vt., and of Scotch descent, who married Lucia Case, of Irish and English ancestry, who was born in Connecticut, and removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., where the son Lucius Case was born at Brookport, April 29, 1837. The boy was only about four years old when his parents moved to Chicago, Ill., a year later settling at Plainfield, in Will county, and there he obtained his education in the public schools and academies, in young manhood learning the carpenter's trade, which was to prove extremely useful in his later experience in California. The father was one of the pioneer gold seekers in California, making the journey across the plains in the year 1850, and following mining in the western state, where he built one of the first quartz mills in the state and the first in Eldorado county, later returning to Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life.

On May 29, 1860, the son Lucius was married to Miss Leah J. Rutan, who was born in Paterson, N. J., August 17, 1837, and in 1862 they likewise started across the plains to California, as the father had done, fitted out with two wagons, sixteen horses, four yoke of oxen and four milch cows, one wagon being drawn by the oxen, the other by four horses, a change of horses being made at stated periods. Leaving Illinois on April 1st, and journeying via Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Salt Lake City, Utah, the party arrived in the Sacramento valley, California, on September 11th of that year, having been exactly six months on the journey. After working at his trade a short time, Mr. Tuttle engaged in farming along the Cosumne river, on November 17, 1864, removing to Mendocino county, where he settled on a stock ranch of five hundred forty acres in the Sherwood valley, continuing to make his home there for the fifteen years following and engaging in the raising of short-horn cattle and merino sheep, his nearest trading place being Ukiah, about forty miles distant, until the town of Willits was started at Little Lake. Meantime, in 1867, he was appointed postmaster at the Sherwood Valley office in Mendocino county, being the first to hold the office at that point, and also

owned thirteen hundred acres on the Outlet, where he carried on stock raising, selling both his ranches in Mendocino county, however, in 1882, when he purchased his present place of ten thousand acres in Humboldt county. Here he spent a number of years in the improvement of the valuable property which he had acquired, and met with enviable success in stock raising upon his new estate, which, since his retirement from business cares, has been creditably conducted by his son, Frederick A., who is represented elsewhere in this book. The buildings on the place, all constructed under the direction of Mr. Tuttle, are notably substantial and convenient in arrangement, so well finished that they have needed little repairing in all these years, and so suitable for their various purposes that they attract attention at once as eminently fitting in every particular. They have been erected on solid stone foundations, and the forethought and extreme care which Mr. Tuttle gave to their construction have been more than repaid in the years of service already had, and the many years for which they will undoubtedly be sound. The large frame barn, built of hewn native timbers, and splendidly framed, mortised and joined together with wooden pins (after the fashion of Mr. Tuttle's New York ancestors), is the principal farm building, and has its full complement of ranch buildings, sheds, smokehouse, etc.; the sheep shearing department, wool compress and warehouse, all one large building, is most commodious, having room for twelve shearers to work at once. The dwelling house is roomy and equipped with modern plumbing throughout for hot and cold water service, supplied from a nearby spring which was walled up and provided with a hydraulic ram, throwing an abundance of pure spring water into a large tank whence it is drawn for household use. The surplus water is diverted to the vegetable and horticultural gardens, which afford a luxuriant supply of berries of all kinds and choice vegetables for the home table. In this mountain section cherries, peaches, apples, plums, grapes and pears reach an exceedingly high standard of flavor and color, and the forty acres of the ranch under cultivation yield abundantly. About four thousand sheep is the average amount of stock kept on the Tuttle ranch, and large quantities of wool and mutton on the hoof are sold annually. The bountiful provisions for home comforts as well as business arrangements on this place are reminders of the old days when ranchmen were dependent almost entirely on the products of their own estates. The choicest home cured hams and bacons are on hand all the year round, and it is not uncommon for the host to treat his visitors to a feast of venison, for deer in considerable numbers still frequent the vicinity.

Since the year 1901 Mr. Tuttle has resided in Eureka, leaving the management of his ranch to his son, and purchased J. W. Henderson's interest in the Humboldt County Bank and the Home Savings Bank, afterwards selling half this interest to John M. Vance, who became president of the Humboldt County Bank, while Mr. Tuttle held the presidency of the other institution. Some years later he bought back Mr. Vance's interest in the two banks, giving his attention to their management until selling out to the Crockers of San Francisco, since which time Mr. Tuttle has devoted his attention to the care of his personal investments and loans. A man possessed of an exceptionally bright mind and wonderful business acumen, Mr. Tuttle

is rich in valuable experience and interesting reminiscences of the early days in this part of the state, his interests having covered many and varied matters. While in Sherwood Valley he served as school trustee for a period of fourteen years, and while on his ranch became interested in the Humboldt County and the Home Savings Banks in Eureka, serving as director therein before his more prominent connection with them in later years. On his estate in Sherwood Valley was located an Indian rancheria, where he was instrumental in teaching many of the Indians to perform farm work, much as the padres of the old Spanish days instructed the Indians at the California missions. At the fatal election feud between the Coats and Frosts, it happened that Mr. Tuttle was present in the town of Willits during the Little Lake tragedy, and he with Messrs. James and Fenton laid out the five or six corpses for burial. A member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., Mr. Tuttle is well known in local political circles as a stanch Republican, firm in his belief that under Republican rule will come the greatest prosperity for our country and for the western state where he has for so many years made his home.

JOSEPH BONOMINI.—One of the sons of Italy who has come to California to make his home and has here won success in business as well as the esteem of all who know him, is Joseph Bonomini, a wideawake business man who is making a success of the big dairy which he and his brother operate at Orick, Cal.

Born in Livemmo, Brescia, Italy, December 15, 1881, Mr. Bonomini is the son of a brick manufacturer in Livemmo, Mark Bonomini by name. The education of the son was received in the public schools, after which, until the age of eighteen years, he remained at home, assisting his father in the brickyard and likewise learning the trade of stone mason. Removing then to Canton Basel, Switzerland, he worked at his trade in that place until February, 1901, when he came to California to seek his fortune, as many others of his young countrymen had done. Locating at Point Arena, in Mendocino county, he entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company, working in the woods as a swamper and a maker of ties for three years, subsequently going to Humboldt county and securing employment at Philbrook as head swamper in a shingle mill, continuing in this work for six years. At the end of that time Mr. Bonomini made a trip to his native land in the autumn of 1910, spending five months in a visit to his old home, on February 28, 1911, being united in marriage with Miss Mary Paccini, a native of the same place, and they are the parents of three children, Mark, Katie and the baby. Returning to Humboldt county two months after his marriage, Mr. Bonomini was engaged for a year in running a milk wagon in Eureka, being employed thereafter as head swamper in Thompson's shingle mill at Bayside until the failure of the mill in 1913, when he removed to Orick, and in partnership with his brother John began the dairy business in which he is still engaged, under the name of Bonomini Brothers. Leasing a two hundred acre ranch from Robert Swan, the brothers operate a prosperous dairy, where they milk seventy cows and also raise hay, carrots, beets and corn, and have made for themselves the reputation of good business men, upright and liberal in their dealings.

JAMES BONOMINI.—Among the numerous sons of Italy who have come to this country to make for themselves a home, and have, by persistent effort and unflagging energy, attained a high rank in their chosen line of occupation, must be mentioned James Bonomini, who was born in Livemmo, in the province of Brescia, Italy, on December 13, 1881, the son of Joseph Bonomini, a stone mason engaged in contracting and building in that section of Italy. James, the son, grew up in his native town, and attended the public schools of that place, which is situated in the beautiful Alps region. After completing his studies at the local schools, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade in Calleo, Italy, and after learning this business thoroughly by practical experience, he continued in that line of industry until leaving his native land in the year 1903.

The month of February, 1903, saw the removal of Mr. Bonomini to the city of San Francisco, Cal., where, not finding work at his trade immediately, he secured employment at the Hotel Del Monte, in Monterey, Cal., where he remained two years. On April 17, 1906, he started work at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, which was the very day before the great earthquake and fire in that city, and as soon as work was once more resumed at the iron works he continued with them as blacksmith, in 1907 being sent by the company as foreman at Christie, in Contra Costa county, and after thirteen months at that place returned once more to the company's works in San Francisco. A letter from his brother Joseph, who was located in Loleta, Humboldt county, asking him to join him in engaging in the dairy business there, found favor with Mr. Bonomini, who accordingly, in the year 1908, removed to Loleta, where, with his brother, he rented three hundred twenty acres of the Herrick place, which they stocked with a dairy herd, consisting of one hundred ten cows. The brothers continued to operate the ranch until October, 1914, when they gave up the place and dissolved partnership, Joseph going to Blue Lake, to follow the same business, and James removing to the Big Lagoon, Cal., where he leased his present ranch on the shores of the lake and established himself in the dairying business on an independent basis. Here he now has a fine herd of thirty-two cows, a number which he is constantly increasing, being likewise engaged in raising the necessary feed for them and in improving his pasture lands. His dairy business, however, is not the only interest which absorbs Mr. Bonomini's time, although he has attained a high grade of success therein, for by his fraternal associations he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, where he is well and favorably known, and in his political preferences upholds the principles of the Republican party.

PATRICK E. CARLAND.—Prominent among the well-known merchants of Humboldt county may be mentioned Patrick E. Carland, manager of the Eel River Mercantile Company, a subsidiary company of the Pacific Lumber Company, with branch stores wherever the parent company has large interests. Mr. Carland has been associated with this company since 1909, when it purchased his general merchandise store at Dyerville, where he had been conducting a very successful business for a number of years, and made him manager of its mercantile interests. He is of the true Irish type, a native of the Emerald Isle, bright, good-natured, large-hearted, and no man at Scotia, where he makes his headquarters, has a wider acquaintance, or is

better liked. He is a man of the strictest integrity, with a splendid capacity and will for work, and has been singularly successful. He is a prominent member of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus, and is popular with all with whom he comes in contact.

The Eel River Mercantile Company has its main offices at Scotia, where it also has a large general merchandise store, while its branch stores are located at Dyerville, Shively and Field's Landing. These stores are located wherever the Pacific Lumber Company has a mill, wharf, lumberwood, or other large interest, and practically everything is carried that the employes of the company may need, either in their business, or in their home and social life. This company has two large sawmills at Scotia and is one of the largest lumber companies on the Pacific coast. In addition to carrying a splendid line of general merchandise the Eel River Mercantile Company also buys farm produce, hay, grain and livestock, and has its own slaughter house, refrigerating system and meat markets.

Mr. Carland was born in Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, January 8, 1862. His father, Hugh Carland, had been in America for a number of years, having been engaged in business at New Orleans in 1830. He became a man of means through the success of his business there, and returned to Ireland with a considerable sum of money. There he found that his father had become seriously involved, and the fortune made in America was used to liquidate the mortgaged indebtedness on the estate. He then became interested in the conduct of the estate, married and reared a family in his native county, although all the time he was desirous of returning to America and constantly made his plans toward that end. Fate, however, seemed to decree otherwise, for one thing after another prevented the culmination of his plans, and when at last he had sold his farm and was ready to make the journey, he was suddenly stricken and died before he left his native land. He was married to Ellen Farrell, also a native of county Tyrone, and they were the parents of ten children. The wife died in 1874, at the age of forty-three years. Patrick E. was reared and educated in his native county, attending first the Christian Brothers' school, and later taking a thorough business training in a commercial college. Following this he was employed in a large wholesale and retail establishment in his native town, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the grocery and meat business and became an expert judge of meats, fish, poultry and game, and also of various dairy products.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Carland finally came to America, New York being his point of entry. For a year he was employed as steward at the Pleasant View House, a resort hotel in the Catskill Mountains, and from there went to Chicago, where he was clerk at the St. James hotel for eighteen months. He then went to Buffalo Gap, S. Dak., where he became manager for the B. C. McCrossan Commission Company, at that place. Later he went to Rapid City, S. Dak., where McCrossan owned another commission business, and at a still later period went to Sundance, Wyo., where he engaged in the general merchandise business in partnership with McCrossan, meeting with much success, and remaining until 1887. He then disposed of his interests, returned to Chicago, and became foreman of the Aldrich Bakery, which later became the National Biscuit Company, remaining with this company in the same capacity for fourteen years. In March, 1903, Mr. Carland came

to California and for a time was traveling salesman for the National Biscuit Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, covering the territory of northern California. While thus engaged he purchased the interests of E. S. Townsend, general merchant of Dyerville, in 1903, and immediately took charge of his new business. There was a bar in connection, when he took over the business, and it was freely predicted that at least one-half of the business would be lost if this bar was closed. Mr. Carland, however, immediately closed the bar, and it is well worth recording that his business doubled within a remarkably short time. He built up a flourishing trade and prospered far above even his own expectations. Later he met C. W. Pennoyer, president of the Pacific Lumber Company, with residence in San Francisco, and in October, 1909, he sold his business to the Pacific Lumber Company, and since that time the Dyerville store has been conducted as a part of the Eel River Mercantile Company interests. This company does a very extensive business, amounting to over \$250,000 per year, and its capacity has been materially increased under the capable management of Mr. Carland.

Quite aside from his business prominence, Mr. Carland is a favorite in many circles, both socially and fraternally. He is a Republican in his political preferences, and is progressive and broadminded, standing firmly for all movements which tend toward the upbuilding of the community. He is a strict temperance advocate, has never taken a drink of liquor in his life, and has given his hearty support to the cause of temperance reform for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Carland was solemnized in Deadwood, S. Dak., in 1887, uniting him with Miss Louise Knight, the daughter of Charles Knight, of Fairfield, Iowa. Mrs. Carland, like her husband, is well known socially in Scotia, where she is a prominent member of the Catholic church and of the various ladies' societies of that denomination.

CHARLES C. COTTRELL, M. D.—As assistant surgeon at the Scotia Hospital for the past six years, and general practicing physician of Scotia and the surrounding country during that time, Dr. Charles C. Cottrell enjoys a wide circle of friends in his part of the county. Dr. Cottrell is a native of California, having been born in Eureka, February 20, 1883, the son of A. Cottrell, who has for many years been engaged in the grocery business in Eureka. The young Charles C. grew to manhood in Eureka, attending the public and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1903. During his boyhood he was a well known figure in Eureka, where he assisted his father in the grocery store when not in school. After his graduation from the local high school he matriculated, in the fall of 1903, at the Stanford University Medical College, in San Francisco, and took a four years' course there, graduating in 1907. He then accepted a position in the Lane Hospital and served as an interne for a year, acquiring much valuable experience. At the end of that time he returned to Humboldt county and joined his brother in general practice at Fortuna, under the firm name of the Drs. Cottrell.

It was in September, 1909, that Dr. Charles C. Cottrell took up his residence in Scotia. The brothers are also emergency surgeons for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, at Scotia.

The marriage of Dr. Charles C. Cottrell took place in Scotia, in 1910, uniting him with Miss Marion Hotchkiss, the daughter of L. L. Hotchkiss,

whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They have become the parents of two children, Helen E. and Emmett M. Dr. Cottrell is also well known in fraternal circles. He is a member of the Odd Fellows at Fortuna, and of the Weecott Tribe, I. O. R. M., at Scotia, being past sachem of the tribe. In his political preferences he is a Republican and is well informed and keenly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community.

JOHN STEVEN LYSER.—Tracing his genealogy back through many generations of Irish and English ancestry, John Steven Lyster, himself a native of Canada, proves himself to be descended from the blood of kings of the thirteenth century, or even earlier. He is, however, a true son of the Western World, a pioneer and a patriot of the truest type. For many years he has been engaged in business enterprises on the Pacific coast, principally in Oregon, and in 1906 he came to Humboldt county, and on a date early in January of that year he purchased the business of L. Feigenbaum, the pioneer merchant of Rohnerville, the business itself dating from the very beginning of the little trading post of Rohnerville, and being the first store to be opened here, long before the coming of the railroads, and even when the wagon-roads were few and difficult, and most of the traveling was done with horses and pack mules. In those days, about 1856, Rohnerville was the scene of much activity, an average of forty pack mules per day finding their way into the trading post from the mountain and farm districts farther back. Originally there was a sawmill near the present site of Rohnerville, and later Henry Rohner, a native of Switzerland, opened his first store where the farm house of William Degnan now stands. A grist mill soon followed, and there was the nucleus of a thriving commercial center. Some time later one Benjamin Feigenbaum bought a half interest with Henry Rohner, and they erected another building for their store near the lumber and grist mill, which were some quarter of a mile from the original site of the store. This house has since that time done business here continually, with never a closing of its doors, and never any serious financial reverses. It has always paid cash, and has enjoyed the best of credit and a flourishing trade. Later still Joe Feigenbaum bought the Rohner interest and the firm became known as Feigenbaum Brothers. Several further changes of ownership followed and eventually the firm became L. Feigenbaum, of whom Mr. Lyster purchased it. The store now carries a first-class stock of general merchandise and is thoroughly modern and progressive in every sense of the word.

Mr. Lyster was born at Montreal, Canada, May 14, 1865. This family traces back to Queens county, Ireland, where they were flour millers and farmers. The Irish Lysters are a branch of the English Listers of Yorkshire, and are descended from Walter Lister (or Lyster), of Milltown, county Roscommon, who was born at Westby, county York. He was the son of Anthony Lister of Newsholme Gisburn, Yorkshire, the seventh in descent from John Lister de Derby, who was married in 1312 to Isabel, the daughter and heiress of John de Bolton, bow-bearer of Bowland, lineal descendant of the Saxon kings of Mercia. He, Walter Lyster, came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with Osbaldestone, Judge of Connaught, his father-in-law, and obtained a grant of land from James I, in county Roscommon. He died January 28, 1622, and is buried in Camden churchyard, Roscommon, where his tombstone may still be seen. The Irish branch of the family spell their

name Lyster, while the English retain the "i." The progenitor of the family in America was of the Irish branch, and they have mostly continued to reside in Canada. He was one Philip Lyster, born in 1764, at or near Mountmellick, Queens county, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in 1820, settling in Durham, Drummond county, province of Quebec, where he died in 1822. He was a farmer and landowner and his descendants have largely followed in his footsteps. The father of John Steven Lyster, the subject of this article, was Philip, the son of Richard, the son of Philip, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, and was born at Durham, Drummond county, Canada, in 1832. In 1858 he was married to Eliza Stevens. He is a farmer and still resides at Durham, Drummond county, Canada, and has but recently been the guest of his son at Rohnerville. The mother died at the family home in Canada twenty years ago. There were seven children in the family, of whom John Steven was the fourth born. They are: Annie Ruth, Findley Murdock, Benjamin Edward, John Steven, Mary Elizabeth, James Edmound and Lily A.

John Steven Lyster passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Canada, and at the age of fifteen he commenced to clerk in the general merchandise store at Ulverton. Later he attended business college, where he pursued a commercial course, at Richmond, province of Quebec. In 1889 he came to Coos Bay, Ore., and entered the general store owned by the Simpson Lumber Company, as a clerk. Later he went to San Francisco, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lyster, and in 1894 he returned to Canada, where for four years he ran his two hundred acre farm, at Durham. He then returned to Gardner, Douglas county, Ore., and assumed the management of a general store owned by Senator Al Reed, retaining this position for almost nine years. At the expiration of that time he came to Humboldt county and purchased his present business in Rohnerville, that being in 1906. The motto of the business has always been, "Short accounts make long friends," and Mr. Lyster is following the policy laid out by the former owners and is meeting with his customary well-deserved success.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyster are both very popular in Rohnerville, where they are prominent in religious, fraternal and musical affairs of their home city. They have two children, a daughter, Gladys Ruth, and a son, Merton Solomon.

REV. THOMAS HICKMAN STEPHENS.—After a long life of active service in the pastorate of the Baptist church, both in the east and west, Rev. Thomas Hickman Stephens is retired from active professional labors, and is living in peace and quiet enjoyment on his beautiful little farm on Jameson creek, a half mile from Rohnerville. This is an ideal spot for a home, the location being especially beautiful. There are four bubbling springs of mountain water, and the improvements of the forty-acre ranch are very attractive, including a charming cottage, with orchards, gardens, meadows and cultivated fields. Mrs. Stephens is a splendid helpmeet to her husband and is his close companion in all his interests and labors. They have appropriately named their home Mill View Gardens, it being immediately below the Feigenbaum & Masson shingle mill.

Mr. Stephens is a native of Missouri, having been born in Cooper county in 1851. He attended the William Jewell College in Clay county, Mo., and there took an A. B. in 1880 and an A. M. in 1882. He had been engaged in

preaching for some time before his graduation and as soon as he had completed his studies in theology he became pastor of the Baptist church at Lick Fork, Mo. His marriage occurred in 1880, uniting him with Miss Mary May Sweeney, a native of Clay county, Mo., and descended from an old Kentucky family. It was in 1885 that Mr. Stephens first came to California, leaving his charge at Lick Fork to accept another at Wheatland, Yuba county, Cal., remaining in that charge for eight years. He then accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Medford, Ore., for two years and in 1894 returned to Wheatland. His next charge was at Chico, this state, and from there, in 1897, he came to Humboldt county, and for seven years was in charge of the Baptist church at Eureka. For the past few years he has been on the retired list, and has only been called upon to fill pulpits on special occasions, and when a supply is needed.

Mr. Stephens has accumulated an appreciable amount of property, having several desirable residence properties in Eureka, which he rents, in addition to the farm on Jameson creek. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have one child, a son, William Jewell, who is an express messenger on the Northern Express, at Seattle, Wash. He is married to Miss Catherine Caywood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have many warm friends throughout California, where their work has brought them in close contact with the people of their denomination. In Eureka they are especially popular, having endeared themselves to the members of their charge during their many years of devoted and loving labor there.

GEORGE W. PERROTT.—As the manager of the meat market department of the Eel River Mercantile Company, at Scotia, George Perrott is one of the best known and best liked men of that part of the county. He has occupied his present responsible position for many years, nine general superintendents having come and gone since he first assumed charge of this department of the work at Scotia, the Eel River Mercantile Company being a subsidiary of the larger corporation and designed to care for the wants of its employes. Mr. Perrott is particularly well fitted for this work, having learned the details of meat market business when he was a boy, and for some ten years being so employed by Lamb Bros., in Rohnerville. He is thoroughly familiar with the handling of meats and provisions, and his long incumbency of his present position is proof of his ability to discharge his duties in an efficient manner. His department is noted for the thorough and careful systematization of all work and for the scientific sanitary condition which prevails. Its importance may be the better understood when it is known that the Pacific Lumber Company is the largest in the county and one of the largest on the coast. Their interests at Scotia are very extensive and valuable, their buildings, machinery, tracks, wharves, etc., having cost some \$14,000,000. E. P. Carland is the superintendent of the Eel River Mercantile Company, which maintains a branch store at the various points where the Pacific Lumber Company has interests, the main distributing station being at Scotia.

Mr. Perrott is a native of California, born in Marin county, January 21, 1862, the son of Mathew and Sarah A. (Miller) Perrott. His father was a native of New York state and came to California in 1849, locating in Marin county, where he engaged in farming. When George was six years of age

the family removed to Humboldt county and located near Rohnerville, where the father again engaged in farming and stock raising. He owned and improved a farm of three hundred acres. He also had several trades, one being that of wagon maker, and he was engaged in the manufacture of heavy wagons, and also owned and conducted a livery stable. The son George attended the public schools of Rohnerville and assisted with the farm work at home. His first work for others was when he entered the employ of A. Lamb, of Rohnerville, in the meat market, where he learned the trade which has since stood him in such good stead. He has a splendid record of fifty-five months in this business without the loss of a single day. He was also interested in the training of trotting horses and became very expert in this work, being in the employ of A. and Winfield Lamb as a trainer of fast horses for several years, remaining with these brothers altogether for ten years, from the time he was twenty-four until he was thirty-four. He then went to the Santa Clara valley and drove fast horses for George P. McNinny, a millionaire and a great fancier of trotting horses, Mr. Perrott being his trainer for five months. In 1896 he came to Scotia and at the special request of his former employer, A. Lamb, took charge of his meat market here. Since that time he has remained here, the market of which he was in charge being later taken over by the Eel River Mercantile Company and Mr. Perrott being put in charge of the department which he has since so ably handled, except for a brief period of nine months, when he acted as manager of the Scotia hotel for the Pacific Lumber Company.

Mr. Perrott has been twice married, the first time being in 1891, when he espoused Miss Kathryn Davis, the daughter of John B. Davis, of Rohnerville. She bore him two children, George Leland, now a machinist in the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia, and Lyle Preston, a resident of Metropolitan. Mr. Perrott was married a second time in 1906, being united with Miss Daisy Leonora Rickart, of Scotia.

In addition to his popularity in the commercial world, Mr. Perrott is well known and especially well liked in fraternal and social circles, where he takes an influential part in affairs generally. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Rohnerville Lodge, and is past grand of the same. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Scotia Lodge, and of the Weeott Tribe No. 147, I. O. R. M., at Scotia, and has been through all the chairs twice, and a delegate to the grand lodge six times. He is also a charter member of both these last named orders. He is also prominent in politics and has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

The family of Mr. Perrott's parents was a large one, he being one of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity and are still living. The living members of the family are: Frank Mathew, residing at Haywards, Cal.; William, of Fortuna; Charles E., of Rohnerville; Benjamin, also of Rohnerville; George W., our subject; Dr. W. L., of Eureka; May, Mrs. T. J. Smith, of Fortuna; Harry A., deceased, and Sadie, Mrs. Starks, of Fortuna.

E. LESTER COTTRELL, M. D.—Dr. E. Lester Cottrell has been physician and surgeon of the Scotia Hospital since November 1, 1909. The attending surgeon is constantly called upon to perform operations of minor and major importance in cases of accidents, of which there are bound to be many.

Dr. Cottrell is a native of California, born in Eureka, August 14, 1874, the son of A. Cottrell, a grocer of that city, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition. He passed his boyhood days in Eureka, where he attended the public and high schools, and later entered the San Jose State Normal, graduating in 1896. For several years he taught school, being principal of the grammar school at Petrolia for a year, and then for three years teaching in the grammar schools of Eureka, being principal of the Grant school for two years of that time. He bid good-bye to the pedagogical profession with the old century, and in the fall of 1899 matriculated at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, where he remained for a year. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he filled a position with the census bureau for a year, at the same time completing his second year of medical study. The third and fourth years of his course were taken at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1903. He then became resident physician at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pittsburg, during 1903-4, at the close of which time he returned to Eureka, where he practiced for three months. He then went to Fortuna, where he succeeded Dr. S. M. L. Dougherty. For almost five years he remained at Fortuna, and then accepted the post which he occupies at present, and removed to Scotia, where he has since resided.

Dr. Cottrell has taken an active part in the medical affairs of Humboldt county since his return here from his studies in the east, and was president of the County Medical Society in 1914.

Aside from his splendid reputation in a professional way, Dr. Cottrell is also popular fraternally and socially and enjoys the widest acquaintance among the people of his part of the county. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of Eureka, and is also a Shriner, being affiliated with Islam Temple, San Francisco. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Scotia. In his political preferment Dr. Cottrell is a Republican and is keenly alive to all that pertains to the best interests of the community, following the line of his own judgment on men and measures in all local issues, rather than confining himself to party lines.

The marriage of Dr. Cottrell and Miss Ethel Williams, of Fortuna, was solemnized at the latter city June 12, 1906. Mrs. Cottrell was for some years engaged in educational work in Humboldt county, and is past president of the Sequoia Club of Scotia.

LEWIS LARSON.—One of the best known manufacturers of shingles and shakes in Humboldt county is Lewis Larson, who lives on a splendid eighty-acre ranch between Rohnerville and Hydesville and operates his shingle mill, which is three miles beyond Cuddeback. He is one of the very few operators in this line who have not closed their mills during the depression of 1913-14, and this is largely due to the splendid cooperation of the Larson family, the sons and daughters being in the employ of their father, and giving their best effort toward making a success of the undertaking. They are all energetic, enthusiastic and hard working, and the product of their mill is a superior grade of shingles.

Mr. Larson is a native of Sweden, born at Engelholm, January 10, 1864. His father was a farmer and owned a ninety-acre farm in the mother country, where he died at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother lived to be seventy.

The boyhood days of the son Lewis were passed on his father's farm and his education was received in the public schools of the district. In 1882 he came to America, locating first in Kansas, where he worked as a farm hand in Wilson county. In October, 1883, he came to California, spending a brief time in San Francisco, and then coming up the coast to Eureka. He was with the California Redwood Company for a year and then entered the employ of John Vance, veteran lumber man, in his lumber mills, first as a sawyer, and later became a filer. After the death of his father he inherited \$2500 from the estate, and this he invested in property, purchasing a fine ranch of eighty acres on the road between Hydesville and Rohnerville, forty acres of which is bottom-land. His first venture in the making of shingles was on the Van Dusen river, where he built a shingle mill on the Irvine place, four miles further up than his present property. This he ran for twelve years, with great success. His present mill he built in 1912, and has operated it continuously since that time. It has a capacity of fifty thousand shingles and ten thousand shakes per day.

The marriage of Mr. Larson took place in 1890, when he was united with Miss Hannah Person, a native of Sweden. They have become the parents of nine children, all of whom have been born in Humboldt county, where the elder members of the family have been educated, and where they all reside at this time. They are: Roland, a sawyer in the shingle mill; Elsie, now the wife of Arthur Johnson, who is employed in the moulding mills at Eureka; Emma, who is employed at the shingle mill; Lloyd, also employed at the mill; Allen, Elsa and Eva, all attending school in Rohnerville; and Sophus, Benjamin and Arthur, younger members of the family.

Mr. Larson takes a keen interest in all public questions and is deeply interested in the local and political affairs of the state, but as a non-partisan. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is well known in that order. Among business men with whom he is brought in contact he is known as a man of ability and strength of character, honest, industrious and upright, and well above the average in native ability.

GEORGE F. WOODCOCK.—It is a noteworthy fact that the average pioneer is a stronger man at an advanced age than is the product of a modern and more complicated civilization, and one of the splendid evidences of this is George F. Woodcock, of Rohnerville, who, although almost eighty years of age, conducts a thrifty little ranch of some twenty odd acres between Rohnerville and Fortuna, where he may be found hard at work every day in the year. He is capable of doing as hard a day's work as a man half his years, and is not in the least distressed thereby, rather enjoying the exhilaration of the strenuous exercise. For more than half a century he has resided in California, being variously engaged during that long and eventful period, although for twenty-seven years he was in the employ of one company, being one of their most trusted and trustworthy men.

Mr. Woodcock is a native of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, having been born March 20, 1837. His father, David Woodcock, was a native of Maine, as was his paternal grandfather, also David Woodcock. Both lived and died in New Brunswick, although they were essentially American in their sympathies and ideas. The father was married in New Brunswick to Miss Sarah Thomas, a native of that province. He was a shoemaker by trade, the

grandfather being a carpenter, and both were industrious and prosperous, although neither ever accumulated riches. There were nine children in the family of David Woodcock, six boys and three girls, George F., the subject of this sketch, being the eighth child. The eldest member of the family was a daughter, Ann Woodcock, who later married Elias Smith and is living in New Brunswick at the age of almost ninety years. One of the brothers, James Woodcock, was a teamster and bridge builder in Humboldt county, for many years, where he died. George F. Woodcock received very few educational advantages, there being opportunity for attending school only a few brief months in the winter. He began work as a lumberman when a boy in his native province and became at an early age inured to hardship and severe manual labor. He came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, going at once into the gold mines on the American river in Placer county, arriving there the latter part of September, 1859. Times were then very hard and he secured the necessary outfit for the wood chopper, laid in a simple supply of food and "batched" while he chopped wood, receiving in wages \$4 per day. Later he engaged in gold mining, but did not find that the returns were satisfactory, and so gave that up. He tried to enlist in the Civil war, but was unable to get into the company that he desired, and so went north into Humboldt county, going to Eureka, where he went to work in the lumber woods. He was employed by the D. R. Jones Company and for twenty-seven years remained with them, during the last fifteen years of that time being in charge of their outside work, and much of the time running three teams and one hundred twenty men. He was married in Eureka, in 1880, to Miss Mary Wilson, the daughter of Eli G. Wilson, a stone mason by trade, a minister in the United Brethren Church, and well known in Eureka. Three years after his marriage Mr. Woodcock determined to engage in farming and so came to Rohnerville and purchased his present home property three-quarters of a mile from town. Here he has established a pleasant home and keeps the property under a high state of cultivation through his own industrious application and splendid judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock have become the parents of eleven children, all except one of whom have grown to maturity. They are all well known in Humboldt county, where they were born and educated, and where they now make their homes. They are all industrious and prosperous, having inherited the splendid traits of character that distinguish both their parents. They are: Lillie, the wife of the late L. M. Nason, a school teacher, who died in Eureka in 1914; George, a woodsman for the Eel River Valley Lumber Company; Fred, residing at home; Frank, a teacher; Gladys, the wife of Ed Baxter, a woodsman, and residing in Rohnerville; James, attending school in Eureka; Percy, a teacher on the Klamath river; Clara, Blanche and Grace, residing at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock are exceptionally interesting people and both are interested in many things outside their immediate home. They are particularly active in church work and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rohnerville, of which Mr. Woodcock is a trustee, while Mrs. Woodcock is the superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Woodcock is a Progressive in his political preferences and personally he is all that the term implies, especially on questions of local import, and is always to be found in

support of any movement that tends for the religious, educational or social betterment of the community. In his home life Mr. Woodcock has been especially happy.

J. L. JOHNSON.—The responsible position of foreman of the machine shops for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia is at present held by J. L. Johnson, a young man of much ability and high integrity of character, who has occupied this position since June, 1911, and is giving the greatest of satisfaction. He came to Scotia and entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company fifteen years ago, when he was a youth of but nineteen years, and has steadily made his way upward through sheer ability and pluck. He is a natural born machinist, no doubt having inherited this tendency from his father. He always delighted in machinery and was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade when he was sixteen, giving three years of time to the mastering of this trade. He was not able to secure schooling beyond the grammar schools owing to pressure of financial necessity, he being the eldest of a large family, and so obliged at an early age to shoulder his share of the responsibility. When he first went to Scotia he was put to work in the blacksmith shops, but after a comparatively short time there he was transferred to the machine shops, where he has been since that time.

Mr. Johnson is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Jersey City, September 28, 1881. His father was J. B. Johnson, and is now a pattern-maker and car-builder for the Caspar Lumber Company, at Caspar, Mendocino county, Cal. He is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and served as a corporal in the Danish army and became a pattern-maker and car-builder in his native land. He came to America when he was twenty-two years of age, locating in New Jersey, where he was married to Miss Lena Price, a native of Schleswig Holstein, Germany. After some five or six years in New Jersey, the family removed to California, locating at Navarro, Mendocino county, and going from there to Caspar, where he has since resided, being for this entire time in the employ of the Caspar Lumber Company. The mother is still living. There were seven children in the family, one of whom died in childhood, the others, three sons and three daughters, living to grow to manhood and womanhood, the sons all following mechanical lines.

As foreman of the machine shops of the Pacific Lumber Company, J. L. Johnson holds a very responsible position, for the repairing of the engines, rolling stock and stationary machinery of this great company is a large undertaking. He is possessed of a mind of rare judgment and poise, and his estimates on work are phenomenally accurate. He is pleasant, congenial and well liked by those who come in contact with him, either as workmen under his direction, or as superior officers of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson was solemnized in Eureka, May 18, 1905, uniting him with Miss Zella Maude Rickart, of Scotia, the daughter of Edmund L. Rickart, who is now employed as foreman of the yards for the Holmes-Eureka Company (lumber) at Eureka, but who was with the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia, for nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have become the parents of three children, two daughters and a son: Mildred D., Melvin and Dorothy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have many friends in

Scotia, where they are favorites in their social circle. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Odd Fellows, Hydesville Lodge No. 250. In his political preference he is a Republican and takes an interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Scotia and community. He is progressive and broadminded and is known as a citizen of sterling qualities.

J. A. TRAVIS.—Blessed with a buoyant spirit, a splendid intellect and a superb manhood, J. A. Travis is well fitted for the position which he occupies as manager of the Fortuna yards of the Eel River Valley Lumber Company, which is the distributing point for this place and Ferndale, and the rich country surrounding these places. He has won this position by the force of his own ability and application, his promotions following one after another until in 1909 he assumed the duties of manager of the yards, which he has since filled. He has done much for the business during that time, the volume being constantly on the increase and a splendid patronage having been built up throughout the community.

Mr. Travis was born in Fonistell, St. Charles county, Mo., but removed from that place to Benton City, Audrain county, Mo., when he was a small child, his father thereafter conducting a general merchandise store at Benton City. They remained at this place until the son was twelve years of age and then migrated to California, in 1889 locating at Oakland. Here he attended school and later took a commercial course, continuing his studies by attending night school, after he had secured a position as clerk. In the spring of 1902 he came to Fortuna and entered the employ of the Eel River Valley Lumber Company in the yards at Newburg, working up from that to his present position of trust and responsibility. Mr. Travis is the son of C. W. and Nannie (Kinney) Travis, his father being a well known farmer of the Rohnerville district at this time.

The marriage of Mr. Travis and Miss Ada Lafferty, of Coquille, Ore., was celebrated in 1904, and of this union has been born a daughter, Arletta, aged three years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Travis have a host of friends in Fortuna. Mr. Travis is a member of the Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., of Fortuna, and is deservedly prominent in Masonic circles. He takes an active part in the general affairs of the town and is regarded as an influential and progressive citizen.

AMOS MADISON CUMMINGS.—A young man who is rapidly coming to the front as an orchardist and rancher in the justly celebrated Bull creek district is A. M. Cummings. He it was who took the gold medal on King apples at the San Francisco apple show in 1914, and his orchards are a delight to the eye as well as being particularly profitable to their owner. He is the son of a Humboldt county pioneer, and was born and reared in the Mattole valley. He is industrious and energetic and is making a decided success of his farming enterprise. He maintains a hotel, or resort, on his ranch on Bull creek, and is well known and highly esteemed throughout this part of the county.

Mr. Cummings was born in the Mattole valley, February 5, 1876. His father, Louis J. Cummings, was a pioneer in the valley, locating there in 1867, and making his home continuously in the county until the time of his death in 1892. He was married in the east to Miss Elizabeth Miner, a native of Ohio, who is still residing in this county, making her home at Eureka

with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Burnell. The parents came to California in the early part of 1862, settling first at Marysville, where they lived for five years, coming to Humboldt county in 1867. There were four children in the family, of whom Amos Madison was the youngest born. Of the others, the eldest, George A., is a justice of the peace and a rancher, living on the old Cummings homestead in the Mattole valley; F. J. is ex-principal of the Ferndale High school, and is now secretary of the Dairy Association of Humboldt county, and a very well-to-do rancher living near Ferndale; Phina is the wife of J. S. Burnell, attorney-at-law, and extensive land owner, residing in Eureka.

The youngest member of this splendid family, Amos M., was reared in the Mattole valley, attending the public schools at Petrolia, and completing his education at the business college in Eureka. Following this he returned to the Mattole valley and assisted with the care of the home place until his marriage to Miss Eunice Hazleton, of Pepperwood, which occurred February 8, 1902. He then rented a ranch in the Mattole valley and engaged in the stock business for a number of years, and in 1907 came to Bull creek, where he purchased his present home place of three hundred acres. He has cleared some of the land and enlarged the orchard, there being but four acres of orchard at the time of purchase. He now has ten acres. He is a booster for his home community, which is one of the finest apple producing sections of the state, and took an active part in the planning and arrangement of the Humboldt county exhibit at the San Francisco apple show in 1914, carrying away a gold medal therefrom, the entire exhibit taking the first prize. Mr. Cummings exhibited Kings and Jonathans, the former being his prize exhibit. He will also exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: Laurence, Laurel, Curtis and Lisle. Mr. Cummings takes an active part in local affairs and is recognized as an influential citizen. His property lies about seven miles from Dyerville, on Bull creek, and is very valuable. It was formerly the property of N. P. Endicott, who sold it to the present owner in 1907. Mr. Cummings is a Progressive in his political preferences and is all that the word implies in the best sense, being wide-awake, and always ready to give his support to movements which stand for the up-building and development of the general welfare. He has rendered valuable service on the local school board, and has taken prominent official positions on election boards and other similar positions.

AMOS HANSELL.—As one of the enterprising and prosperous orchardists of the Eel river valley, Amos Hansell is today well known throughout his part of Humboldt county, and his orchard is one of the finest in the vicinity. He is a true pioneer, having come to this county when he was but little more than a babe in arms, and having spent his lifetime here. His specialty in the horticultural line is apples, and he handles an extensive variety, including such kinds as Spitzenberg, Jonathan, King, Rhode Island Greenings, Bellflowers and Pippins. He has been engaged in the nursery business since he was a boy and is an expert in this line. In addition to his apples he also raises cherries and tomatoes, both of which do well in this vicinity. His ranch is located on the left bank of the Eel river, opposite

Camp Grant,—about two miles above Dyerville, and is of a rich, sandy loam, sub-irrigated, and is very productive. The residence is especially attractive, its architecture being in harmony with the setting in which it is placed. It was erected by Mr. Hansell's father, who was a carpenter and joiner, and most of the finishings were prepared by hand, and are exquisitely done. The doors are two inches thick, and are made from selected redwood, as also are the door and window casings.

Mr. Hansell is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born April 21, 1852. His father was also Amos Hansell, a pioneer of Humboldt county, who died in Rohnerville, January 25, 1911. He came to Eureka in 1851 under an engagement to build the old Picayune mill, which was the first saw-mill built in Humboldt county. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Philadelphia, in 1824, and enlisted from there in the Mexican war, serving throughout the war on board the sloop *Dakota*, as the captain's cockswain. After the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and was there married to Miss Abigail Fox, and soon thereafter started for California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He had learned his trade of carpenter and joiner in his home city before going to the Mexican war, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and becoming a master of his trade. Arriving at Panama in the fall of 1851, he found thousands of miners stranded there awaiting the coming of the steamer to take them on to California. Mr. Hansell took employment as master carpenter on the erection of a large store building for a wealthy old Mexican, receiving \$16 per day for his work. Upon arriving at San Francisco, he was soon engaged at his trade until the spring of 1852, when he was engaged by his cousins, Captain and Charles May, to come up to Eureka and build the old Picayune mill, before mentioned. Finishing this work, he went down to San Francisco to meet his wife and son, the subject of this article, and then returned to Eureka, where he continued to work as contractor and builder. At this time several prominent men in this section organized and employed Mr. Hansell as their builder. He employed a large force of men, and had erected a number of residences and mills when the company failed, owing him about \$7,000. The matter was ready for court, when they compromised with promises to pay, and he received enough to pay his men off at 100 cents on the dollar, but he himself received but a few dollars for many weeks of hard work. He continued, however, to follow his trade as contractor and builder, meeting with much success. He was a friend of Colonel Pratt of old Fort Humboldt, and erected several of the buildings at the fort. He served as deputy sheriff for two terms, and was justice of the peace for many years. He was well informed on all points of law and jurisprudence and could easily have gained admittance to the bar.

In 1855 a second son, Harry, was born, and in 1859 his wife died, leaving him with these two small boys, aged respectively four and eight years. They were put to board in the home of Charles Wiggins on Humboldt Hill for two years, and then Amos was put with Jacob Showers, at Rohnerville, where he remained until 1872, working on the farm, and attending school for a few brief months each year, the average school term being three months. In 1872 both the brothers came down to Camp Grant, to join their father, who had just taken a homestead near that point, and two miles

south of Dyerville, on the Eel river. Here the father and sons cleared up thirty acres and planted it to apples, pears, prunes and peaches, and also established a nursery. There is now on this place, where Mr. Hansell makes his home, a black walnut tree with a spread of ninety feet, and a diameter of three feet and three inches. Here the father and two sons continued to do a flourishing nursery business, until the father retired, in the early '90s, and removed to Rohnerville, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. In 1905 he was married to Mrs. Gutherie, of Rohnerville, who died there in 1913.

In 1904 Amos Hansell bought the interest of his brother in the business and in 1906 he bought out his father's interest, and since that time has conducted the ranch and orchard as an independent enterprise. His marriage occurred in 1906, uniting him with Mrs. Frances Randle, the widow of George Randle, and the daughter of Willis and Menah (Hurlston) Whitaker, both natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Hansell was born in Hazleton, Ill., and was but three years of age when her mother died, and but seven when she lost her father. She was then taken by an aunt up to Wisconsin, and was reared in Grant county, that state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hansell have many friends in their community, and take an active part in all that pertains to the welfare and improvement of the valley. They are both keenly interested in the progress and development of Humboldt county and are recognized as citizens of ability and worth. Mr. Hansell is a member of Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., at Rohnerville, and in his political preferences he is a Progressive Republican, and is all that the name implies in progressiveness.

TOSALDO JOHNSON.—Undoubtedly the foremost citizen of the Bull creek country is Tosaldo Johnson, pioneer of that locality, and the one who has done more than any other to demonstrate the adaptability of the Bull creek country to the production of apples and other fruits, for which it is now justly famous. He has been prominent in Humboldt county politics for many years and is still looked upon as a leader. He is looked up to as an authority and is highly respected, as is also his estimable wife. They are very hospitable and have many warm friends in their part of the county.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Missouri, born in Newton county, 1843. His father, James Johnson, was a Kentuckian, and died when Tosaldo was a babe of eighteen months. His mother was Martha Hamilton, a relative of Alexander Hamilton, and died in California, having lived in Butte county, Colusa and Sierra counties. Tosaldo was the youngest of a family of three children, there being one sister, Eliza, who became Mrs. French and returned to Missouri to reside; and a brother, James. In 1850, when Mr. Johnson was a lad of some seven years, his mother crossed the plains with her family, and after a journey of six months, located in Butte county in the fall of that year. There were one hundred eighteen wagons in the train as far as Fort Bridges, where they separated, some going on to Oregon, while others continued to California. The brother, James, was then a man grown, and Tosaldo went with him to El Dorado county, where they remained for two years, after which he was with various other families until he was thirteen years of age, when he began to work out for himself. Previous to that time he had acted as chore

boy with the families where he had lived and had never been allowed to go to school. Later he entered school, although many years behind his fellows, and within four months he was at the head of his classes. He showed a great desire for learning and was a splendid student. When he was seventeen he enlisted in the Kibby Rangers under Gen. Kibby, and served five months and was honorably discharged. He then went to Nevada and Idaho, where he engaged in prospecting, and later went to Texas after cattle. While in Texas he met and married Miss Addie Stewart, remaining in that state for several months. He then went to Idaho, Montana and Eastern Oregon, where he followed the cattle business, and also prospected for gold and silver, his wife accompanying him from place to place.

It was in 1872 or 1873 that Mr. Johnson came from Idaho to California and located in Humboldt county, renting property at Eagle prairie for a year. Following this he homesteaded a claim of one hundred sixty acres on Bull creek, known to this day as the Johnson homestead. Two children were born to them there: Birdie, now the wife of William A. Smith, a farmer and dairyman at Vancouver, B. C., Canada; and Georgine, the wife of F. C. Lane, contractor and railroad builder, also residing at Vancouver, B. C. Mrs. Johnson lived here for six or seven years before her death, which occurred on the homestead. At the time that Mr. Johnson located in this district there was an abundance of wild game, and he holds a record for the number of bears, panthers, deer, and other such game that he killed. There were also a few Mad river Indians, but they were not troublesome. Mr. Johnson was one of the first men to engage in the sheep business on Bull creek. He had about two thousand head, and the bears, panthers, and other such beasts of prey killed off a thousand head in one season. This led him to engage in hunting, and many and interesting are the tales that he can tell of his experiences while in pursuit of big game.

The second marriage of Mr. Johnson occurred some three years after the death of his first wife, uniting him with Miss Roxanna Jane Hanlon, a native of Iowa. She bore her husband two children: Martha M., who became the wife of Herman Matlock, both being now deceased, leaving two children, Harold and Cora, whom Mr. and Mrs. Johnson reared from childhood and have recently adopted; and Grace, the wife of Arle Baxter, a rancher on Bull creek.

Mr. Johnson was one of the first men to demonstrate the adaptability of the Bull creek country to the raising of apples, and has prospered exceedingly in his ranching enterprises, and especially in his interests as an orchardist. He now owns three fine ranches, comprising in all some three hundred twenty acres, one hundred eighty-four being in the homestead, one hundred thirteen in the property known as the Look place, where he makes his home, and twenty-three up on the creek bottom, where he has a fine orchard of apples, peaches, pears and prunes, with a splendid variety of small fruits, such as berries, etc. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities offered to the orchardist in this vicinity, and is certain that there is no other locality that can compare with it. Besides his orchard interests

Mr. Johnson is engaged in diversified farming, and has about forty head of cattle, a hundred hogs, and several horses.

The political affairs of the district have always interested Mr. Johnson and he has taken a prominent part in all the concerns of his party. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat, of the old school, but is well informed and an independent thinker, and in all local matters gives his support and co-operation to the best man for the place. He served as deputy sheriff and constable for fourteen years and has a splendid record for efficient service. He was very conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and never allowed a law-breaker to escape him. He made many arrests and was especially keen on all measures that acted as a prevention of crime. He has also served as a member of the Democratic Committee for the county. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, at Hydesville, and of the Encampment and Veteran Odd Fellows, and is also an influential member of the Farm Center at Dyerville.

JOSEPH O. BRANSTETTER.—Well known in Rohnerville and vicinity as a carpenter and builder, farmer, and business man, Joseph O. Branstetter is descended from one of the old pioneer families of the county, his parents having crossed the plains in 1849, and in 1854 located in Humboldt county, where they resided until the time of their death. They were among the most highly respected of the early settlers, and their children are well known and honored citizens of the county. The home estate was located near Capetown, and is still in the possession of the family. Mr. Branstetter is also connected with another pioneer family through his marriage, his wife having been Miss Elizabeth Williams, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Williams and the granddaughter of J. H. Decker, of Rohnerville, one of the oldest pioneers of the valley, and a man of splendid character and reputation.

Mr. Branstetter was born at Ferndale, Humboldt county, Cal., July 28, 1874, the son of Martin and Rachael (Kerry) Branstetter, the father being a native of Missouri, and the mother, of Switzerland. His parents were married in Missouri and came to California at the time of the gold excitement in 1849, crossing the plains with a party in charge of Oswald Kerry, a brother of Mrs. Branstetter. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and an experienced Indian fighter, and it was largely due to his care and ability that the party escaped serious difficulties with the Indians, coming off victorious in their numerous skirmishes with the redskins. He settled in California and lived to be eighty-three years of age. Locating in Bear River valley in 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Branstetter, Sr., improved a large ranch of government land, which they located, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. They experienced the customary exciting and dangerous times of the early settlers in this vicinity, but prospered and both lived to a good old age, the father dying at the age of sixty-five years, while the mother lived to be seventy-six, passing on in 1906.

Joseph O. Branstetter is the youngest of a family of twelve children, all of whom are living save Walter, who died in 1913, and all well known in Humboldt county, Daniel A. Branstetter, of Ferndale, and Louis P. Branstetter, of Capetown, being especially prominent in their localities. Joseph O. grew to manhood on his father's ranch at Capetown and after-

ward on a farm near Ferndale, receiving his education in the public and high schools of Ferndale. He has been especially successful in business and is prosperous, energetic, and progressive. He is one of the best known carpenters and builders of the vicinity of Rohnerville, where he makes his home, being especially engaged in the building of barns. He also owns a splendid twenty-eight acre farm near Rohnerville, which he operates as a grain and dairy ranch, where he is meeting with success. He also owns the garage in Rohnerville, which is equipped with machinery for the repair of cars, and also deals in gasoline, oils and automobile supplies.

The marriage of Mr. Branstetter took place in Rohnerville, in December, 1904, and his wife has borne him three children: Maxine, Clifton, and Van, the two oldest of whom are attending the public schools, where they are proving to be exceptionally bright and studious. Both Mr. and Mrs. Branstetter are popular with a wide circle of friends, and take an active part in social and fraternal affairs. Mr. Branstetter is an influential member of the Odd Fellows, and is noble grand of Eel River Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., at Rohnerville, there being an active membership of ninety-six members. Both he and Mrs. Branstetter are members of the Rebekahs. In politics Mr. Branstetter is a Progressive, and the broadest meaning of the term is exemplified in his life and activities. He takes a keen interest in whatever is for the welfare of his home town, the community or the state, and is broad-minded and fair in his judgments and opinions. He owns a comfortable home in Rohnerville, which he maintains in a manner that is a credit to the community and to himself.

EDWIN JOSEPH INMAN.—For more than forty years a resident of Humboldt county, and during all that time actively engaged in pursuits that have been developmental in their character, Edwin Joseph Inman has been an active factor in the affairs of his community and is closely associated with the history of the county since the time of his coming to California, in 1874. He built the first house in Blue Lake and moved his family there when there was no thought of a town. He has been associated with several of the big lumber companies and has built many of the sawmills and shingle mills throughout the county. At the present time he is managing his different interests and is living in Blue Lake, where he has a host of friends of long standing.

Mr. Inman is a native of Vermont, having been born in the town of Peacham, Caledonia county, June 22, 1852. His father was Joseph Inman, born in Bangor, Me., in 1823 and died in 1873. He followed the occupation of working in the woods and the sawmills for the greater part of his life, at first in the forests of Maine and Vermont. A son, Jerry Inman, had come to Humboldt county about 1860, and had been engaged in contract logging, so in 1870 the elder Inman came to California and took charge of his son's logging business in Humboldt county for two years and then returned to Vermont, where he died the next year. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having volunteered in a Vermont regiment in response to one of the first calls of the president for troops. His son Charles was also in the Civil war, and was wounded on three different battlefields. Mr. Inman's mother was Sylvia Martin, a native of Vermont; she died in Peacham.

The early life of Edwin J. Inman was passed in his native state, where at that time his parents resided on a ranch. He attended the district schools until he completed the grammar grades and then went into the village several miles distant and attended the high school. During vacation times he worked in the sawmills to pay a part of the expense of his education. At the end of a year and a half in Peacham Academy, he returned home and worked with his father on the ranch until the time of the latter's death.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Inman determined to come to California in an endeavor to better his condition. Learning through his father and brother Jerry that there were greater opportunities on the coast for a young man than in New England, he accordingly made his way west and located in Humboldt county. For two years he worked for Joseph Russ in the butcher business in Eureka, at which time he went to Klamath river district to work in the mines, he having bought considerable stock in these same mines. Here he remained for two years, but the mining venture was not a success and the investors, Mr. Inman included, lost everything that they had invested, which with Mr. Inman was all that he had. The next year he went to work for John Vance in the lumber mills and remained with him for four years. Later he helped build the shingle mill for Fay Brothers. In 1883 this company moved to Blue Lake and Mr. Inman was sent for to help install the machinery in the new saw mill. He arrived, expecting to remain but a short time, but was employed by the company as their millwright and later built himself a home there, this being the first house erected on the present site of Blue Lake. Later this company removed their interests to Riverside and Mr. Inman again took charge of their mill there.

At this time the company changed hands and was thereafter known as the Jackson-Graham Company. They retained the services of Mr. Inman, and ten of the seventeen years of his employment there he was foreman of their mill. Later he removed his family from Blue Lake to Riverside and for many years they made their home there. In 1900 he purchased property in Blue Lake and again built a home there for his family. That year he left the mill at Riverside and went to work for Isaac Minor, contracting for the building of houses and mills throughout the county. For four years he continued thus and during that time erected four shingle mills on Warren creek and on Little river. He was also employed on the construction of the Knights of Pythias hall and also of the Catholic church in Arcata. Soon after that time he sold his home place in Blue Lake, this being the fourth house that he had built and sold there.

Mr. Inman has been twice married, the first time to Ella Mallory, a native of Iowa, born February 21, 1863. She bore him three children: Ida May, Jessie Louise and Ralph Eugene. Their mother passed away in January, 1885. The second marriage took place in Oakland, Cal., October 27, 1907, to Evelyn N. Bunker, a native of California, born in Ukiah, Mendocino county. She is the daughter of Charles Albert Bunker, born in Maine in 1847, and who came to California via Cape Horn in 1860. He followed contracting and building. The mother, Amelia Fields, was born in Illinois. They are both deceased.

Since coming to Humboldt county Mr. Inman has been very successful in his various business enterprises. He has always taken an active part in public affairs in Blue Lake and is known as a progressive and public spirited man. He is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., in Eureka, and has also affiliated with other local organizations of a public nature.

DAVID WILSON TEEL.—There is no profession which brings a man more closely into touch with the actual conditions of the country, its topography and its possibilities, than does that of the surveyor, and as David Wilson Teel has been a surveyor for practically all the years of his manhood, and as he has been engaged in the pursuit of his profession very extensively throughout California, Oregon and Washington, there is scarcely a man to be found who is more thoroughly versed in accurate information concerning the resources of these states, and especially of the localities where he has been engaged in running property and government lines. He came to California in 1875, and has lived in this state since that time, with the exception of seven years spent in Washington; and for the greater portion of that time he has resided in Humboldt county, which he unreservedly declares is the garden spot of the west, and one of the richest counties in the state in natural resources, many of which have not yet been touched. He has also been engaged in farming and stockraising, both in this state and in Washington, and at present owns valuable farming lands in Humboldt county. He now makes his home in Garberville, having leased his farms some time ago, and being engaged only in surveying and in timber cruising, in which he is also an expert.

Mr. Teel is a native of Indiana, having been born in St. Joseph county, August 31, 1846, near South Bend. His father was also David Wilson Teel, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and his mother was Mariah Louisa Mallett, a native of Medina county, Ohio. They were married in Medina county, Ohio, the elder Teel being engaged in farming at that time. Later they moved to Indiana, into St. Joseph county. In the pioneer days the father was employed as an Indian interpreter at Fort Dearborn, Chicago. In the late '30s from Fort Dearborn they removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, while Iowa was yet a territory, they crossing Illinois by teams and wagons, following the furrow plowed by government dragoons as a mark for the road. Crossing the Mississippi river there, they located on Skunk river, Washington county, and farmed for a time. Later Mr. Teel laid out the town of Brighton, and after living here for four or five years, returned to Mishawaka, Ind., and bought an interest in the Studebaker foundry, in the early '40s. Later still (in 1852) the family migrated back to Lee county, Iowa, and there the present citizen of Garberville grew to manhood. He was but six years of age when this move was made, and so all his early recollections are of the Iowa farm. There were eight children in the family, all of whom are deceased save David Wilson and an elder brother, William H. Teel, who resides at Spokane, Wash.

David Wilson Teel received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, later attending the best select schools which the state afforded at that time. From 20 to 22 years of age he studied surveying and civil engi-

neering under Orrin Baldwin at Keokuk, Iowa, and did some practical work there.

The marriage of Mr. Teel took place in St. Francisville, Mo., April 2, 1871, uniting him with Miss Sarah Alma McCormick, a native of Lee county, Iowa, and the daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Stephens) McCormick, natives of Ireland and Indiana, respectively, and who were pioneers of Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Teel were born six children, namely: John Ernest, a rancher of Kern county, married Gertrude Logan, of Humboldt county, and they have one child; Ida, wife of John A. Weeks, a rancher at Bear Butte, Humboldt county, is the mother of three children; Amy and Maimie are twins, the former now Mrs. Charles Combs, of Garberville, and the mother of three children, while the latter is Mrs. Frederick Duckett, of Coos county, Ore., where her husband is engaged in farming, they have two children; Jesse, a rancher of Kern county, married Katie Smith, of Garberville; and Otto Edwin, teamster, residing in Garberville, married Verna Herman, they have one child.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Teel came to California, making the change in 1875, and locating in Butte county, where he remained for a short time, and then went north, locating in Whitman county, Wash. He worked as a surveyor in Butte county, and later in Whitman county, Wash., at the same time being engaged in farming and stock raising. He came down from Washington in 1886 to Humboldt county, locating at that time on the south fork of the Eel river, in the Bear Butte section, near Phillipsville. In the spring of 1886 he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land, which he still owns. He resided on this place for many years, raising cattle, and farming and raising fruit. He also rented a tract of one hundred twenty acres adjoining, which he also farmed. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Teel gave up the care of his farm, leasing the property, and moved into Garberville, where he has since resided. He now gives his entire time to surveying and to timber cruising, in both of which professions he is an expert.

Mr. Teel is a splendid man, and a fine type of California pioneer. He has lived an exceedingly active and useful life and is still full of strength and vigor. His children are all grown and in homes of their own, and there are only himself and his wife left in the home-nest. Mr. Teel has seen more of the coast country than the majority of men, and is unusually well informed on conditions and resources of the country. He has surveyed and cruised for timber and land owners of Chicago and other eastern centers, throughout many of the counties of California, and has been in every county in Oregon but one, and has been professionally employed in most of them. He has been in all the coast counties of California, and has been as far south as Tehachápi. In all his travels, he stanchly avers, he has found nothing which compares with Humboldt county, and it is needless to say that he is a staunch booster for Humboldt. In his opinion there is nothing that compares with the Humboldt county redwoods. Humboldt county stands first in the dairying industry, and the mineral resources of the county have not been touched.

In this latter phase of county development Mr. Teel is peculiarly well fitted to speak. On his farm on Eel river there is natural gas escaping in such quantities and of such a quality that it can be easily ignited by means of a lighted match. He is satisfied that the southern end of the county will

yet form a gas and oil field of great importance and wealth. He has surveyed and cruised over almost every portion of the county, and is satisfied that the county is rich in minerals as well, especially in copper. In the Horse Mountain district, he avers, the outcroppings and showings of minerals are extensive and the ore is very rich in copper, platinum and gold.

Mr. Teel is regarded with the greatest respect and admiration wherever he is known, and his word is accepted as thoroughly trustworthy. He is an Abraham Lincoln Republican, but has never been actively associated with the affairs of his party. He is progressive and in favor of advance legislation, and stands for civic betterment and social progress in all lines.

OSCAR L. KNUDSEN.—In 1908 Oscar L. Knudsen, member of the firm of Knudsen & Lundblade, Eureka, started the business to which he has since devoted practically all his attention, and a year and a half later joined fortunes with Mr. Lundblade. Mr. Knudsen has charge of the automobile agency at No. 317 Fifth street, in the Eagles' building, while his partner looks after the bicycle and motorcycle end of the business, established at No. 332 Fifth street. Their operations cover a wide range, and their energetic management has resulted in building up a large trade in the various branches which they combine so satisfactorily. Mr. Knudsen passed most of his boyhood at Eureka, and returned to the town in 1905, since which time he has resided there. He is a native of Norway, born February 10, 1884, at Haugesund, from which port his father, Capt. L. J. Knudsen, sailed for many years.

Captain Knudsen was also born at Haugesund. He married in his native land, and came to Eureka when his son Oscar was four years old, the family residing there until 1896. Captain Knudsen commanded vessels sailing out of Stavanger and Haugesund, Norway, for years, and having visited Eureka on several of his voyages decided to make his home there, its many attractions and advantageous location appealing to him strongly. After settling there he commanded several vessels sailing out of Eureka, but when he was transferred to a boat which did not call at Eureka any more he concluded to move to Oakland, where he has been living since 1896. He is now captain of the schooner "Virginia," which is in the lumber trade, making trips to the west coast of South America. Three children were born to him and his wife, Oscar L., Helen and Kenneth, the daughter and younger son being natives of California. Helen resides with her parents at Oakland. Kenneth is proprietor of the Sequoia Tire & Oil Company, of Eureka, doing business at No. 319 Fifth street.

Oscar L. Knudsen lived at Eureka from the age of four years until the family removed to Oakland in 1896, and received his early education here, completing his course in the Oakland high school, from which he was graduated in 1899. For four years afterward he followed his father's calling, and he rose to the position of second mate, in which capacity he sailed on the "Manila," a schooner in the lumber trade, to Chile, South America. Mr. Knudsen had received some training in the Polytechnic high school at San Francisco, supplemented with study at Macy, in evening schools. In 1903 he entered the machine shop of Murray Brothers, San Francisco, to learn the machinist's trade, working there until he came to Eureka in 1905 to take a position with the Eureka Foundry Company.

He became thoroughly familiar with casting and general machine work, and remained with that concern until he began business on his own account, in April, 1908, at first handling bicycles and motorcycles and doing general repairing. On December 9, 1909, the firm of Knudsen & Lundblade was formed, Mr. Knudsen selling a half interest to Mr. Lundblade, as the business was increasing at such a rate that there were opportunities too good to be neglected. They deal in Hudson and Overland automobiles, while the shop at No. 332 Fifth street is conducted almost exclusively in the interest of the motorcycle and bicycle trade and repair work. They deal in most of the popular makes of wheels, including the celebrated "Indian" motorcycles. They make a specialty of motorcycle and general bicycle repairing, for which their establishment has attained considerable local prominence. The business has shown steady expansion, due entirely to the close attention the young men have given their work, their reliability both as salesmen and machinists, and their integrity in all business transactions.

Mr. Knudsen is a music lover and a talented performer, having at one time been a leading member of the Eureka Military Band, but since his business has required so much attention he has given up active participation in such matters. He is an honorary member of the Norden Singing Society of Eureka. Socially he holds membership in the Elks and the Eagles.

In 1905 Mr. Knudsen was married at Eureka to Miss Selma Johansen, daughter of Samuel Johansen, a rancher at McKinleyville, this county, and they have four children: Lucile, Ione, Beatrice and Claude. Mr. Knudsen, being optimistic for the future of Eureka, has invested in real estate and is a booster for the city.

NIELS P. A. GRUNDT.—Since coming to Eureka in 1892, Mr. Grundt has made good, thereby proving his own force of character and sagacity of judgment, as well as the possibilities afforded by this section of the country to a foreign youth endeavoring to secure a financial foothold in a land whose people and resources were unknown to him. His own birth in Denmark and a long line of ancestry identified with the same country mark him as a Dane with the fine, sturdy traits for which the people of that land are noted the world over. Born April 16, 1867, he was twenty years of age at the time of first coming to America and during that first association with the new world he worked on a farm near Oshkosh, Wis., later at Duluth, Minn., and finally in the state of Washington, arriving on the Pacific coast in 1888. Going back to Denmark, he remained for a time, but the newer country had cast its magic spell upon him and he again sought its shores in the hope of establishing a permanent home. This time Wisconsin was his objective point, but soon he proceeded west to Oregon and found employment at Portland. When he landed at Eureka in 1892 he was without means, but he had a splendid capital in his rugged physique, stalwart frame and tireless energy. With these assets he has forged his way to the front ranks of business men.

After being employed three years on the Buhne ranch, Mr. Grundt bought a small farm outside Eureka, close to what is now Sunnyside, and engaged in raising garden truck, later driving a milk wagon for the Buhne dairy. Next he bought a small grocery at 2100 California street. In a more than ordinary degree he seemed well adapted to business affairs.

From the first he had the confidence of customers, and after a couple of years he sold his first store, and in 1900 he built a two-story, modern and substantial block at the corner of Myrtle avenue and R street, and here he has since utilized the lower floor for the display and storage of his large grocery stock. It has been his custom to take advantage of every opportunity to increase his sales and enlarge the business. During 1911 he purchased the Lohide store, at Fifth and B streets, one of the oldest stores in the county, selling a part of the stock at the original place of business, removing the balance to his establishment at No. 535 Myrtle avenue and selling to private customers at a fair profit. In fact, he took advantage of bargains in any line and always seemed equal to an emergency, disposing of them quickly, giving the people an opportunity to buy at a low figure, yet making a reasonable profit for himself. After coming to California he married Anna Halvorson, a native of Port Kenyon, Humboldt county, and a daughter of the well-known pioneer, H. J. Halvorson. Fraternally he is a member of the Danish Brotherhood.

Mr. Grundt, since the second day after his arrival in Humboldt county, has had but one employer, namely, the Buhne dairy, since which time he has been in business for himself. However, prosperous identification with commercial affairs does not represent the limit of the association of Mr. Grundt with Humboldt county, for in addition he has been a sagacious real estate dealer and investor. He has purchased several tracts of acreage in and around Eureka, which he has subdivided and sold in lots. He owns valuable property in the heart of Ferndale. More recently he purchased the old Whitmore ranch of fourteen acres, south of Eureka. It lies on a beautiful elevation, overlooking the bay and having a splendid view of the mountains. He now makes his residence on the place and has plans for laying out the rest in city lots. Adjoining his residence is a grove of spruce which he has left in its natural state for a park. All of his purchases have been made with discretion and careful thought and their profitable management indicates his own keen discrimination as a real estate buyer, as well as the possibilities offered by this county to all sagacious purchasers.

PETER ELWOOD FERRARA.—Prominent among the young business men of Humboldt county, who are making fame and fortune for themselves by their industry and application, may be mentioned Peter Elwood Ferrara. On his father's side he descended from an old Italian family, and is the son of Giuseppe Ferrara, well known as the "Salmon King of Humboldt County," and the pioneer in the fish industry of this section of the state. On his maternal side he descended from an old eastern family; his grandfather, Elwood Hammitt, crossed the plains to California in the '50s and became a prominent pioneer of Humboldt county. Young Mr. Ferrara is also in the fish business, having succeeded to his father's interests several years ago, and is making a splendid success of his enterprise, doing from \$75,000 to \$200,000 worth of business each year, the variation depending upon the run of the fish. He is also one of the stockholders in the Diamond Fruit Company of Eureka, and is the manager of the wholesale department and the traveling salesman for the company, giving his time to this enterprise during the off seasons for fishing.

Mr. Ferrara is a native of California, having been born in Eureka, Humboldt county, March 14, 1881. His father, Giuseppe, is a native of Sicily, Italy, where he was reared and educated. His grandfather was a fisherman and fish dealer, with an extensive shipping and commission business in Rome, where Giuseppe Ferrara received his first business training. There were also extensive vineyards, where much wine was manufactured and sold directly in the larger Italian cities. The father left his native land to escape the compulsory military service, coming to America in 1870, and landing at Boston. For several years he was employed at different places in the east, being for a time in Philadelphia and in Chicago, and in 1873 he came to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco in the spring of the year. For two years he was engaged in fishing in the Sacramento river, and in 1876 he came to Humboldt county, where he immediately engaged in fishing, being especially interested in the salmon fishing on the Eel river, although he also had boats on Humboldt bay and on the Pacific ocean. He had retail shops in Eureka, and also did an extensive wholesale business in San Francisco, Sacramento, and other large California cities. He married Henrietta Hammitt, a native of Oregon, at Eureka, in 1876, and of this union were born four children, of which Peter Elwood is the second in order of birth.

Peter E. Ferrara began his career in the fishing business when he was but four or five years of age, commencing at that time to go out in the boats with his father on Eel river. He received his education in the public schools of Eureka, and also graduated from the Eureka business college. Later he went to Alaska, and was in the employ of the Alaska Packers' Association, at Loring, Alaska, for four years, from 1898 to 1902, having signed a contract for that time and remaining during the designated period against great odds. Shortly after his return to Eureka he was married to Miss Sadie Carmichael, a native of the San Joaquin valley (California), and located at Loleta for seven years, being variously employed during that time. For a time he was with the Wheat, Pond & Herald company, milk condensers, then with the Colebrook Creamery, also milk condensers, then with the Farmers Creamery, in the butter-making business, and lastly as foreman for the Libby, McNeil & Libby Company, milk condensers, all being situated at Loleta. While thus engaged he purchased his first business in 1905 and has continued the business ever since.

Since returning to Eureka Mr. Ferrara has been exceedingly prosperous. His fish business is very extensive, and his wholesale trade in San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, and other large cities is very large. He makes a specialty of the famous Eel river salmon, doing an exclusively wholesale and commission business. During this time he has enlarged the business fourfold. As part owner of the Diamond Fruit Company, and traveling salesman for the company, he has another growing interest which yields a handsome profit yearly, and is constantly increasing in value. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and the W. O. W. and politically he is a Republican. He owns a fine residence on F street, handsomely improved, where he makes his home. He is more than ordinarily popular in Eureka, where he is acknowledged to be a man of superior worth and integrity.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS LIGHT.—A Native Son of the Golden West, and also of Humboldt county, and after spending almost twenty years in Eastern Oregon, where he met with great financial success, Edwin Augustus Light, feeling the lure of the home-call, which eventually is certain to reach all true Californians when they wander away from the land of their birth, returned a few years ago, and has since been engaged in the hotel business amid the scenes of his early boyhood. Born in Union Town (now Arcata), October 30, 1851, the young Edwin received his education in the public and high schools of his native village, graduating when he was nineteen. He immediately secured employment with John Bull, who was the leading butcher near Arcata, working with him in the stock business of supplying his market, and remaining with him for ten years without the loss of a single day. From here he went northward, when he was about thirty years of age, finally locating in Eastern Oregon and engaging in the cattle business. For eleven years he bought and sold for a San Francisco wholesale house, supplying beef for the H. Morfett Company. For eighteen years Mr. Light remained in Oregon, extending his interests in the stock business and accumulating an appreciable fortune by his industry and application. But home was calling, and he returned to San Francisco, from there finding his way into Humboldt county, where he possesses a multitude of lifelong friends. Once here he determined to engage in the hotel business and secured the lease on a resort hotel on Bear river ridge, which he conducted with much success until 1904, when he disposed of it to an advantage to John Dowd.

Mr. Light, having become interested in the resort business, sold one piece of property to purchase another, and from Bear river ridge he came to Carlotta and leased the Carlotta Hotel, a popular resort hotel, located at Van Dorn and Carlotta streets. Since December, 1911, Mr. Light has conducted the business, meeting with great success. He is well fitted for the management of a summer resort of this type, being a man of genial disposition, kindly and cordial in his manner, while at the same time being fully alive to all business interests, and keeping himself thoroughly conversant with all the details of its management. His hotel interests, however, do not absorb his entire attention, and he owns and operates a line of teams which handle all the hauling and freighting between Carlotta and Harris, on the south. He is also an active member of the Republican party, and is vitally interested in all political questions of the day, especially in their influence on local and state issues. He is a member of the Central Republican committee, and has served his party in various capacities of importance in days gone by.

Another of the varied activities of Mr. Light is his interest in fraternal organizations of which he is a member. He is prominent in the Eureka Lodge, B. P. O. E., and has been a delegate on eight different occasions to the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he has been an influential member for many years.

Mr. Light was first married in Arcata to Susan Yocom, born in Shasta county, Cal.; she died at Carlotta, leaving him three daughters: Carrie, Mrs. Bolt of Gridley; Mary, Mrs. Harrow of Alturas; Ida, Mrs. Norman, a resident of Napa. He was married again at Ferndale, being united with Miss

Daisy Kemp, a native of Ferndale, who is of a pioneer family and has been engaged in educational work for many years. She is a very prominent member of Ferndale Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, as well as of the Ferndale Woman's Club.

JOHN CONRAD MONROE.—Descended from old eastern families, John C. Monroe was born in Carroll county, Iowa, October 19, 1870, and is the son of Joseph Warren and Julia (Gyzlehart) Monroe. Joseph Monroe was a native of Logan county, Ohio, and here he attended the subscription schools for a short time, leaving to engage in farming with his father. Later his parents moved to Carroll county, Iowa, in 1850. They were among the first settlers in this section and here he engaged in farming. In 1861, at the opening of the Civil war, he enlisted in an Iowa regiment, serving in the army of Tennessee for four years and eight months, taking active part in over thirty battles, notably the battle of Lookout Mountain and the battles on the march through Georgia. After the close of the war, he returned to Iowa in 1865 and again engaged in farming, following this for ten years. In 1875, leaving his family in Iowa, he decided to come to California, and, coming direct to Humboldt county, he remained here one year, returning home at the news of his wife's death. Then, taking his seven-year-old son, John C., he again started for the west, coming by rail to San Francisco, and located the second time in Humboldt county, and here he was employed by the Falk & Hawley Lumber Co. in the woods for a number of years. Later he purchased two claims and engaged in ranching and stock-raising and for twelve years he was very successful. While living in Iowa he served as Justice of the Peace, and here he became a member of the Masonic order. He has now retired from active life and is living on his son's ranch in Eureka, with his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Sellers. John C. Monroe attended the public schools of Arcata until the age of fifteen, when he left school to earn his own living. He was first employed in a shingle mill and later contracted for himself in the making of shingles. In 1899 he rented his father-in-law's ranch of ninety-six acres of highly cultivated bottom land located at Bayside and engaged in farming and dairying, and he now possesses a fine herd of Guernsey cows. He is a member of Blue Lake Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F., and is an ardent Republican, and although he has never sought office he has always been interested in all movements for the good of the community. He entered into marriage with Marguerite I. Smith, a native of Eureka, Humboldt county, and of their union there are four children: Wilber, Ernest, Curtis and Bertha. Mrs. Monroe's father was John Smith, a native of New Brunswick, and while in the east he was actively engaged in farming. In 1856 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, locating in Humboldt county, and here he engaged in logging for a number of years and later purchased the home place of ninety-six acres at Bayside. He returned to New Brunswick and there married Marguerite Isabel McKinsey, in 1869, and together they returned to Bayside, California, and located on his ranch, where he resided until the time of his death, December 10, 1913; his wife had passed away six years previously. Mr. Monroe has been very successful in his dairying and farming interests since taking charge of the Smith ranch, and is a progressive, enterprising man, respected by all in the community. He was one of the original stock-

holders and builders of the United Creameries, Inc. This company began business about eight years ago and has built up a large business. The main plant is near Arcata, where all the manufacturing of butter and casein is done, and from here it is shipped out. There is a skimming station at Bayside and one on Mad river on Arcata bottoms, the cream being then brought to the Arcata creamery. Mr. Monroe has been a director of the company for the last five years and has served as president of the board. Mrs. Monroe is a member of the Presbyterian church at Bayside, Mr. Monroe being a member of the board of trustees.

JOHN HENDERSON BROWN.—California has always pointed with pride to her native-born children, and one of these is John Henderson Brown, who was born at Grizzly Bluff, Humboldt county, January 13, 1856. Mr. Brown's father, Thomas Brown, was born in Tennessee, thence removing to Missouri, and in 1849 he crossed the plains with ox-teams to the gold fields of California. He spent some years in the mines and then came to Humboldt county, about the year 1852, and engaged in farming at Grizzly Bluff, being one of the first to locate in the wilds. He had to go to Eureka for provisions and during the early years many a trip was made on foot. He went through the Indian troubles, his family being in continual danger of being massacred, a fate which befell others on the Eel and Van Dusen rivers. The father took part in rounding up some of the Indians and in taking them to the Hoopa reservation. He died at Centerville. The mother was Sarah Dean, born in Missouri. She also crossed the plains with her parents in the pioneer days. She died at Grizzly Bluff. She was the mother of seven children, six living, of whom John Henderson is the second oldest.

John Henderson Brown attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, remaining at home for a few years after finishing his education, working on the home place at general farming. Going to Rohnerville when nineteen years old, he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade, serving three years in the shop of Fred Leach, but in 1878 he gave this up and, going to Centerville, he there engaged in farming for two years. Then he went to Fortuna and again opened a blacksmith shop for himself and ran it for four years. Selling out the business and all his interests in Fortuna in 1885, he moved to Rio Dell, where again he engaged in his trade and continued in the same until 1908, his shop being the only one in Rio Dell. For twenty-eight years he successfully conducted the business in Rio Dell, the farmers coming for miles around to have their work done by him. He sold this business to H. Hansen. During 1894 and 1895 he was engaged in the hotel business. In 1896, his health beginning to fail him, he went to the Mark West springs, in Sonoma county, and remained there one year and was greatly improved in health. He then returned to Humboldt county, but practically retired from active business, leasing his shop for short terms to others. In April, 1901, he purchased a ranch of forty acres in Rio Dell and engaged in dairying, but for the last three years he has leased his ranch and has retired to his home place to rest from the many cares of his active life. In national politics he is a stanch Republican and is a member of the Alton chapter, N. S. G. W. He was married in Rohnerville to Christina Ellen Smith, a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, having been born there

September 6, 1860. Her father, James Smith, came to California and engaged in the mines in Nevada county for a few years, later coming to Humboldt county and locating on the Van Dusen, where he engaged in farming. His ranch was located on the South Fork at Bear Buttes and was a fine place of seventeen hundred acres, well adapted to stock-raising. He was a very successful farmer and stock-raiser and was one of the pioneers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown have been born three children: Sarah Ellen, deceased; Thomas H., engaged in dairying on the home place; and Lloyd, engaged in the livery business at Rio Dell. J. H. Brown's success is entirely due to his own unceasing efforts and labors and he is a man whom every one is proud to call a friend.

THOMAS WILLIAM POWER.—There is no other profession which gives to a man or a woman so great an opportunity for influencing the life of a community as does the profession of school-teaching. This is particularly true of the teacher in the country school, or in the village or small city, where the contact between pupil and teacher is constant and direct both in the school room and in the social life of the community. Judging by this acknowledged standard, it is safe to say that there is not a man in Humboldt county who has had more to do with the shaping of its destinies than has Thomas William Power, pioneer educator, who for nearly forty years has been actively associated with the educational life of the county, and for the past ten years a member of the county board of education, and having just been reappointed for the sixth term.

Mr. Power was born in Guilford township, near Galena, Jo Daviess county, Ill., March 1, 1849. He was a country lad and received his early education in the schools in the neighborhood of his home. The story of his entrance into his chosen profession well illustrates the keen, wide-awake quality of mind that has made him a factor in the educational life of his chosen county. While he was in the last year of the grammar school, the teacher was taken sick and was obliged to give up the school. Young William immediately conceived the idea that he might pass the teacher's examination and take the place of the former teacher. Thought was at once followed by action. The examination was successfully passed and the youth found himself installed as teacher where he had so lately been a pupil. His ambitions were high, however, and he later completed his studies and fitted himself for his life work by a course at the State Normal School at Plattville, Grant county, Wis. This he accomplished by attending school during the summer and teaching during the winter months.

The first school that Mr. Power taught was in Guilford school district, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. For the next few years he taught in his native county, also teaching one winter in southeastern Dakota and another in Wisconsin. In 1875 he came to California and located in Humboldt county, and March, 1876, began teaching on Dows Prairie. In the fall of 1876 he returned to his native state and that winter taught again in the same school which he had attended as a boy. During that winter he wooed and won Mary A. Collins, also a native of Jo Daviess county, having also been born in Guilford township. They were married May 8, 1877, and that same year Mr. Power returned to California with his bride, locating at Blue Lake, Humboldt county. Here he purchased a ranch on Mad river, on the

opposite side from Blue Lake, and engaged in farming. Though he did not give up his profession, for he taught school at the same time, he carried on farming for ten years on two different farms. In 1879 he taught for a few months in Redwood district and later went to Orleans for a short time, returning the following year to resume his duties in Redwood district. Since 1880 he has been constantly engaged in teaching in Humboldt county and today there is scarcely a section of the county which has not felt his direct influence, while the boys and girls whom he has helped to guide in paths of usefulness are scattered far and wide. A brief resumé of his work will give some idea of the extent of his influence in local affairs: In 1881-82 he taught in Bald Hill district; in 1883-84, in Mad River school district; from 1885 to 1888 in the West End district; from 1889 to 1893 in the Maple school district; in 1894 one term in Blue Lake; from 1894 to 1896 in Iaqua; from 1897 to 1899 in Trinity; from 1899 to 1904 in the Eel river district; in 1904-05 in Grant school district; from 1905 to 1912 he taught in Weitchpec on Klamath river, and in 1912 he began teaching in the Little River school district, continuing until May, 1914, when he retired from teaching, making his home at his residence in Blue Lake, where he is serving as president of the Board of Trustees of the city of Blue Lake, where he is guiding the destinies of the city of his adoption, having resided on his ranch across the river before Blue Lake had sprung into existence.

Mr. Power has preferred teaching to all other occupations, and is a man well fitted for the work he has chosen. He has always taken a keen interest in all public affairs and has ever been active in all movements for the uplift and general welfare of the county. During his almost forty years of teaching in California he has witnessed many changes, not only in his own immediate locality, but throughout the entire state as well, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his full share in the accomplishment of all worthy progressive movements in Humboldt county.

In addition to his educational work, Mr. Power was supervisor of the third district from 1885 to 1893. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has always been interested in local politics from a broad standpoint. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Power, namely: William, Mary Helen, Florence and Emily. Of these, two have followed in their father's footsteps. Mary Helen, now the wife of F. M. Broderick, was before her marriage a teacher in the public schools for six years, first at Cedar Springs, and the remaining five years at Blue Lake. Emily is at present a teacher in the grammar school at Blue Lake, where her parents make their home.

JENS E. CLAUSEN.—For more than forty years a resident of the United States, and for almost that length of time located in Humboldt county and engaged in general farming and the dairy business, Jens E. Clausen is today one of the best known and most honored citizens of Humboldt county. He is one of the genuine old pioneers, and his steady application to business and his splendid judgment and natural business ability have placed him in a position of wealth and influence in the valley. He now makes his home on the island in Pacific township, this county, where he owns about one hundred seventy-four acres of well improved dairy land.

He is the eldest son of a German banker, Paul Henry Clausen, his mother being Margareta, the first wife of Paul Henry Clausen. She died when the present honored citizen of Humboldt county was five or six years of age, and left four small children, the youngest an infant. Of these, Jens Edward, the subject of this article, and Frederick, now retired, and residing at Husum, Schleswig, Germany, which is the family home, are the only ones living, the third and fourth born having died when very young. The father married a second wife, Louisa Backsen, also of Husum, Schleswig, and by her had eight children, two of whom are now dairymen in Humboldt county, they being Henry and Martin Clausen. The father died at the family home at Pellworm six years ago.

Mr. Clausen was born November 29, 1845, on the island of Pellworm, Schleswig, Denmark, but since 1871 a part of Germany, although his parents were true Germans. He was educated in the German schools and confirmed in the German Lutheran Church. His boyhood was spent on a farm in Germany and he early mastered the rudiments of farm life and labor. It was in 1871, when he was just past twenty-five, that Mr. Clausen resolved to come to the United States. With him, then as now, to resolve was to execute, so at an early date he set sail from Hamburg for the new land, arriving in New York, and after a brief stay there going on to Davenport, Iowa, where he found employment on the farm as a general farm hand, but later he rented a dairy farm for two years, but met with ill success at the time, which was followed by illness brought about by unsatisfactory climatic conditions, and so determined to seek the brighter land of California. Accordingly he came to Dixon, Solano county, in August, 1875, and was soon employed in a meat packing house in San Francisco. It was in 1876 that Mr. Clausen finally came to Humboldt county, and on his arrival there his world wealth consisted of but \$10. He soon secured employment on a farm, however, and saved his money. Then he entered into partnership with three other young men and they rented and operated an eighty-acre farm together. This was the rather inauspicious entrance of the prosperous farmer into the business of which he has since made so great a success. It was in 1882 that he made his first purchase of land, buying at that time a tract of forty acres, which formed the nucleus of his present large farm. Later he purchased an additional tract of one hundred forty-eight acres on Eel river, known as the Herrick ranch. For some years he was interested in running the ferry across the Eel river, known as Singley's Ferry, and it was a financial success which was due to his foresight and management, and an account of the operation of the ferry during the storms and floods would make a volume in itself.

The marriage of Mr. Clausen occurred at Eureka in 1884, uniting him with Miss Marie Rumpf, a native of Kemnitz, Brandenburg, Prussia, about twenty-five miles from Berlin. Her father was August Rumpf and her mother Carolina Wolf in her girlhood, both of them being natives of Prussia, where they lived and died. Mrs. Clausen is the youngest of seven children, six girls and one boy. She came to California in 1881 with an older sister, Fredrika (Rumpf) Schoenemann, and located in Humboldt county, the sister now residing on a farm at Table Bluff. Mr. and Mrs. Clausen are the parents of four children, three daughters and one son. Of these the son,

Henry August, is the eldest born, being now eighteen years of age. He is engaged in dairying his father's ranch on Paradise Island in partnership with Anton Tedsen. Of the daughters, the eldest, Gertrude Louisa, keeps house for her brother; Anna Blanche is a Junior in the Ferndale high school, and Lena Marie resides at home, attending the grammar school in their district.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Clausen are well known and generally liked in their community. They are both members of the German Lutheran church at Ferndale and take an active part in the affairs of that denomination. They are also members of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and Mr. Clausen is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his wife is a prominent member of the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Clausen has served the interests of the farmers in the county in many ways during his long years of residence here. He was for eight years the president of the Excelsior creamery, and was one of the first men to take an active part in the organization and establishment of this creamery. In the course of events the enterprise reached a point where five hundred dollars more were necessary for the completion of the plans, and, although he had then invested as heavily as he felt he cared to do, Mr. Clausen had the interests of the undertaking so closely at heart that he added the necessary amount to his previous investment. For many years this creamery was one of the most successful in the county, and was eventually sold to Mr. Jensen, of the California Central Creamery Company. He is a Republican in his political views, and has been closely associated with the affairs of his party for many years. He has also been influential in school matters of Ferndale, having served as a trustee of the grammar school, and also as a director of the Ferndale high school. Within recent years Mr. Clausen has been afflicted with a degree of deafness which has necessitated his resignation from both these educational bodies, and also, to a very large extent, his withdrawal from political life and from many lines of commercial enterprise. This is greatly regretted, not only by himself, but also by his friends and associates in his various lines of activities, for he is a man of splendid abilities and with a great natural aptitude for the successful handling of large business undertakings, and his cooperation and support are greatly missed.

In his home life Mr. Clausen is especially happy. He is hospitable and cheerful, and his wife is a pleasant hostess, while his daughters are musicians, both charming and well bred.

NATHANIEL BULLOCK.—The material upbuilding of the city of Eureka, Cal., during the early era of its growth was in large measure promoted by Nathaniel Bullock, one of the most prominent citizens of the place, and a man who has always been ready to give of his time and means to the betterment of the city and the advancement of the interests of its residents. Skilled in the substantial carpentering of the old school, a master of his craft, Mr. Bullock was the builder of some of the pioneer houses and business blocks that still stand, visible monuments to his painstaking care and mastery of his craft. A few years later, but still in the pioneer period of local development, he embarked in the lumber business and continued in that work for many years. Nor did such lines form the limit of his energy and helpful spirit. On the other hand, he was public spirited in an exceptional

degree, filling a number of offices faithfully and well, and even now, though retired from the strenuous struggle of earlier days, he keeps posted concerning every matter of importance and favors with unabated zeal every progressive plan for the further development of city and county.

The Bullock family is of English descent, and the grandfather, Hezekiah Bullock, served in the War of 1812, afterward removing to Michigan, where he spent his last days. The father of Nathaniel Bullock, Benjamin R., was born near New York City, and became a farmer at Yates Center, Orleans county, in the same state, later removing with his family to Michigan, where he cleared and improved a farm and was successfully engaged in business until settling in Detroit, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. His wife was formerly Cynthia Barry, of Scotch descent, and also born near New York City, her death occurring in Orleans county before the family moved west. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Nathaniel is the third oldest, he having been born at Yates Center, Orleans county, N. Y., September 26, 1831. He was a lad of but six or seven years when the father removed to Lansing, Mich., and in that place he received a public school education and was afterwards apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. From Lansing, he came to California via the Nicaragua route, almost a decade before the transcontinental railroad was in operation, and on the 17th of July, 1860, arrived in Uniontown, now Arcata, in Humboldt county, where for a year he rented land, the following year coming to Eureka, in the same county, where he has made his home ever since, and is now the owner of residence property at No. 314 H street, where he lives in retirement after years of activity spent in carpentering and the manufacture of lumber. In this latter occupation he was associated with Joseph Russ, well known as one of the prominent pioneers of the county, and with others, under the firm name of Russ, Pickard & Co., on Humboldt bay, of which firm Mr. Bullock was the manager for over twenty years. During that time he was also manager of the Russ Market for Joseph Russ for more than twenty years, after which he held the office of postmaster, having been appointed thereto by President McKinley, and was for many years director in the Humboldt County Bank and the Home Savings Bank. As county coroner and public administrator he was also actively helpful to certain departments of the county work, and through his capable services as road overseer he promoted the building of highways in Humboldt county, none having been laid out before the time of his arrival in the district, Mr. Bullock recognizing from the first the vital importance of well-built roads through this section of the country.

Always staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party, Mr. Bullock has been one of its local leaders and has accomplished much in its interests. His fraternal associations are with the Masons, he having been made a member of the Humboldt Lodge No. 79. Since his retirement from active business life, Mr. Bullock has devoted his time to the administration of his own interests in the California city where he has made his home. By his marriage to Sarah M. Huestis, who was born at Buckingham, Va., the daughter of Hon. A. J. Huestis, a pioneer judge of Humboldt county, Mr. Bullock has a family of seven children, namely: Mrs. Minnie Sevier, Mrs. Nellie Libby, Mrs. Blanche A. Snow of Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. Gertrude McMurray

of San Francisco, Bertram N., Russ R., a physician in San Francisco, and Miss Edna Bullock, all of whom are residents of Eureka except Mrs. Snow, Mrs. McMurray and Dr. Russ Bullock.

GIACOMO FLOCCINI.—One of the enterprising and successful dairymen of Humboldt county, Cal., who has won his success by close application to the industry he has chosen for his life work, is Giacomo Flocchini, a native of Italy, who has become well and favorably known in the California county where he has made his home.

Born in Ono Degno, in the province of Brescia in northern Italy, September 22, 1875, Mr. Flocchini is the son of a farming and teaming contractor, Francisco Flocchini, who died in his native land, and Dominica (Dusi) Flocchini, who still lives in Italy. Of their family of nine children, Giacomo is the second in age, the names being as follows: Andrea, who remains at the old home; Giacomo, of this review; Anna, now Mrs. J. B. Zanotti of Waddington; Francisco, who lives at Fortuna; Giovanni, who is in the employ of his brother Giacomo; Nicola, a resident of Crescent City; Marie, now Mrs. Bacchetti of the last-named city; Celeste B., who is a partner of his brother Giacomo; and Amato, who also lives at Crescent City. It will thus be seen that all the children except the oldest have made their home in California. Growing up on his father's farm in Italy, Giacomo Flocchini received his education in the local public schools until the age of nine years, after which he spent his time assisting with the work upon the farm, until March, 1904, at which time he removed to California, locating at Eureka. In the same month he went to work on the Dinsmore ranch, where he continued for a period of three years and nine months, at which time, in the autumn of the year 1907, he started in business for himself, leasing the place where he had formerly been employed, which consisted of one hundred twenty-five acres of rich land, where he carries on a successful dairy business, milking a herd of seventy cows, and raising a sufficiency of hay and green feed for his stock. In April, 1915, Mr. Flocchini's brother Celeste became his partner, and in the same year they also leased the old Lynch place at Grizzly Bluff, in Humboldt county, which comprises one hundred ninety acres, and here it is their intention to operate a dairy with a herd of about eighty cows. The interest taken by Mr. Flocchini in his chosen occupation is in part shown by his active membership in such local organizations as the Ferndale Dairymen's Association and the Ferndale Cow Testing Association, and in his political preferences he is a member of the Republican party.

At Ono Degno, Italy, Mr. Flocchini was married on January 10, 1903, to Miss Lucia Dusi, also a native of that place, and they became the parents of four children, by name, Francisco, Dominica Beatrice, Anna A., and Marie.

EUGENE SULLIVAN.—A well known and highly respected citizen of the Eel River valley, Eugene Sullivan has made for himself a reputation there as a successful farmer and dairyman, standing high among men in that industry in Humboldt county, Cal.

Born in County Cork, Ireland, January 15, 1867, Mr. Sullivan was the son of Patrick, a farmer of that county, who died in 1912, and Ellen (Dempsey) Sullivan, who still resides at the old home in Ireland. Of the family of

eight children, seven are still living, Eugene being the eldest and brought up on the home farm and educated in the national schools of his country. He remained at home until the year 1889, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he was employed for a short time in teaming, in March of the next year coming to Humboldt county, there finding employment in a dairy near Ferndale. Deciding to go into this business independently, he in 1895 purchased his present place on Cock Robin Island, where he commenced dairying on property comprising twenty-two acres, also renting twenty-two adjacent acres, and milking a herd of twenty-seven cows, for which he raises on his own property an abundance of hay, grain, clover, carrots and beets. One of the original stockholders of the Valley Flower Creamery, he was also for some years a member of the Ferndale Cow Testing Association, and at present holds membership in the Ferndale Dairymen's Association. Politically he is a strong and ardent Democrat, while his fraternal associations are with the Knights of Columbus in Eureka and the Y. M. I. in Ferndale. He is a member of the Catholic Church in the same city.

The wife of Mr. Sullivan was formerly Miss Mary Conway, who was born at Sacramento, Cal., but grew up near the city of Ferndale. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of four children: Mary P., Eugene P., John D. and Leo S.

CORNELIUS THOMPSON.—The life of Cornelius Thompson, a prosperous stock raiser and dairyman of California, has been spent in this state since infancy, when he made the journey across the plains from Missouri with his mother and relatives. Born in Howard county, Mo., December 17, 1850, he was the son of Joseph Thompson, a farmer in Howard county, who was born in Alabama, and Malinda (Banta) Yates-Thompson, the descendant of one of the prominent old families of Virginia, where she was left a widow with a little family before her marriage with Joseph Thompson. She was the mother of six children in all, the youngest of whom was Cornelius Thompson, whose father was killed by the Indians during a trip across the plains to California in 1849. Undaunted by this tragedy, however, his widow, with her children and a party of relatives, set out upon the same journey in the spring of 1851, traveling by means of ox teams, as was the usual custom in those days. In California she was again married, this time to Stillman Fales, a pioneer and farmer of this state, and after his death continued to make her home with her children, dying in Berkeley at the advanced age of one hundred and three years, having been well and strong up to the last. Her brother, Henry Banta, also attained a great age, living to be one hundred and four, exceeding by one year the age of Mrs. Thompson at her death.

Brought up on the farm near Nicholson, Sacramento county, Cal., Cornelius Thompson received a good education in the public schools of that vicinity, and at the early age of twelve years began farming for himself, in partnership with his brother, M. J. Thompson, who was sixteen years old. Taking up a ranch near Nicholson, the two boys engaged thereon in farming and stockraising, doing well in their venture. Removing later to Colusa county, they rented land which they devoted to the raising of grain, thereafter purchasing three hundred twenty acres, where Mr. Thompson continued to reside until his removal to Humboldt county in 1885, where he located on

the Klamath river, where his brother had preceded him. On April 23, 1887, Mr. Thompson was married in Eureka, Cal., to Miss Martha Shelton, and they became the parents of one daughter, Pearl F. Thompson, now the wife of William Peugh, who assists Mr. Thompson in the stock business. They have two children, Wilma Monroe and Neil Thompson. Like her husband, Mrs. Thompson is of a pioneer family, having been born on the Klamath river, the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Hopkins) Shelton, natives of Lynchburg, Va., and Humboldt county, Cal., respectively. Her father was a veteran of the Mexican war, who came to California in 1849 and engaged in gold mining, later becoming a merchant on the Klamath river. The mother died in Humboldt county, and in 1887 the father moved to British Columbia, where he died. For three years after his marriage with Miss Shelton, Mr. Thompson lived near Loleta, after which he located a homestead on Bald Hill, twelve miles east of the town of Orick, where he improved the farm and took up stock raising, also purchasing the adjoining land, thereby acquiring a fine ranch of six hundred forty acres, besides one hundred sixty acres of timber land which he owned, his wife also being the possessor of the same amount of timber land. In 1907 he sold his Bald Hill ranch, and later also the three hundred twenty acres of timber land, and purchased two hundred forty acres, two miles north of Orick, on Prairie creek, which he has transformed into a stock and dairy ranch, and together with adjoining land which he has leased, is now operating six hundred acres of property. In 1914 he rented for dairy purposes the lower portion of his lands which he had recently purchased, but still retained the stock ranch. The interest which he takes in educational affairs where he lives is proved by the fact that he was for four terms school trustee in the Bald Hill school district and three terms in the Orick district. Fraternally he is a member of the Humboldt Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., and of the Hoopa Tribe, No. 145, I. O. R. M., while in his political associations he is a supporter of the Republican party.

JAMES M. LEAVER.—For the past six years the assistant manager of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, one of the largest lumber companies on the Pacific coast, J. M. Leaver, Sr., is prominent in public affairs at Scotia, and is recognized as a man of ability and personal power. He is probably the greatest "system" man when it comes to handling lumber that there is now living on the Pacific coast. He has a peculiar ability for the discharge of large affairs, and keeps every detail in his mind at all times, and without apparent effort. He has charge of the construction of buildings and the installing of power engines and machinery connected with this enormous plant. He is an authority and expert in the operation of saw mills, and dry kiln plants. At this time the Pacific Lumber Company has large planing-mills at Oakland and Wilmington, but is now constructing a gigantic planing-mill at Scotia, and will close the mills at Oakland and Wilmington, and all this work will be done at the home plant, under the direction of Mr. Leaver, thus concentrating the work at one place. Since the completion of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad into Eureka, the lumber is all kiln dried before it is shipped in order to save freight charges, and in this particular Mr. Leaver is an expert, having invented the Leaver system of drying redwood, which is patented by him, and which is a decided advantage over other methods. The plans of this great company include the

building of ten additional dry kilns, which will give them a total of thirty-eight, there being twenty-eight now in successful operation. This will give them a splendid equipment, and all lumber to be shipped by rail will be kilndried, thus working an enormous saving in freight rates.

Mr. Leaver is a native of Scotland, born at Glasgow. He came to America when he was about thirty years of age, and made his first start in the lumber business at Buffalo, N. Y., commencing in office work, and working his way up to his present position of responsibility. He has been engaged in this business now for thirty years, and is thoroughly familiar with its details. From Buffalo he went to Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., where he managed a large box factory, and sash and door plants, and from there came to the Pacific coast ten years ago. At first he was with a large lumber company at Sonora, Tuolumne county, and then in the service of the Pacific Lumber Company, starting the plant at Wilmington.

The dry kilns and various other valuable devices for the manufacture of lumber are manufactured by the Leaver Manufacturing Company of Oakland, Cal., of which Mr. Leaver is president and his son James is manager. This company is engaged in introducing the Leaver patented drying system, and is a partnership between father and son. Mr. Leaver, Sr., has invented many useful and valuable devices for various uses and in his work at the Pacific Lumber Company plant at Scotia he has accomplished remarkable savings with electrical and steam devices for the handling of lumber. He is well liked in Scotia, both by his employers and by the men under his management, and has many warm personal friends.

HON. B. H. McNEIL.—Capitalist, ex-member of the state legislature, and still active in business, the Hon. B. H. McNeil, of Rohnerville, is a well preserved man of keen intellect, splendid judgment and broad and generous outlook on life in general. His friendship is highly valued by all who know him, and his council and advice are often sought. He has served his home city, his county, and his state with honor and distinction in the law-making body of the commonwealth. He is interested in real estate in Humboldt county, especially near Rohnerville and Fortuna, where he also has varied commercial interests. It is interesting to know that originally Mr. McNeil was ordered to California by his physician for two years, and came reluctantly, determined to stay the necessary time and return at the earliest possible moment to his home in Iowa. At the end of the two years, however, he was so thoroughly imbued with the California spirit that he has not cared to return to his former home state.

Mr. McNeil is a native of Ohio, born in Adams county, near Ripley, March 6, 1848. His father, Nelson B. McNeil, was a land-owner and farmer in Ohio, and moved with his family to Iowa in 1855, settling at New London, that state, where he engaged in farming and in the grain business until within a few years of the time of his death at the age of seventy-five years. He was a native of Virginia, but of Scotch descent. His mother's maiden name was Miss Nancy Foster, who came of English and German ancestry. Her brother, Jeremiah Foster, of Kentucky, was a slaveholder and a Whig, a most contradictory combination. But he became convinced of the error of slavery and freed his slaves before the war. There were six children in the McNeil family, of which the present honored citizen of Rohnerville was

the fifth born. One of the brothers, Samuel, enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War and was killed during the siege of Vicksburg. The oldest brother, Jeremiah, is still living at New London, Iowa, at about the age of seventy-five years, he being the only other living son.

B. H. McNeil was seven years old when his parents moved to Iowa, and there he grew to maturity, attending the public schools and later taking a business course at Burlington, Iowa, where he learned telegraphy. He then became a telegraph operator on the line of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, being in the train-dispatcher's office at Burlington. He worked very hard and, being ambitious to rise in his chosen line, overtaxed his strength and his health was broken. The attending physician ordered him to go to California and live in the open air for two years, and accordingly he came west, accompanied by his wife, by way of the Northern Pacific and Central Pacific to Marysville, near Sacramento. There he went to work on his father-in-law's farm near Marysville, remaining for a year, and then going to Butte creek, where he preempted one hundred sixty acres, and after improving it, purchased an additional tract of the same size from the railroad company. He was located here at the expiration of the prescribed two years, but was by that time an enthusiastic booster for California, with no desire to return to Iowa and a telegrapher's desk. Mr. McNeil's ranch was near Gridley and he farmed there until 1882, when he disposed of his property and went to Los Angeles, where for a number of years he engaged in the building and contracting business, making a great success of his undertaking. In 1887 he came north again, locating this time in Humboldt county where he bought the furniture and undertaking business then owned by Seth Crabtree, one of the pioneer settlers of the county. He also became postmaster at Rohnerville in 1887, serving in that capacity for ten years. In 1903 he became deputy internal revenue collector of the fourth district, serving until 1912, when that district was merged with the first district. Mr. McNeil owns extensive property in Rohnerville and vicinity, and also holds stock in various banks in Eureka. He is also half owner of the cigar factory at Fortuna, the firm being known as Smith & McNeil. They manufacture a line of well known and popular cigars, probably the favorite being the justly popular "Fortuna", a 5-cent cigar. Other brands are the "Large Americana", the "Small Americana", "Porto Rico", and "La Diesta." Mr. McNeil is himself on the road for the firm, selling to the Humboldt county trade, among whom he is a prime favorite.

Mr. McNeil was elected to the state legislature in 1900, and served in the Assembly of 1901, and was re-elected in 1902, serving in the Assembly of 1903. He made an enviable record for himself and won the praise and appreciation of his constituency. He was particularly interested in the law which allowed the state to lease the China Basin, in San Francisco, to the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and it was through his strenuous support of this bill that it eventually was passed, although he was not its author. He introduced a bill for an appropriation for the Steel Head Hatchery at Weymouth, in Humboldt county, which became a law; and together with State Senator Selvage introduced jointly a bill for the riprapping of the banks of Eel river, which also was passed. It is a noteworthy fact that this energetic legislator succeeded in having passed every bill that he introduced,

and as the interests of Humboldt county were very near to his heart it goes without saying that his home county profited by his service. He was recognized at Sacramento as a man of ability and was placed on many important committees. Among these were the committee on Agriculture, of which he was chairman; the committee on Commerce and Navigation; and also the committee on Fish and Game, this being in 1901, while even more important posts were assigned him in 1903. Mr. McNeil was and is a loyal Republican, having unwavering faith in the Grand Old Party and its ability to steer the affairs of the state and nation in ways of prosperity and peace. He has always been interested in the cause of education and has served almost continuously as school trustee of Rohnerville district since 1887.

The marriage of Mr. McNeil was solemnized in Iowa in 1868, uniting him with Miss Mattie Miller, born near New London, Iowa. A son was born to them in Iowa, William A., who is now postmaster at Rohnerville. He is married to Miss Mamie Reinhart, and they have one child, a son, Brice, aged twenty-one years, and an employee of the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia, where he has a clerkship in the office. This grandson is a favorite of Mr. McNeil, Sr., and they are great friends and companions. After coming to California a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, she being Clara, now the wife of Fred Smith, a partner with her father in the cigar manufacturing business, and also a partner in the hardware firm of Leach & Smith, at Fortuna. They have one child, a daughter, Reva.

Mr. McNeil is a favorite throughout Humboldt county, and is one of the best known traveling men of that part of the state. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Eel River Lodge, No. 147, F. & A. M., at Fortuna, of which he has twice been master. Both he and Mrs. McNeil are members of the Eastern Star and take an active part in the affairs of that order. Mr. McNeil is also keenly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Rohnerville and is always to be found in the van of any movement for the up-building and improvement of the city and community. He is an ardent advocate of education and has done much for the cause of the schools of the county. Mrs. McNeil is highly esteemed throughout the community and is loved by all who know her.

CHARLES D. BUCHANAN.—As master mechanic for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, Charles D. Buchanan occupies one of the important positions with that great corporation, the wonderful smoothness with which the machinery in their various plants runs being largely due to the skill and efficiency of this man. This company has some \$14,000,000 invested in its plant at Scotia and the care of all this vast machinery and the installation of the new machinery which is constantly being added is no mean task. To the lay observer it seems an almost impossible thing that one mind should grasp the multitude of intricate details that must be involved in so stupendous an undertaking, but to the clever master mechanic it is all in the day's business. He is a man of superior intellect, well trained and perfectly poised, with a knowledge of machinery that places him in perfect accord with every detail of his work. It is especially worthy of note that the larger of the company's mills, Mill "B," is known to be the most smoothly running mill on the coast, and that here as nowhere else the maximum of efficiency is realized from the minimum of outlay and labor.

Mr. Buchanan is a native of California, born at Cuffey's Cove, Mendocino county, December 31, 1879. His father, Colin James Buchanan, was a native of Canada, born in Nova Scotia. He was a lumberman there and later in Maine, where he was known as the best axman in the state. He came to Point Arena, Mendocino county, in the early days and went to work in the lumber woods on the Garcia river. He was married to Miss Mary McMasters in Mendocino county, the bride being a native of Maine, where she had been the sweetheart of Mr. Buchanan before he came to California. After his marriage Mr. Buchanan, Sr., engaged in the livery business at Cuffey's Cove, and later at Greenwood. He retired from business at Greenwood, where he and his wife now make their home, two of their sons conducting the business. Mr. Buchanan also owns a large ranch near Greenwood which he now rents. There were seven children born of this union, five of whom grew to maturity and are now well known in Mendocino and Humboldt counties. They are: May, engaged in teaching school in Mendocino county; Charles D., the subject of this sketch; Colin J. Jr., engaged in the livery business at Greenwood; Edward, who died in July, 1913, at the age of twenty-nine years; Hugh, who was drowned seven years ago in the Navarro river; Flora E., a teacher at Albion, Mendocino county; and Frank, who is in the livery business in Greenwood, in partnership with his brother, Colin J.

The boyhood days of Charles D. Buchanan were spent in Greenwood, where he assisted his father in the livery business, and attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then spent a year at the Sacramento Institute, which is a branch of St. Mary's College, of Oakland. Following this he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade under James Britt, then foreman for the L. E. White Lumber Company at Greenwood, where he served an apprenticeship and then became a journeyman machinist. He worked in different shops for various companies at San Francisco and in the lumber mills of Mendocino county, always with the greatest success. In 1902 he was married in San Francisco to Miss Louise Elizabeth Meade, a native of Albion, Mendocino county, who was orphaned at the age of six years, and was reared by an aunt, Mrs. J. Conway, at Greenwood. For two years before and five years after his marriage Mr. Buchanan was a machinist for the Union Lumber Company, during which time he purchased a residence property there which he still owns. In 1907 he went over to Albion and became machinist for the Albion Lumber Company mills, and in 1908 was promoted to the position of master mechanic, which position he held until 1910, when he was offered the position of master mechanic for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, which he accepted, assuming his new duties in December of that year, since which time he has held this position of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Buchanan is very popular in Scotia, both with his employers and with his co-workers in the mills and shops, and among his many personal friends. His work in the mills brings him in contact with the employees of practically every department, and his own workmen are loyal to him, almost to a fault. He is possessed of wonderful executive ability and is a true leader of men. Both he and his wife are well known socially, and have many warm friends. They have three children: Delphine Ruth; Charles D., Jr., and

Colin E. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Catholic church and an influential member of the Knights of Columbus. In his political connections he is a stanch Republican, although in local questions he follows his own judgment as to the men and measures in question. He is progressive and broad minded and keenly alive to all that will benefit the community.

JOSEPH C. BARKDULL.—Although a native of Oregon, Joseph C. Barkdull is a California pioneer of the truest type, having come to California from his native state with his parents in 1860, when he was but two years of age. They located in Humboldt county, in the Mattole valley, where his father became the owner of Barkdull ridge stock range, and since that time Mr. Barkdull has been a resident of this county, and is one of her most loyal and enthusiastic supporters. He owns much valuable property at this time, and is residing at Rio Dell, where he has a valuable farm of thirty acres. Other property includes two well improved ranches of forty acres each at Pepperwood, a stock range of one hundred sixty acres back of Pepperwood, and three hundred twenty acres in the upper Mattole valley.

Mr. Barkdull was born at Butte Disappointment, near the city of Eugene, Lane county, Ore., April 29, 1858. His father, John L. Barkdull, was a native of Ohio, and crossed the plains to California in 1850, locating at Hangtown, of early day fame, and was one of the gold miners of that period. In 1853 he went to Oregon and settled at Butte Disappointment where he engaged in stock-raising. While there he met and married Miss Nancy Bagley, the daughter of Eli and Nancy (Belt) Bagley. The parents of Mrs. Barkdull were both natives of Indiana, who came first to Iowa, and later to Missouri, eventually crossing the plains and locating in Oregon. There were ten children in the family of Mr. Barkdull's parents of whom he was the second born. They were all well known in Humboldt county, where most of the living members have been, or are now, associated in business activities of various sorts. They are: (1) Enoch J., who died at the age of forty years, at Table Bluff, where he was engaged in ranching, he was married to Miss Delia Smith of Lake county, and they had five children; (2) Joseph C., the subject of this sketch; (3) Mendocino, who was the first white girl born south of Cape Mendocino, in Humboldt county, and is now the wife of Mr. Breitweiser, a contractor, at Alameda, Cal.; (4) Nancy, who died in San Francisco; (5) Mary, who died at the age of sixteen years; (6) Sarah, residing in Oakland, and the wife of Charles Hamilton, a carpenter; (7) E. R., residing at Eureka, where he is secretary and bookkeeper for the Humboldt Brewing Company; (8) Calvin, who is in Alaska, located near Petersburg, where he owns the hotel and valuable gold mines and is also engaged in raising silver, black and blue foxes, having five hundred in all, and having rented for the purpose two islands near Petersburg, and who is the first to have made a success of fox farming, and he is preparing a book on the subject for the government; (9) George, who was accidentally killed by a horse at the age of twelve years, and (10) Daniel, who died at the age of six. The father was engaged in farming until the time of his death at the age of seventy; the mother having passed away in 1885, at the age of forty-four years.

It was in 1860 that the parents of Mr. Barkdull came to Humboldt county and located in the Mattole valley. During the years from 1862 to

1866 they ran a dairy farm, making butter and cheese which they sent over the mountains to the mines at Weaverville. They remained in the valley continuously up to 1874, save for a brief time when the Indians were on the warpath and Mr. Barkdull, Sr., was obliged to seek refuge for himself and family in Eureka. At this time the Indians killed Mr. McNutt and corralled all of the Barkdull cattle, killing all the calves and yearlings. Later the father bought a ranch at Table Bluff, where Loleta now stands.

Young Joseph Barkdull attended the public schools at Table Bluff and later Forrester's Business College in Chico. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Sacramento where he entered machine shops, but not caring for the machinist's trade, he commenced buying and selling cattle, horses and mules in the Sacramento valley, sometimes bringing them over into Humboldt county. He rented his father's farm on "Niggerhead", and followed this business until in 1892, when illness necessitated his leaving the low country around Loleta and he removed to Pepperwood, where he purchased forty acres which he cleared and improved. Next he bought the old J. H. Montgomery farm at Pepperwood, which he cleared and improved, and afterward bought the range land. While on the Pepperwood ranch he kept a stopping place for travellers and stock, known as the Travellers' Inn; he ran this for ten years in connection with the farms and it became well known. In 1907 he located on his present place at Rio Dell, where he follows stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Barkdull occurred in 1888, uniting him with Miss Minnie Brown, a native of Humboldt county, and the daughter of Thomas Brown, of Grizzly Bluff, one of the pioneers of the county, going through the Indian wars, having come to California across the plains in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Barkdull live very quietly at their home at Rio Dell, where they dispense a charming, old-fashioned hospitality, and have many warm friends and acquaintances in their section of the county. In his political affiliations Mr. Barkdull is a republican and is one of the influential men of the vicinity. He is well informed on all questions of the day and is an independent and forceful thinker, being especially well posted on all local issues of importance. He was made a Mason in Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Rohnerville Chapter, No. 76, O. E. S.

JAMES THOMAS CLEARY.—The popular young manager of the Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Company's store at Metropolitan, James Thomas Cleary, is a man of brain and brawn, clever, capable, and energetic, with a pleasant and genial manner which draws and holds friends and so adds greatly to his value to the company in his present capacity. His business ability is well above the average and his management of the company store is capable and efficient, it having been especially profitable under his supervision. He is also postmaster at Metropolitan, this office occupying space in the store building. Mr. Cleary received his appointment as postmaster April 1, 1911, and since that time has discharged the duties of this office with ability and dispatch. Both he and his wife are deservedly popular with a wide circle of friends and are among the most prominent people in this thriving little town.

Mr. Cleary is a native of Tennessee, having been born at Aetna, March 17, 1888. He remained in Tennessee until he was six years of age, and then

went with his parents to Marquette, Michigan, where they remained until he was sixteen. In 1904 they came to California, locating first at Sacramento, living later for a time in Los Angeles, and eventually coming to Humboldt county and settling at Eureka. Young James Cleary attended school first in Michigan, and later in Sacramento and Los Angeles, completing his education by a course in the Eureka Business College. His ability as a stenographer and bookkeeper secured him his first position with the Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Company, and his capabilities and careful application to business resulted in his promotion to his present position of responsibility and trust; Mr. Cleary has enjoyed some very unique experiences for a young man, being something of an adventurer and having traveled extensively. In 1906 he joined a whaling expedition bound for the Arctic, shipping from San Francisco for the Herschild Islands. They went a thousand miles into the Arctic and during their cruise of nine months secured six large bow-head whales. That the trip was one of thrilling experiences and narrow escapes goes without saying.

The marriage of Mr. Cleary occurred in July, 1911, uniting him with Miss Alice L. Thompson, a native of Humboldt county, and the daughter of Robert Thompson, of Metropolitan, one of the well known farmers of this part of the county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Cleary have two children, Leota Jane and James David. Mr. Cleary is a Democrat in his political associations, and takes an active and influential part in all local affairs. He is a man of sound judgment and advanced views and follows the dictates of independent thought rather than strict party lines, and is always to be found advocating local progress, social betterment and improvements of a permanent character, building for the future rather than for the present. He has always been active in fraternal affairs, and is a member of the Eureka Lodge of Elks, and also of the Knights of Columbus, at Eureka.

ROBERT THOMPSON.—Although for many years prominently associated with the lumber interests of Humboldt and Butte counties, Robert Thompson turned farmer more than a quarter of a century ago, and since that time has been a tiller of the soil, meeting with splendid success. He purchased his first farm in this county in 1888 at Pepperwood, which he sold in 1892, and soon thereafter bought his present place near Metropolitan, on what was then known as McDiarmid prairie. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping a string of high grade Jersey cows, and a registered Jersey bull. He is a patron of the Grizzly Bluff creamery, and separates his cream at home. His home place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity, and all the improvements have been made by Mr. Thompson. At the time of purchase the land was entirely unimproved and largely covered with a heavy growth of pepperwood trees. It is now under a high state of cultivation, with comfortable dwelling, barns, and other improvements.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Canada, born in Huron County, Ontario, where he was reared and educated. His father was Robert Thompson, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he met and married Miss Sarah Morrow, also of Irish birth and parentage. They became the parents of seven children, three born in Ireland and four in Canada, Robert, the subject of this sketch being the fifth born. They were: Rachael, who was married

to Andrew Elliott, and died in Canada in 1913, leaving six children; W. J., a carriage-maker and horseman, who owned several of the finest trotting horses in Canada, where he died in 1913; Margaret, who was the wife of John Thompson, and died, leaving a family of five children; Dora, now the widow of Frank Sannigan, residing in New London, Canada; Robert; Samuel, a farmer of Huron County, Canada; and Thomas, deceased. Robert was educated in the public schools of Ontario, where the parents continued to live during their lifetime, the father passing away at the age of seventy-two, the mother outliving him by ten years, and dying at the age of seventy-five.

It was in the fall of 1875 that Mr. Thompson finally left Ontario and came to the United States, coming at once to California and locating in Butte county, where for nine years he was identified with the lumber interests of that section. While there he was married to Miss Augusta Lemm, the daughter of Charles and Mary (Steelman) Lemm, both natives of Germany. Her parents were married in New York state and came to California about 1858, locating in Butte county, where her father engaged in teaming and freighting over the mountains, going from Butte county to Nevada. Her father died in Butte county at the age of fifty-eight years, her mother living to be sixty-five. There were ten children in their family, only three of whom are now living, Mrs. Thompson being the fifth born. She has borne her husband three children, all now residing in Humboldt county, where they are well and favorably known: Albert, married to Miss Bertha Johnston, is engaged in dairying on the home place; Charles is a partner with J. C. Brunner in the Elite Garage at Ferndale; and Alice is the wife of James T. Cleary, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this edition, he being the manager of the Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Company's store, and also postmaster at Metropolitan.

After his marriage Mr. Thompson came to Humboldt county, where he was in the employ of John Vance in the lumber business on Mad river, until 1887, when he came to Scotia, his being the first family to settle there. He was with the Pacific Lumber Company in various positions of responsibility for many years and was well acquainted with the early men of the company, including Messrs. Curtiss, Rigby, Paxton, and others. In the spring of 1888 he bought the Barkdull place at Pepperwood, this being his first ranch in Humboldt county. He improved this property and continued to make it his home until 1892, when he sold it and bought twenty acres on the McDiarmid prairie, which, together with an additional five acres bought later, form his present home place. He usually votes the Republican ticket, but is essentially independent in his inclinations, and forms his own opinions as to what will be most beneficial to the community.

ROLLA BRYANT, SR.—The Bryant family is one of great refinement and Rolla Bryant was of the same blood as the famous poet, William Cullen Bryant. He was born in Richmond, Vt., July 15, 1828, and was the son of Seth Thomas and Lodoski (Pierce) Bryant. Until the age of twenty, he lived on his father's farm and then followed the carpenter's trade until 1852. With his eldest brother, Calvin, he then started west, sailing from New York on May 2, 1852, and landing at Aspinwall on May 14. Traveling by train, flat-boat and on foot, they reached Panama, where they remained

three days, leaving there on a steamship which brought them to San Francisco on June 16.

Mr. Bryant engaged in mining at the North Yuba River, twelve miles below Downieville. It was here that he met Chris Luther who became his lifelong friend. Together they went to Camptonville, Yuba county, where they operated a hydraulic mine, in those days a dangerous business, and Mr. Bryant and a companion once almost lost their lives by the caving in of the banks while engaged in this work. Mr. Bryant could claim the distinction of being the builder of the first tunnel for hydraulic mining in the state of California. This tunnel was five hundred feet in length and supported by heavy timbers to prevent accidents which were of common occurrence.

In 1856 Mr. Bryant married Elizabeth Josephine Mallory who was born in Pennsylvania and had spent some of the earliest years of her life in Tazewell county, Ill. Here her father, William Mallory, had practiced law and engaged in farming, dying when his little daughter was only five years old. Her mother, Malissa Stephens Mallory, left her in a school in Jefferson, Grant county, Wis., and crossed the plains to California in 1852, settling at Camptonville, in Yuba county. Here her daughter joined her in 1854, having traveled across the plains at the age of fourteen with a brother and a number of friends. In 1856 the mother moved to Humboldt county, where she was married to Seth Chisholm, an old-time supervisor of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Bryant were the parents of eleven children: Cyrus Edwin, a farmer, owns a part of the old Bryant place; William Mallory, blacksmith and dairyman, lives at the Bryant homestead, and has three children and three grandchildren, his children being Mrs. Eva Garner of Ferndale, Rolla Theodore of Alton, and Maimie Bryant Frost of Fortuna; George Ralph, the third child of Rolla Bryant, died at the age of six years; Albert B., farming part of the old homestead, married in Kansas City, Mrs. Louise Wilson; Adelinda Isabel, died at the age of nineteen; Orlena Malissa married E. E. Cornell of Ferndale, foreman on the state highway, and mechanic and filer, they have two children, Edwin Bryant and Lathor; Della Josephine, wife of Charles Luther, manager of Russ Market, Eureka; Stella M. died at five years of age; Seth died in infancy; Rolla, Jr., and Edna Leona live at home.

After his marriage Mr. Bryant continued to live in Yuba county for two years. Then in 1858, with his wife and one child, he sailed from San Francisco for Humboldt county. Owing to rough weather, they were landed at Trinidad, whence they went at once to the Eel River Valley, and Mr. Bryant bought the farm which continued to be his home until his death. He died at his home at Alton, on the ninth of April, 1911, and is survived by his widow and seven children. Mr. Bryant also left a sister, Mrs. Eliza Drew, of Boston, Mass., and three brothers, George E. Bryant of Lowell, Mass.; James H. Bryant of Williston, Vt., and William K. Bryant of Richmond, Vt.

Mr. Bryant was charitable and just to his fellow men, and in business he was the soul of honor. His is a name that will be remembered and respected by his friends and by the dwellers in this western country which he helped to build.

SHERMAN A. MILLER.—Although a resident of Scotia but a comparatively few years, Sherman Miller, now justice of the peace, is one of the best known men in the township and exceptionally popular. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, whether local, state or national, and is an acknowledged power in the political situation at Scotia. He is also well known in a business way and stands very high in commercial circles.

Mr. Miller is a native of Tennessee, born at Blue Springs, Hamilton county, May 5, 1865. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Kansas, locating in Wyandotte county, where the father engaged in farming. There Sherman grew to young manhood, attending the public schools of the district and assisting his father on the farm. In 1887, when he was twenty-two years of age, he came to Oregon, in company with his father, and there found employment as a farm hand for a time, and later went into business for himself in Portland, where he owned and conducted a barber shop, which he opened in 1889. Later, in 1891, he went to Hillsboro, where he also owned and conducted a barber shop, meeting with great success, and remaining until 1895. He has been at various places on the coast for periods of varying length, generally working at his trade of barber, having spent some time at Seattle and Ellensburg, Wash., Portland and Hillsboro, Ore., San Francisco, Oakland and Scotia. Mr. Miller came to California in 1900, and has spent most of the intervening time in this state. He owns a fine residence property in Oakland, where he made his home for some time, and where he was married to Miss Zua Guider, of San Francisco, in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have five children as follows: Pearly, Edith A., Arvilla, Ila and Sherma.

When Mr. Miller first came to Scotia he engaged in the barber business, opening a small jewelry department as a side line. In this latter line he prospered, and in 1906 he went to San Francisco and learned the watch repairing business, and on returning he enlarged his stock of jewelry and has since that time made this his specialty. He now carries a complete line of jewelry, silverware and watches and also handles the Eastman kodaks. His stock is all high grade and every article that he sells is guaranteed to be up to standard and quality. This stock is valued at more than \$4,000.

Mr. Miller is very popular with his many friends and political constituents, and is especially well liked in his official capacity. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, being affiliated with the lodge at Seattle.

J. O. PERMENTER.—Descended from old Southern families on both his paternal and maternal side, and a native of Texas himself, J. O. Permenter has won his way up in the lumber industry in California through sheer force of character, industry and application. He now occupies the responsible position of mill foreman for mill "B", of the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia, where he has been employed for a number of years, his present position being the result of the splendid service rendered by him in minor capacities for this company, his promotions following each other with unflinching regularity. Mill "B" is one of the largest lumber mills on the coast, having a capacity of 200,000 feet per ten-hour day. It is also one of the most thoroughly modern and best equipped of the coast mills, and acknowledged to be the best managed and smoothest running as well.

Mr. Permenter was born in Moody, Bell county, Texas, September 20, 1883. His father, M. F. Permenter, was a native of Mississippi and descended from an old South Carolina family, while his mother, Sarah E. Barefoot, was a native of Arkansas, her family being originally from Mississippi. They were the parents of a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the eldest born. The father was killed in an accident at Bakersfield, February 20, 1914, at that time being a resident of Lerdo, Kern county, this state, where the mother still makes her home. He was fifty-seven at the time of his death. The boyhood days of J. O. Permenter were spent in Texas, and when eighteen years of age he removed with his family to New Mexico where they engaged in farming. When he was twenty years of age he left the family environs and came to California, locating in Humboldt county, where he engaged in the lumbering industry. He was first with the Northern Redwood Company at Korb, and later went to Glendale where he was with the Minor Mill and Lumber Company until November, 1904, when illness in his family necessitated his return to New Mexico. He remained there until August, 1905, when he returned to California, locating at Bakersfield, where he found employment in the machine shops at Kern, working for the Southern Pacific Railroad. In April of the following year, however, he returned to Humboldt county and again was engaged by the Northern Redwood Company at Korb where he went to work in the lumber mill. From that time until he came to Scotia and entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company in April, 1910, Mr. Permenter was variously occupied in different capacities with different lumber companies of Humboldt county, always being promoted for the quality and quantity of his service and leaving one position only to accept a better one with another company. He was with the Hammond Lumber Company in 1908, at Sonoma, with the Minor Mill and Lumber Company at Glendale, then with the Little River Valley Lumber Company, at Little River, from which position of manager of the wharves, he came to Scotia and entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company, first as night foreman of the old mill yards, and when mill "B" was completed in the fall of 1910 he was transferred to that place, where he has since remained. For a time he was at the sorting table, and after two and one-half years he was made foreman, which position he has since filled with more than ordinary satisfaction to the management, and also to the men employed under him. Mr. Permenter knew no one when he came to Humboldt county, and his success has been in no way due to influence or preference, but has been based alone on ability and application to business.

The marriage of Mr. Permenter took place in Eureka, January 1, 1911, uniting him with Miss Bea Bolsen, of that city. They have become the parents of one child, a daughter, Muriel. Mr. Permenter is very popular in Scotia where he has many warm friends. He is an influential figure in the fraternal life of the community, being a member of several of the most important lodges, including the Knights of Pythias, Scotia Lodge, No. 310, of which he is chancellor-commander, and also Odd Fellows, in Blue Lake Lodge, No. 347, of which he is past noble grand. In his political views he is a Democrat and a strong party man. He is broad minded and progressive, is deeply appreciative of any movement that will work for the betterment

of the community, and in all local questions of public interest he gives his aid to the right men and measures rather than the strict party endorsement.

ROBERT McINTOSH.—A native of Restigouche county, New Brunswick, where he was born July 24, 1859, Robert McIntosh is of Scotch descent, the son of John McIntosh, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and his wife Catherine (Dutch) McIntosh, who was born in New Brunswick, of Scotch parents. The grandfather, Robert McIntosh, was a ship builder of Scotland, who brought his family to New Brunswick when the father of Robert McIntosh was but eighteen years of age. Having learned his father's trade, the young man continued in that occupation with his father in the new country, continuing alone in the business for many years after his father's decease, during the latter part of his life being engaged in farming. His wife, coming to California in later years, died in Eureka, this state.

Of the family of seven children, Robert McIntosh was the third oldest, and was brought up on the home farm and educated in the public schools of the neighborhood. In the autumn of the year 1879 he came to Wisconsin, where he secured employment in the woods, and also across the line in the Michigan woods. In 1880 he removed to Atchison county, Mo., and in the spring of 1881 to Placer county, Cal., later going to Sacramento in this state, in the fall of the same year moving to Eureka, Cal., where he was employed in logging in the woods, for many years holding the place of head log fixer. Meantime he had located a homestead of one hundred sixty acres on Prairie creek, above Orick, in the same county, where he has since made his home, and began at that time to make improvements thereon; finally proving up on the property about ten years ago, he resigned his work in the woods and has since spent his time on his ranch, which consists of one hundred fifty-two acres, he having sold eight acres of the estate. Mr. McIntosh is a busy man, for besides having improved his homestead, he has erected a blacksmith's shop on his land, where he does much work in that line, as well as engaging in the raising of stock upon his ranch. Political interests also occupy a part of his time and attention, he being well known as a loyal supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and he enjoys the esteem and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

GIOCONDO CELLI.—A native of Italy, where he was born in the city of Pescia, province of Lucca, in Toscano, January 18, 1876, Giocondo Celli, now the proprietor of the New Colombo Hotel, at Eureka, Cal., an enterprising man, liberal and well liked in the California town where he has chosen to make his home, was the son of Riccardo Celli, an Italian farmer, and was brought up as a farmer's boy in that country, receiving his education in the public schools and working on his father's farm until mustered into the Italian army. There he served the required time and was honorably discharged, and, having heard good reports of better opportunities in America from countrymen returning from the United States, Mr. Celli was seized with a desire to try his fortune in the new world.

In 1902, therefore, Mr. Celli came to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed on railroad construction work, three years later removing to San Francisco, Cal., thence going to Eureka, where he immediately found work with the Santa Fe, now the Northwestern Pacific Railroad company, and for the three years following was engaged in construction work on the Scotia

bluff, which has a record of being a very dangerous piece of work for the men employed thereon. Mr. Celli himself had several narrow escapes from being buried by the sliding of the overburden during the construction work, when slides thereabouts rendered the safety of the men most precarious. For a while Mr. Celli ran a hotel at Shively, Cal., and then made a trial of ranching, but deciding on hotel management as the most profitable occupation for himself, in 1913 he purchased the New Colombo Hotel, on First street, Eureka, of which he has since remained the proprietor, and in his chosen line of business has met with the success due his endeavors and enjoys the esteem of his townspeople.

The marriage of Mr. Celli took place in his native land, uniting him with Miss Ida Fantozi, who was also born in that country, and they became the parents of seven children, namely, Renato, Inez, Annie, Argia, Riccardo, Giocondo and Ida.

BATTISTE TOMASINI.—Having been born and brought up on his father's farm in Italy, where he became thoroughly conversant with dairying as it is carried on in that country, it is small wonder that Battiste Tomasini, now a resident of Trinidad, Cal., has brought to the new country with him a proficiency in that art which has easily placed him at the head in that line of occupation in his district. The father of Mr. Tomasini is Pietro Tomasini, a farmer and dairyman in the Alps, where he is still actively engaged in the making of butter and cheese on a large scale, also serving as one of the town trustees, his wife being Santa Bachetti Tomasini. Of their nine children, Battiste is the third in age, and until he had passed his seventeenth birthday he remained in his native country, where he attended the local schools and learned the dairying trade from his father.

In 1903 Mr. Tomasini removed to San Francisco and came on immediately to Humboldt county, upon his arrival finding employment in a dairy at Arcata, after which he came to Eureka. For two years he worked in the woods, but determining to carry on the dairy business independently, this being the occupation in which he felt the greatest interest, he rented a ranch at Loleta, Cal., where for a year he conducted a dairy consisting of fifty cows. Selling the lease on this property, he returned to Italy for a visit to his old home, remaining there nine months, during which time he was married, on July 27, 1910, to Miss Regina Bonomi, also a native of Brescia and a daughter of Bartolo Bonomi, a farmer in that district, Mr. Tomasini himself having been born in Livorno, Brescia, on February 27, 1885. In September, 1910, taking with him his bride, he left his native land for California once more, coming direct to Humboldt county, which had been his home during his former stay in California. Here, in December, 1910, in partnership with Paul Grazioli, he leased the John Plitsch place at Stone Lagoon, where the two partners are now operating a large dairy, milking eighty cows, and also carry on stockraising to a large extent. Here, on the ranch of twenty acres, which is nearly all bottom land, they are meeting with much success in their business, being enterprising men provided with the best modern means for carrying on the same. The milk from their ranch is separated by gas engine power, the cream being shipped to the California Central Creamery Company at Eureka.

In his political interests Mr. Tomasini is a supporter of the Republican party. He is the father of two sons, namely James and Peter, and in his adopted home in California is well liked and respected as a progressive man in his chosen line of business.

EDWIN HORACE CAMERON.—Although a resident of California since the year 1868, having made his name well known in the lumber industry in this state, Edwin Horace Cameron is of Canadian birth and, as his name implies, of Scotch ancestry, the name of Cameron being one that is prominent in the history of Scotland. In that country his father, George W. Cameron, was born in the town of Thurso in 1818, his grandfather, John Cameron, also of Thurso, having been an adjutant in the English army, stationed in Canada, where he resided with his family until the time of his death. His son, George W., was only a lad at the time of his coming to Canada, where he received his education in the public schools and followed lumbering, first as superintendent of one of the Gilmour Company's mills at the town of Hull, and later, with his brother, John O., building a saw mill and engaging in the manufacture of lumber at Thurso, Que., a place which they named from the town of their birth in Scotland, and where they made their home, also erecting and operating a mill at North Nation, Que. A large lumber manufacturer for his time, George W. Cameron continued in that business until his death, amassing what was considered a fortune in those days. He was known as a kind, liberal and enterprising man, philanthropic, in that, besides educating his own children well, he also provided many other young men with the means of securing a college education. In his religious associations, he was a member of the Baptist Church. The wife of George W. Cameron was Frances Baldwin, a native of the state of Connecticut, and they were the parents of six sons and one daughter, of whom only three are now living, Edwin Horace being the only one of the family making his home in California.

The third in order of birth, Edwin Horace Cameron was born in Hull, a suburb of Ottawa, Can., on July 30, 1848, and grew up in Thurso, receiving his primary education in the local public schools. He then spent two years in the Department of Arts at Woodstock college, Woodstock, Ont., preparatory to entering McGill University in 1865, where he continued his studies until the close of his sophomore year. During that time he also attended the Military college at Montreal, where he was graduated September 21, 1867, being commissioned ensign in the Thurso Infantry Company, later being promoted to the position of lieutenant, and still later to that of captain. At odd times during these years Mr. Cameron acquired a working knowledge of the Morse code of telegraphy, he being a person who never let slip an opportunity for increasing his fund of practical knowledge. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Ottawa River Navigation Company as purser, and it was about this time that he became interested in California, through his acquaintance with D. W. McCallum, superintendent of the Caspar Lumber Company at Caspar, Mendocino county, Cal. Determining to come to the Pacific coast, Mr. Cameron made the trip by way of the Union Pacific Railroad, the extreme connections being made by means of a hand car, whereby he arrived in San Francisco in July of the year 1868. The first employment of Mr. Cameron after coming to California was with the Caspar Lumber

Company, at the town of Caspar, where he spent a year in their store, afterward accepting a position in the store of William H. Kelly, in Mendocino City, where he remained for some time. During the building of the Pacific Telegraph Company's lines from Petaluma to Eureka, Cal., Mr. Cameron was in the employ of that firm, at first on the survey, coming to the city of Eureka with the survey corps in 1870, after which he became electrician on the line, later being made operator at Mendocino, then at Navarro, and then at Cuffey's Cove, during which time he was also engaged in teaching beginners in that branch and installing offices. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Cameron was stationed at Eureka, and later spent two years as line repairer, with his headquarters at Usal, Cal. About the year 1880 he severed his connection with the company, and secured employment as a clerk for George S. McPhee at Westport, in 1881 forming a partnership with T. H. Smith in that town, under the firm name of Smith & Cameron engaging in general merchandise, also as contractors of ties and bark, which were shipped in schooners to San Francisco and southern points. Six years later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Cameron retaining the store while Mr. Smith assumed charge of the outside business, and in 1890 Mr. Cameron sold the store to assume the duties of deputy county assessor for northern Mendocino county under W. P. McFaul, his district comprising the territory from Fort Bragg to the Humboldt county line. This position he held for a period of eight years, during this time, in 1892 and 1893, also being bookkeeper for the De Haven Lumber Company, afterwards holding the same position with the Cottaneva Lumber Company at Rockport, and for a time being in charge of the wharf and store of Ray Brothers at Shelter Cove. Removing to Eureka in 1899, Mr. Cameron there became salesman in the yard for McKay & Company, at the Occidental Mill, later accepting a position with the Hammond Lumber Company, where for some years he had charge of the telephone lines, resigning there in order to become bookkeeper for J. A. Cottrell's moulding mill, a position which he filled acceptably for five years, since which time he has been engaged as salesman for the Oregon Nursery Company.

While engaged in mercantile pursuits at Westport, Mr. Cameron was married, on December 25, 1884, to Miss Nettie Hickman, a native of Montecello, Ind., the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Hickman, who was born in Jasper county, Ind., December 6, 1840, the son of Hiram and Eleanor (White) Hickman. Previous to the Civil war, Benjamin F. Hickman had removed to Grant county, Wis., and there he was among the first to respond to the call for troops, enlisting in Company K of the Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and being wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Mo. He was married in Rosedale, Ind., on November 22, 1864, to Jennie B. Fisk, the daughter of John J. and Elizabeth A. (Page) Fisk. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hickman came to California with their two little daughters, Nettie and Nona, in 1872, the father thereafter following the trade of harnessmaker at Bloomfield, Sonoma county, till 1882, when he located at Westport, where he engaged in contracting and building until the time of his death, which occurred on December 1, 1896. A violinist of much ability, his services were continually sought for parties and dances, where he enjoyed much popularity. Since his death, his wife resides in Eureka. Their

daughter, now Mrs. Cameron, a cultivated and refined woman, was brought up and educated in Westport. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are the parents of four children, namely, Edwin Franklin, who took a four years' course in civil engineering at the University of California, and is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, making his home in Berkeley; Mrs. Agnes B. Carlson; Mrs. Vreda E. Hess; and Guy O. Cameron, who is with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, and, like his two sisters, makes his home in Eureka.

GEORGE MURDOCK SCOTT.—One of the upbuilders of the city of Trinidad, in Humboldt county, Cal., is George Murdock Scott, who, since the year 1880, has been a resident of this part of California, whence he came from his home in far-away Nova Scotia.

It was in May of the year 1880 that Mr. Scott arrived in California, making his home for some time thereafter with John Vance, in Essex, Humboldt county, in 1894 removing to Trinidad, where he bought out the Tom Fitz blacksmith shop and continued in business there for eight years. After selling out his business in that line, Mr. Scott gave up blacksmithing, and since April 7, 1907, when his wife was appointed postmaster at Trinidad, he has acted as assistant, and takes an active part in the affairs of the office, being also a member of the board of city trustees of Trinidad and president of the board, or mayor of the town. When he came to Trinidad, there was no public water supply in the place, the water being brought from springs and pumps by the residents, and he realized the great need of a water system. He and his wife are now the principal owners of the Trinidad Water and Supply Company, a company which was incorporated on June 29, 1908, of which Mr. Callstrom is president, Mr. Scott vice-president and superintendent, and his wife secretary, and by the efforts of this company the waters of old Mill creek have been brought to the city, providing a sufficient water supply with a pressure of sixty pounds. In order to do this, it was necessary to buy a right of way across the Hammond Lumber Company's land, and a galvanized iron pipe line was laid, one and three-quarters miles in length to reach the city. It will thus be seen that Mr. Scott is a public-spirited man who takes an intense interest in the welfare of the district where he has chosen to make his home. He is also the owner of property at Trinidad, and he and his wife are known for their enterprise and liberality.

The grandfather of Mr. Scott was a Scotchman, who brought his family with a colony from his native land to Nova Scotia, where he became a landowner and farmer, his son James, the father of Mr. Scott, having been born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and come with his family to the new country, where he was a farmer and also blacksmith. Mr. Scott's mother, formerly Margaret Nicholson, was born in Gallowayshire, Scotland, and removed with her parents to Nova Scotia at the same time with the Scott family; her parents died there, and there also took place her marriage to James Scott. Of their eight children, George Murdock Scott was the youngest, and was brought up on the farm, educated in the public schools and learned the blacksmith's trade under his father, working with him until seventeen years of age. At that time he left home, going to Spring Hill Junction, where his sister, Mrs. Harrison, lived, and where he became a brakeman on the Inter-Colonial Railroad, but eighteen months later met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his left foot. It was a few years after his recovery from this operation that

Mr. Scott removed to California, where he has continued to make his home ever since. From Nova Scotia, where his birth occurred in the town of Pugwash, in Cumberland county, January 19, 1859, to Humboldt county, California, where he has spent the latter part of his life, is indeed a long journey, and one which has taken him through varied scenes on the American continent, but that Mr. Scott has never regretted the change is proved by the active interest taken by both himself and his wife in the affairs of the California city where they make their home.

PAUL GRAZIOLI.—From Italy to California is a long journey and a complete change in modes of living for a boy of eighteen years, but this has been the experience of Paul Grazioli, an ambitious Italian youth who left his native home to see what life held for him in a new country, whither many of his countrymen had preceded him to seek their fortunes. Mr. Grazioli was born in Liverno, Brescia, Italy, on April 28, 1888, the son of Stephen Grazioli, a farmer of that district, and received a good education in the public schools of that country. Leaving home in 1906, he set out for San Francisco, Cal., where he arrived, as numerous of his compatriots had done before, to seek employment in a new land. After two months spent at Petaluma, Cal., he went to Monterey, in the same state, where he was employed as a gardener upon the beautiful grounds of the Hotel Del Monte, an establishment which is famous the country over as a favorite resort for tourists. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Grazioli worked there for eight months in a paint factory, in June, 1908, removing to Humboldt county, where he was employed in dairying at McKinleyville, and later at Bayside, after which he was employed for a period of eighteen months by two different dairies at Loleta. Having acquired the necessary experience for independent work and also saved his money during the years of his employment by others, Mr. Grazioli, in the autumn of the year 1910, formed a partnership with Battiste Tomasini, a native of the same country as himself, and also making a success of his business endeavors in California, and the two men, under the firm name of Tomasini & Grazioli, rented the John Plitsch ranch at Stone Lagoon in the same county, where they have since that time been engaged in conducting a large and prosperous dairy of eighty cows. Aside from being an industrious and energetic dairyman and making a success of this line of business, Mr. Grazioli also has engaged in stockraising upon the ranch with his partner, the two being the possessors of a fine herd of cattle.

Although actively engaged in his business, with a faithfulness of endeavor which is bringing him a large measure of success, Mr. Grazioli yet finds time to interest himself in the political affairs of his adopted home, and in this connection is an upholder of the principles of the Republican party.

JAMES EMANUEL MATHEWS.—To an exceptional degree the youth of James Emanuel Mathews represented a contest against obstacles, a struggle with hardships and a constant familiarity with privation. When only four years of age he was orphaned by the death of his father, and thus was added to New York City, where he was born on the 22d of February, 1845, another poor boy, orphaned and friendless, illy prepared to cope with the difficulties of existence and deprived of any satisfactory educational advantages. As a newsboy selling the Brooklyn Eagle he earned his first money and he continued with that paper for a number of years. It was the custom of the

boys, while waiting for the Eagle to be issued each day at three o'clock, to go to the Columbia street hill and play "shinney." It was also the custom of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, then at the height of his fame, to pass along the street about that hour of day. One afternoon in 1858 Mr. Mathews accidentally struck the famous minister with a shinney block. At once Mr. Beecher seized the boy by the coat collar and hurried him to the top of the hill, where he put him into the hands of a policeman, under arrest for the offense. However, the officer released him and dropped the charges, upon hearing from witnesses an account of the affair and learning that it was entirely the result of accident.

During the Civil war Mr. Mathews was employed on steamers running from New York to Havana, Vera Cruz, Aspinwall, New Orleans, Galveston and Charleston, S. C. While in Havana in 1864 a lady offered him the situation of overseer of her plantation in Matanzas, Cuba, but he declined, feeling that the position entailed too much responsibility for one of his youth and lack of experience. As his ship cruised on the coast of Florida early in 1865 a gunboat, painted lead color, was sighted and passed. On returning from Havana the same boat was seen, but this time it was painted black and carried its flag at half-mast. Investigation as to the reason gave the first news of the assassination of President Lincoln to the crew of the vessel homeward bound. On casting anchor in the harbor of New York they found an immense throng of people forming a line that extended from the City Hall to the Battery, all eager for a last glimpse of the face of their martyred president, then lying in state in the City Hall of the metropolis of the east.

An uneventful period of employment as a glassblower in a factory did not quench the love of adventure innate in the young New Yorker, so that he was ready, at an hour's notice, to set sail from his city December 10, 1867, on a steamer bound for Panama. Thence he sailed up the Pacific on the steamer Constitution, which landed in San Francisco January 23, 1868. For some time he was employed on steamers out of San Francisco to other ports of the Pacific ocean. Later he engaged briefly in selling charts of Grant and Colfax and Seymour and Blair. From San Francisco he came to Eureka in March of 1871. Early experiences around newspaper offices and later adventures in the world peculiarly adapted him for the book business, in which he has since engaged. Recently he celebrated his fortieth anniversary of business association with Eureka. Although his stock is mainly books and stationery it is not limited to these lines, but is so varied that one in search of some unusual novelty, not to be found elsewhere, is frequently advised to inquire at his store, with the result that the article desired is often found there. The first name of the shop was The Little Store Around the Corner, which came to Mr. Mathews through early familiarity with the historic church around the corner in New York City. Later the business was referred to as The Old Curiosity Shop, but with the frequent accessions to the stock and a change of location to the Gross block, one of the substantial and modern buildings of Eureka, the name of the business has been changed to The Home of Music, Song and Story. The shop ranks as the pioneer piano house of Humboldt county, and the sale of pianos has been an important accessory of the business for many years. Recently Mr. Mathews came into prominence through the fact that, after having represented the San

Francisco Examiner in Eureka for twenty-seven years or more, as a reward for continued and faithful service he was presented with a handsome engraved gold watch by William Randolph Hearst. Politically he is a life-long Democrat, devoted to the party. Interest in his adopted locality appears in the fact that he is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. His fraternities are the Eagles and Foresters. Besides his business property and home in Eureka, the family own four thousand acres of timber land, mostly located north of Eureka. His marriage was solemnized in San Francisco, his bride being Delia Lineger, who was born in Australia but has lived in California from the age of six months. They are the parents of three children, Ellenor Rose, Mary Gertrude and Florence Catherine, all of Eureka.

ISAAC MOXON.—Although not a native of the United States, Isaac Moxon has for the greater part of his life been a resident here, and for almost thirty-five years has lived in Humboldt county, Cal. He is as stanch and loyal a son of the Stars and Stripes as may be found in any place, and during his years spent on the coast has been an active factor in the building up and development of his community, where he is today one of the foremost citizens. His undertakings have prospered greatly, and although he arrived in Humboldt county with only \$700, he now possesses hundreds of acres of rich lands, many head of stock and wide fields of grain, and his wealth cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, so rapidly are his holdings increasing in value.

Mr. Moxon is the son of Henry and Abigail (White) Moxon. His father, a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1826 at Shipanacady, of English descent. He followed farming and lumbering in Carleton county, New Brunswick, the greater part of his life, and in both enterprises was very successful. His mother was a native of Hudson, Me., but removed to New Brunswick with her parents, where she married, the officiating clergyman being Parson Harton. She became the mother of fourteen children, four of whom died very young, and ten living to grow to manhood and womanhood. Of these six are living at the present time (1914). Isaac, the fourth oldest in order of birth, was born in Shipanacady, Nova Scotia, June 15, 1857, but in the fall of 1858 removed to New Brunswick with his parents. He resided on his father's farm near Woodstock, New Brunswick, where as a child he attended the public schools. Later he attended the best private school in the neighborhood, until he was sixteen years of age, when he stopped school and worked with his father on the farm. When he was twenty-one, he determined to come to the United States, where reports led him to believe conditions were better and wages higher. Accordingly he went first to Minneapolis, and from there went to work in the sugar pine woods logging, on the Moose river, remaining for three or four years. The demand for men on the Pacific coast was very great at that time, and the wages paid were even better than those received along the Northern Mississippi, and so in April, 1881, Mr. Moxon determined to again move westward, this time choosing California as his stopping place. He arrived in Humboldt county, May 31, 1881, and went immediately to work in the woods, logging in the lumber camps, where he remained for a few years. The first year he was in the employ of Kirk, Minor & Culberg on Warm creek, and also worked for Frank Graham, all pioneer lumbermen of Humboldt county.

In 1884, Mr. Moxon met with a serious accident, which changed the trend of his life, determining him, as it did, to give up the life of the woods and take to agricultural and farming pursuits. A heavy log slid and crushed his leg, making active work in the lumber camps out of the question for a long time. It was then that he purchased thirty acres of bottom land near Arcata, which is at the present time his home place. This tract is beautifully situated on the higher bottom, and so is absolutely free from danger of floods, being well above the high water line. At the time of the great flood in 1860 this property was the only one in that region that was not touched by the high waters, most of the surrounding places being completely submerged.

After purchasing this place, Mr. Moxon improved it and engaged in farming. In 1895 he began dairying with a herd of twenty-five milch cows, which he has since materially increased. When he first began farming he made a specialty of raising potatoes and grain; has raised as high as one hundred sacks of potatoes to the acre, and as high as one hundred forty-seven bushels of barley to the acre.

Later, his business enterprises prospering, he was enabled to make additional investments, and he has always chosen to put his surplus capital back into the soil. In partnership with Ralph Bull, in August, 1911, he purchased six hundred eighty acres of land on Big creek, in Trinity county, known as the Big creek ranch, upon which the partners are engaged in raising live-stock, grain and alfalfa. In 1913 they cut three crops of alfalfa from their fields, averaging over five hundred tons. Since purchasing this property they have improved the land and brought it under a high state of cultivation, while at the same time they have added to their equipment all manner of modern implements and buildings, until at the present time they have the most thoroughly modern ranch in Trinity county.

On the home place of Arcata bottom land great improvements have also been made. Also to the original thirty acres additions have been made from time to time until now it comprises one hundred twenty acres, all highly improved, lying two miles west of Arcata. This place is devoted to dairying (stocked with Holstein cattle), and like the larger place, has proven to be a great financial success. The place is well improved with three residences and two sets of barns, and a family orchard, and it is the consensus of opinion that these buildings are among the best and most modern in this section, and the ranch is the cleanest from weeds, in fact the only one that is free from mustard. The original \$700 which Mr. Moxon brought with him to Humboldt county has grown and doubled and redoubled itself so many times, and so often, that there is no semblance of the original nest-egg left in the vast holdings of the former lumberman. Mr. Moxon is interested vitally in the dairy and creamery interests of Arcata, having been an active factor in their upbuilding, and is a stockholder in the United Creamery.

The marriage of Mr. Moxon and Miss Emma Amelia Nelson took place at the home of the bride in Arcata, December 14, 1884. Mrs. Moxon was born at Little River Beach, Humboldt county, Cal., May 22, 1859, the daughter of Christian and Augusta (Bayreuther) Nelson, among the oldest settlers of Humboldt county. They came to Arcata from Little River Bridge, where they were driven and burned out by the Indians. Mrs. Moxon became the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter, all living at present

save the eldest, Chris Christian, who passed away in 1887. The other members of the family are Isaac Leland, now operating the home ranch; Leslie Augustus, and Clarence Hector, managing the Big creek ranch; and Gertrude Elaine, who is now Mrs. Axel Anderson of Arcata. All are well and favorably known in Arcata, where they were born and reared, and where they now have many warm friends. The sons are all members of several prominent lodges and are well known in business and social circles. All three are members of the Masons, and I. Leland and Leslie also belong to the Odd Fellows. Isaac Moxon, Sr., is himself a prominent lodge man, and is well known as a member of the Odd Fellows and also of the Woodmen of the World. He is a veteran Odd Fellow and a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F.

In politics Mr. Moxon is a Republican, as are his sons, but he has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is interested in all matters which pertain to the welfare of the community. In all his business dealings Mr. Moxon has an established reputation for honesty and square dealing that places him high in the scale of business standards and gives him a place in the affairs of his city and county that is without a superior. He is one whom young men would do well to emulate.

ARTHUR EARL CARTWRIGHT.—The popular fire chief and fire warden of Scotia is one of the important men in the city, and on his shoulders rests the grave responsibility of preventing the devastation of the town by fire, this being a constant danger in the lumber town, where the means of conflagration are unusually plentiful. Mr. Cartwright was elected as fire chief by the members of the various volunteer fire companies of Scotia, and was appointed fire warden by the Pacific Lumber Company, in whose employ he had been for a number of years, holding positions of trust and responsibility, and in every instance proving himself well worthy of their confidence.

Mr. Cartwright is a native of California, born in Yuba county, January 25, 1882. His father, Harry B. Cartwright, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to California at the time of the gold rush in 1849, making the trip by way of the Horn. For a time he followed placer and quartz mining in Sierra county, and then went into Yuba county and took up a claim of government land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mining appealed to him far more strongly than farming, however, and he continued to engage in the more hazardous occupation from time to time, whenever he could be spared from his farm, for many years. He was married to Miss Maria Frances Seth, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to California via Isthmus of Panama, in 1851. They became the parents of six children, as follows: Phoebe, now the wife of Emmett Gleason, a rancher, residing on the old Cartwright place in Yuba county; Wallace, who died at the age of eight years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; George W., a contractor and mill builder, at present engaged with the Buhe Hardware Company of Eureka; Edna, Mrs. Davis, residing in Seattle, Wash.; and Arthur Earl, the subject of this sketch. The parents came to Eureka when Arthur Earl was seven years of age, and there he passed his boyhood days, attending the public schools and high school. Later he went to Everett, Wash, where he was engaged with a real estate and insurance firm, and while in their service he also studied typewriting and stenography. After a year spent at Everett

he returned to Eureka in 1903, and went to work as a millwright under his brother George. At the same time he joined fire company No. 5, in Eureka, and commenced to take a great interest in the subject of fire protection. While with his brother he assisted in the building of the Holmes-Eureka mill, at Eureka, and of the Little River Redwood Company's mill at Little River, in Humboldt county. It was in November, 1910, that Mr. Cartwright eventually came to Scotia, and entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company as millwright superintendent, being in this position until May 1, 1914, when he assumed his duties as fire chief and fire warden, which he has since discharged with efficiency.

Mr. Cartwright was interested in the work of the fire department from the time that he came to Scotia, and is thoroughly familiar with the plans and requirements of its work. He was a charter member of the fire department known as the Scotia Volunteer Fire Department, organized in 1910, with Charles Wescott as fire chief. He became foreman of Company No. 1 in 1912. He is now carrying out the plans originally laid out by the company and hopes to prevent another such disastrous fire as that which occurred in 1912 destroying the dry kilns at mill "B". New fire proof kilns have since been built, and other modern means of fire protection have been adopted by the Pacific Lumber Company recently. The fire department consists of five hose companies of twenty men each, one engine company of eight men and eight fire policemen. Each company has a foreman and an assistant foreman, and each has its own hose cart and hose house. The arrangements for the water supply are very complete and modern, and with the capable supervision of Mr. Cartwright there should be no great difficulty in handling any situation which might arise.

The marriage of Mr. Cartwright occurred in Eureka, February 23d, 1911, uniting him with Miss May Cameron, born in Eureka. Mr. Cartwright takes an especially keen interest in all that pertains to the general welfare of Scotia, and any movement for its betterment, educationally, socially, or commercially is given his instant and hearty endorsement. He is a man of great ability, ingenuity, popularity and force of character, and is a power in the local affairs of his party, he being a stanch Republican. He is also prominent in fraternal affairs and is a member of several beneficial orders, among which may be mentioned the Odd Fellows, his membership being claimed by the Fortuna Lodge. Mr. Cartwright is also well known in Eureka, where his mother still makes her home, and where he is a frequent visitor. His father died in Yuba county a number of years ago, at the age of seventy years.

GUST RICKTER.—As road overseer for one of the largest road districts of this county, and one in which the road conditions are of the very best, Gust Rickter has made for himself a warm place in the hearts of the people of his district. He resides at Rio Dell, where he owns two fine farms, and his road district includes, among other places, Scotia, the principal lumber town of Humboldt county, which is admittedly the best ordered and arranged, the most orderly and beautiful of all the lumber towns in this part of the state. To be road overseer in such a district gives evidence of a scientific knowledge of road-making, and above all, of not being afraid of hard work. Mr. Rickter comes from a highly respected family of Sweden,

where his father, Lars Anderson, was a well-to-do farmer, owning three valuable ranches. He is a man of great ability, a capable financier and manager and is very prosperous. He is liberal and public spirited and contributes freely, both in time and money, to what is for the best interests of his community. His sons now manage his two farms. Gust Rickter has recently erected a handsome residence at Rio Dell where he resides with his wife, who is a woman of ability and charm, and a delightful friend and hostess.

Gust Rickter was born in Skaane, Sweden, March 20, 1869, the son of Lars and Louise Anderson. Like many others of his nationality he took an old family name, Rickter, on taking naturalization papers, instead of the name Larsen. He received a common school education in his native place and when he was sixteen was apprenticed to learn farming, dairying and cheese-making, receiving a diploma as a cheese and butter-maker. His father was engaged in the nursery business, and lived to be seventy-two years of age. Gust was the youngest of a family of eight children, and when he was eighteen years of age he determined to come to America, making the journey directly from his native land to California, and going at once to Eureka, where an elder brother, Lewis Larsen, was already established. He was for a time employed at Fay's Shingle Mill at Eureka, but soon returned to his former occupation on the dairy farm, and was employed on various places in the county for a number of years.

The marriage of Mr. Rickter and Miss Matilda Youngberg was solemnized in San Francisco, October 5, 1889. Mrs. Rickter is a native of Sweden, like her husband, born in Skaane, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children. Her father was a farmer and owner of valuable property in his native land. She has borne her husband three children, two sons and a daughter: Lillie Aurora, now a graduate nurse in the county hospital in Eureka; Gustav E. and Oscar, the two sons being farmers and now engaged in the conduct of their father's two ranches at Rio Dell. This property contains about two hundred forty acres, and they are following diversified farming, and are raising large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs for the market.

Mr. Rickter has been road overseer in the Rio Dell and Scotia districts for a number of years, and has made for himself an enviable record for efficiency and thoroughness. He has brought the condition of the roads up to a high standard, under very adverse circumstances, by much labor, time and careful thought. He is a Republican in his political views, and takes a deep interest in all that concerns his home district; he is a member of the Humboldt County Farm Bureau, and of the Farm Center at Eureka. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Scotia Lodge, No. 310, of which he is a charter member. Mr. and Mrs. Rickter have been married over twenty-five years, and on October 5, 1914, they celebrated their silver-wedding anniversary, attended by a large number of invited guests, among friends and relatives, being entertained by a big dinner, and the silver couple were recipients of many valuable presents and remembrances. He has by his industry and ability accumulated a snug fortune and his place shows evidence of refinement and wealth.

FRANCIS MARION BRUNER, M. D.—The descendant of generations of keen and talented ancestors, including men and women of unswerving integrity, strong individuality, high culture and not a little literary ability,

types of the best class of the pioneers of the east and the middle west, Francis Marion Bruner, M. D., of Ferndale, Humboldt county, was born in the city of Monmouth, county of Warren, in Illinois, September 21, 1865. Possessing the keen desire for intellectual development that came as a heritage from past generations, he was not satisfied with such advantages as common schools and academies made possible, but aspired to university training and classical studies. Partly through his own efforts it was possible for him to spend two years in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and the completion of the literary course marked the beginning of professional studies. Of these he enjoyed the very best, for he is a graduate of Bellevue Medical College in New York City, one of the most famous schools of the kind in the world.

The year subsequent to graduation from Bellevue was passed by the young doctor in professional work at El Paso, Texas, whence in 1891 he removed to St. Louis, there to engage in private practice, as well as in special professional labors in the interests of the health department and the Associated Charities. Between 1894 and 1899 he was located in Des Moines, Iowa, going there to be near his father during the last years of his life, after whose death he fulfilled a long-felt desire to come to California and removed to Santa Ana, Cal., where for eleven years he enjoyed a growing patronage. Meantime he assisted in the organization of the Santa Ana hospital and became a physician on its staff. During a service of two years as health officer he drafted a new health ordinance for the city for the care and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases; this law is now being enforced and is proving a great benefit to the city.

Arriving in Ferndale, Humboldt county, on the 2nd of January, 1911, Dr. Bruner has since built up an important practice in the community and in addition, since July of 1913, he has owned one-half interest in the Ferndale general hospital, a well-known institution of great value to this section of the county.

Dr. Bruner was first married in St. Louis to Miss Sadie E. Murray, a native of Rochester, N. Y. She died on their return to St. Louis two years later, leaving an only daughter, Frances, a graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, and now engaged in kindergarten work in the Ferndale grammar school, making her home with her father. After coming to Ferndale Dr. Bruner married Mrs. Lela Worthington, a native daughter born in Blue Lake, Humboldt county. She is a graduate nurse and is ably assisting the Doctor in the conduct of the Ferndale Hospital. In the different places of his residence he has been prominently identified with county, state and the American Medical Associations. Shortly after his removal to the west he became attached to the National State Guard of California as a surgeon with the rank of major and he continued in that office for five years. During the latter part of the time he filled an appointment as major-surgeon of the Seventh Infantry, N. G. C. to which he was appointed by Governor Gillett. He was made a Mason in Santa Ana Lodge F. & A. M., but is now a member of Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., and Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., transferring to all of these bodies from Santa Ana. He is a member of Active Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Ferndale, and is past grand of the order. Although he has

not been long established in Ferndale, his reputation for skill in diagnosis and accuracy in the use of remedial agencies had preceded him here, so that he has been fortunate in quickly winning the confidence of the people. Years of painstaking preparation, followed by practice in various centers of population, have qualified him to fill a high position in the medical profession and to maintain a deserved reputation for skill and proficiency.

DANIEL JAMES TURNER.—One of the prosperous and respected citizens of Humboldt county is Daniel James Turner, thrifty and energetic farmer of Arcata, whose handsome home place four miles northwest of town is one of the attractive as well as one of the most profitable farms in the valley. Mr. Turner is a native of the county, having been born in Eureka. His father was one of the pioneers of early days, coming to Eureka when it was only a straggling street with a few rough shacks, and settling in the midst of the towering forests. The enterprises of both the father and the son have been successful, and today Mr. Turner is one of the prosperous men of the community, with property of appreciable value, well improved and well stocked, and constantly increasing in its value.

Born September 4, 1862, the boyhood days of Mr. Turner were passed in Eureka on the home farm, and he attended the public schools in Eureka. After finishing his schooling, at the age of sixteen, he began to assist his father on the farm. This comprised several hundred acres, and most of it was unimproved, being thickly covered with trees and brush. Father and son cleared this land and brought it under cultivation. It was exceedingly rich and farming thereon was profitable. Mr. Turner remained at home and assisted his father in managing the ranch until he reached the age of thirty-three years, when he married and purchased one hundred and forty acres of the home place from his parents. This land he cleared and improved and started the first farm crops. In 1895 he engaged in dairying and stock raising and has followed this special line since that time. He is also interested in the creamery business and is associated with the affairs of the United Creamery of Arcata.

Although one of the successful farmers of the region and a man who is liked and trusted by all who know him, Mr. Turner has never taken an active part in the public affairs of the community, but has devoted himself exclusively to the care of his business interests. He has, however, a wide circle of warm friends who fully appreciate his splendid qualities and with whom he is justly popular. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Turner with Sarah Jane Robinson occurred at Eureka, October 23, 1895. Mrs. Turner is a native of Sierra county, Cal., born April 26, 1866. She is the daughter of John and Eliza (Rudd) Robinson, natives of England. The father came to the United States, where he followed the blacksmith trade in the east until he came to California in the early '50s. He followed his trade in Sierra county, where he became well known for his method of sharpening and hardening picks. In Sierra county he married Eliza Rudd, who had come to California in 1849. She died in Sierra county in 1892 and the father died in Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have four children, Mary Eliza, Ephraim Stimpson, Edna Hazel and Sophia Hannah, all of whom are well known in Arcata.

The father of Mr. Turner was a native of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, where he was born May 17, 1819. He was Ephraim Turner, as was his father before him, and was descended from a long line of English ancestry, of which he was justly proud. The father attended school but six weeks in all his young life, as in that period the teachers went from house to house, there being no regularly established schools. At an early age he went to work on his father's farm near St. Stephens, and later worked on the farms of the neighborhood in the summer and in the winter hauled logs. He varied this by other work in the woods, but either that or the farms claimed his attention until he came to California. He was twice married, the first time to Julia Laskey, of New Brunswick, in 1839. She bore him three children, but she died while they were very small. In 1845 he married again, this time to Mary Brown, born in New Brunswick, September 3, 1820.

It was in 1853 that Ephraim Turner determined to leave the east and come to California, as the wages were better and the opportunities for the establishment of a home greater on the Pacific coast. He left his wife and family (six children) and came to California alone, making the trip by way of the Isthmus, and landing in San Francisco March 4, 1854. From there he sailed north to Trinidad (Humboldt county) and from Trinidad he walked down the coast toward Eureka. At that time the land was in a wild state and in crossing the Mad river Mr. Turner stopped under a large spruce tree to rest, one of the largest trees that he had ever seen, it measuring over forty-five feet in circumference. Remembering the location of this great tree, several years later he returned and bought the land where it stood. In 1854 he proceeded down the coast, through Eureka, then the merest village, to Elk river, where he went to work in the woods logging. Later he spent some time at work in the mines, but he was principally engaged in the lumbering industry, and was the first man to haul logs on wheels in the county, about 1857.

Up to 1873 Ephraim Turner followed logging in the Arcata bottom lands, and after accumulating a sufficient fund began purchasing land for farming purposes. His first venture was a purchase of two hundred eighty acres of land where the big spruce grew, after which he engaged exclusively in farming, always with fair success. In 1859 he went back to New Brunswick for his family, and returning with them settled on the home place. From time to time he purchased property and at one time owned seven hundred forty acres of bottom land and much range land. This he sold off at various times, and at the time of his death owned three hundred acres of land. Another venture was in running a butcher shop, which he conducted for a few years, but soon gave up the idea to engage more extensively in farming. He was a very successful farmer and business man and was highly esteemed in Humboldt county as one of the splendid old pioneers. He was active up to the time of his death, which occurred in New Brunswick, August 23, 1900. After his retirement from business he desired to return to the home of his boyhood and made the trip east. There he met with an accident, and never returned to his California home again, passing away at last where he had played as a happy boy. His wife survived him by three years, she passing away February 3, 1903. Mrs. Mary Turner was a very remarkable woman, industrious, brilliant and capable. Her son has inherited some of her splendid traits of character.

CHARLES PRYDE CUTTEN.—One of the native-born sons of Humboldt county in whom she has reason to take pride is Charles Pryde Cutten, now of San Francisco, a descendant of one of the little group of men who laid out the town of Eureka. He is wearing a respected name worthily, for his achievements in his profession and in public life have strengthened its connection with the early history of this region, the usefulness to society of the present members of the family reflecting credit on their honored ancestors. Mr. Cutten's parents were David Page and Katherine (McGrath) Cutten, and it is a matter of family interest that his maternal grandparents, Hugh and Jane (Gibson) McGrath, first met at the Admission Day ball in San Francisco September 9, 1850. They were married soon afterward, and removed to Humboldt county, Mr. McGrath having been one of the men who "discovered" this region. In company with James T. Ryan and Samuel Brennan, of San Francisco, he laid out the town of Eureka, and he and his descendants in turn have from that time to the present been prominent in the most substantial enterprises advanced for its upbuilding.

Charles Pryde Cutten was born May 8, 1875, and received his preparatory education in the schools of his native county. Then he took a course at Leland Stanford University, graduating in law in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California in June, 1901. Returning to Eureka he began the practice of law, maintaining an office there until he removed to San Francisco in June, 1911, to enter a wider field. During those ten years he reached a position which few may hope to gain in so short a time. From 1904 until 1909 he was associated in practice at Eureka with Senator T. H. Selvage, and afterward until June 1, 1911, with Governor Gillett and Judge F. A. Cutler. The mere fact that he was admitted to these partnerships shows how highly his ability was valued by those most competent to judge. His work justified their confidence. Meantime, in addition to attending conscientiously to the demands of a growing practice, he had taken some part in public affairs, and was welcomed as a candidate whose possibilities the community could not afford to overlook. In 1907 he represented the northern Humboldt district in the lower house of the state legislature, and soon after the completion of his term was returned to the state legislature as a member of the senate, in which he served during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, from 1909 to 1911. Mr. Cutten has the distinction of having been a member of the legislative holdover committee which in 1908 drew up the present California bank act, which has been praised by bank examiners and financial experts generally as "the best bank act in existence." In 1911 Mr. Cutten was chairman of the finance committee of the state senate, an honor which he well merited. As a member of the assembly he was instrumental in securing the first appropriation for the Trinity state highway and during his last session in the senate secured an appropriation of \$50,000 to complete this road. This magnificent highway is the only connecting link between the northern coast counties and the Sacramento valley. It is of great benefit to Humboldt county and its importance will increase as coast and valley continue to grow in population and wealth. On June 1, 1911, he located in San Francisco, having been appointed attorney for the state commission in lunacy, resigning in August, 1913, in order to devote more of his time to the duties

connected with his position as attorney for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company of San Francisco, with which he became connected on March 1, 1912. Mr. Cutten's record needs no comment. The heavy responsibilities which have been confided to him at what may be practically regarded as the outset of his career have not dismayed him, rather they have brought out qualities which might have lain dormant for years under less strenuous conditions. The vigor of his intellect, his clearness of perception, and instant grasp of the important features of all matters which come into his care, are apparent even to those whose acquaintance with him is only casual.

Mr. Cutten belongs to the Union League Club and the Commercial Club of San Francisco, and to Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., both of Eureka. He was married at Eureka September 18, 1906, to Miss Marjorie V. Barnes, by whom he has three children, Elizabeth, Ruth and Kathleen.

FRED WILLIAM SMYTHE.—As the pioneer automobile agent and owner of the second motor car brought into Humboldt county, besides being for some time the proprietor of the garage on J street opposite the court house in Eureka, Mr. Smythe had considerable prominence and prestige in the business prior to embarking in auto-stage line enterprises, which he has developed into large and profitable proportions. Having exceptional ability as a machinist and being fond of mechanical work of every kind, he is well qualified to manage the system. The maintenance of a close supervision over his large and powerful cars reduces tire troubles and engine defects to a minimum, while at the same time it prevents the accidents that so greatly annoy passengers and delay the speed of the stage over the customary route.

A native of Eureka, Greenwood county, Kan., born March 20, 1871, Mr. Smythe learned the trade of a machinist in Kansas City, Mo., where also he acquired skill in mechanical drawing. For a year after coming to California in 1888 he worked on mining machinery at Sutter creek in Amador county, after which he went to Benicia, Solano county, and engaged in drawing plans for ships in the drafting department of Captain Turner's shipyards at that place. More than once after he came to Eureka in the fall of 1892 he saw in the harbor of Humboldt bay vessels for which he had drawn the plans during the period of his employment at Benicia. For a time after his arrival in Humboldt county he engaged as a machinist with the Eureka Foundry Company. Later he started the California Iron Works, and after the concern had been incorporated he was chosen secretary and manager, but eventually disposed of his stock in the company for the purpose of attention to other lines of business. The first condensed milk factory in Humboldt county was built by him at Port Kenyon and later sold to Fred Smith, who removed the plant to Loleta. Meanwhile Mr. Smythe had become interested in a garage at Eureka, but this he sold in the spring of 1908 and then established an auto stage line, operating between San Francisco and Eureka, in time connecting with Northwestern Pacific trains at Fort Seward and Longvale, and there is probably no single enterprise that has been of more convenience and service to the people of Humboldt county and the bay section. The first year the line was developed from Eleanor to Harris in Humboldt county, where it connected with the horse stage. The next year the system was extended as far as Cummings, Mendocino county, on the south. During the

third year the stage was run through from Holmes to Sherwood, Mendocino county, where connection was made with the railroad. In the following year a line was opened from Longvale to Holmes on the South Fork, during the spring and summer of 1913 the stage was run from McCann's to Longvale, and finally the stage was run from Fort Seward to Longvale. Meanwhile the business had increased from twelve hundred passengers during the first year to five thousand in 1913. At Fort Seward, the northern terminal, Mr. Smythe built a substantial garage and cottage and there he makes his headquarters in the summer months, while in the winter he conducts the business from No. 1634 I street, Eureka. Both at McCann's and Fort Seward he has developed an electric lighting plant. For the convenience of his auto-stage line he maintains eight touring cars, mostly of the Pierce-Arrow high-powered type. These are equipped with telephones, so that in case of trouble it is possible to tap the wire at any place and secure the needed help from town. Although the road extends wholly through a mountainous country there has never been an accident and delays are very rare, this being due to the fact that only the most experienced and careful chauffeurs are employed, while at each end of the route the machines are carefully overhauled by expert machinists. Besides his large business interests Mr. Smythe owns a ranch of four hundred eighty acres on the Eel river near Fort Seward and is now developing the tract into a large apple orchard, certified dairy and sanitary hog farm. Fraternally he is identified with Fortuna Lodge, I. O. O. F. Through his marriage to Grace Morrison, formerly of the Ferndale district, and a daughter of Thomas Morrison, an early settler of that section, he is the father of two daughters, Helen and Edith.

DAVID D. PEEBLES.—Although a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was born October 13, 1884, David D. Peebles came to Eureka when he was a lad of but sixteen years, and has since that time been well known here, although he has not always made this city his home. Since 1911 he has been established in business in Eureka, being a stockholder and taking an active part in the Pacific Oil and Fuel Company, in which concern he is heavily interested. Even in this brief time he has done much for the interests of the company and their business is rapidly expanding.

Mr. Peebles is the son of Rev. David Peebles, whose death occurred in Los Angeles in 1913, aged eighty-six years. He was born in Madison county, N. Y., and graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio. He served as a member of Company A, First Michigan Cavalry, in the Civil war. He became a minister in the Congregational church, and at the time of the birth of the present respected citizen of Eureka he was pastor of the Congregational church in Salt Lake City. He removed with his family to Eureka in 1900, being retired from the clergy, but is remembered with much love and affection by the people with whom he came in contact. Mr. Peebles' mother was Alice M. Conley, a native of Virginia, and she now resides in Los Angeles. David Peebles attended the Eureka high school, after which he went to San Francisco and became apprenticed as a machinist at the Union Iron Works, where he remained for four years. During this time he took a course at night school at the Humboldt School of Mechanics in San Francisco, where he completed a thorough course in mechanics. He then became a partner in the firm of Wilson & Peebles in an automobile repair machine shop at San

Jose, continuing there until 1909, and meeting with much deserved success. At that time he became the traveling salesman for the California Compounding Company, carrying a general line of lubricating oils, and remaining with this firm for some two years.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Peebles bought an interest in the Pacific Oil and Fuel Company, a corporation capitalized at \$10,000. Since the association of Mr. Peebles with the company they have added an extensive line of lubricating oils, under his special direction, and are now supplying many of the boats at Eureka and also many of the sawmills in the vicinity. The company has acquired a large business in the sale of refined oils, carrying all grades of Pennsylvania lubricating oils, including Peerless automobile oils and Peerless valve oils, as well as gasoline and kerosene. They also deal extensively in wood and blacksmith coal. They have extensive wharfage and railway switching facilities, which adds greatly to their ability to handle their trade and to give prompt and efficient service in the matters of delivery, thus adding materially to their business. The offices and warehouses are on the water front as well as on the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railway Company, and are located at the foot of K street.

Mr. Peebles is one of the most energetic and progressive young men in Eureka today. He is a loyal and devoted son of his adopted state and has an abiding faith in the future development of the commonwealth, and of Eureka and Humboldt county in particular. He is a thorough optimist, and with his bright and cheerful disposition makes friends readily and holds them always. While in business at San Jose he was married to Miss Lelia Turner, a daughter of the late J. W. Turner, a prominent attorney of Eureka. Mrs. Peebles has borne her husband one child, a daughter, Lelia Lois. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Veterans and the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Peebles are prominent in their social circle, in Eureka, as they also were in San Jose, while residing there. Mr. Peebles is closely allied with the progressive interests of Eureka and is taking a prominent part in all matters which tend to the general welfare of the city, its development and upbuilding. He is a member of several of the best known of the local fraternal organizations, and is well liked wherever he is known.

GEORGE EDMONSTONE.—The Edmonstone brothers, Donald and George, are now ranked among the well-to-do landowners in the vicinity of Petrolia, Humboldt county, to which locality they came in the summer of 1869, to take advantage of the opportunities offered to settlers in the stock-raising industry in this section. They are Scotchmen by birth and endowed with the sturdy characteristics of the Highland race from which they spring. For generations the family was established on the river Dee, about thirty miles north of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Donald Edmonstone, father of Donald and George, was there engaged in the live stock business, dealing in cattle, sheep and wool. He was a thrifty and intelligent business man and in very fair circumstances. Born in Aberdeenshire, he passed all his life in his native heath, dying there at the great age of ninety-five years; his wife, Jane (McPherson), a native of the same county, lived to be seventy-five years old. We have the following record of their seven children: John, a farmer, who died in Scotland, was married and reared a family of five children. James,

a farmer, also deceased in Scotland, had but one child, a daughter. Peter, a miller at Broxburn, died in Scotland in 1913, leaving eight children, two sons and six daughters. Jane married James Emslie, a turnpike road contractor, of Aberdeenshire, and died in Scotland leaving two sons and one daughter. Donald, born May 15, 1841, settled in Humboldt county in 1869 and became well known here, but is now living at Palo Alto, Cal.; he was married in this county to Miss Maggie McCombie, and has two sons and one daughter. Alexander, the first of the family to come to America, died of yellow fever in 1867, at Galveston, Texas. George completes the family.

George Edmonstone was born November 27, 1845, on the river Dee, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and obtained his education in the local public schools. Brought up on a stock farm, he naturally learned the business thoroughly, his experience proving very valuable to him in his later ventures in Humboldt county. In company with his brother Donald he came to America, the young men first locating in Canada, at Chatham, county of Kent, Ontario, where they were employed at teaming and farming for two years. Then they came out to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus, and on the trip north from Panama, made in a steamship, narrowly escaped shipwreck by an immense waterspout which overtook the vessel. It was sighted in the morning off to the west, as they were approaching Manzanillo, Mexico, and several others made their appearance also, but the one which struck the vessel about noontime was exceedingly large and violent. The boat shot into it when right opposite Manzanillo, and it broke just before reaching the ship, which was drenched and injured but not disabled, being able to continue on to San Francisco and land its passengers safely, in May of 1868. From that port the Edmonstone brothers proceeded north to Napa, where they found work on ranches and at teaming, hauling cordwood for Sam Brennan in Napa county during the fall and winter. In the spring they went up to Puget sound, where they found employment in sawmills and lumber camps until the summer of 1869, when reports that a new railroad was about to be built and plenty of land in Humboldt county made available for settlement attracted them southward again. They came down to Eureka, this county, and from there made their way to Petrolia, where each filed on a one hundred sixty-acre preemption claim on the north fork of the Mattole river, working out to make a living while proving up on the same and undertaking the expense of necessary improvements.

From the time of their arrival in the county the brothers labored together to their mutual advantage, and as they became more extensively interested in ranching and cattle raising acquired possession of considerable land, now owning two tracts, one of fifteen hundred acres on Taylor's Peak, on the north fork of the Mattole river, and called the Taylor Peak ranch, and the other a ninety-acre tract on the Eel river bottoms between Fernbridge and Ferndale. Both are now rented, the tenants operating them as the owners did, the larger tract as a stock ranch for the production of beef, the other as a dairy farm. The Union oil well was sunk on their Taylor Peak ranch and oil was obtained and shipped in the '60s. It was necessary at that time to pack the oil out on muleback, but this being too expensive the enterprise was given up. The difficulty of transportation is the principal reason for the non-development of the Petrolia oil fields. This was one of the few wells

sunk in the vicinity which produced sufficient oil to justify further attempts at operating in the Petrolia field.

George Edmonstone, with John McCombie, owns a thirty-five-acre ranch on the Mattole about half a mile west of Petrolia, which he operated until December, 1914. Though he still owns his interest in the ranch he now makes his home in Eureka, where he has just completed a modern bungalow at Ninth and N streets, where he resides with his wife. In maidenhood she was Georgia Fulmore, born in Nova Scotia, the daughter of Samuel Fulmore, who migrated to Humboldt county with his family in 1869. Mr. Fulmore is extensively engaged in dairying on Eel River Island, owning one hundred sixty acres of bottom land. Mrs. Edmonstone was educated in Humboldt county, having spent her life here from childhood. Mr. Edmonstone has always taken a public-spirited interest in the general welfare of his locality, and has rendered excellent service to his fellow citizens, being in a position to give time and attention to matters of importance to the community, and sincere in his intentions towards bettering conditions in the county. He is a Democrat in his political associations and an ardent party worker, and he is usually a member of the local election boards, on which he has served for thirty years. His influence is always given to worthy movements, and personally he is well liked for his kindness and trustworthy character, while his successful business career has helped very materially in the improvement of his section of Humboldt county.

REV. LAWRENCE KENNEDY.—The work of brave and worthy priests formed the foundation upon which the Catholic church stands today in Eureka and Humboldt county. In this pioneer work the name of Father Croke is worthy of mention. Father O'Reilly was the first resident priest and was followed by Father Maurice Hickey, he being succeeded by Father Crinnion, both of whom succumbed to the arduous and fatiguing work consequent upon their duties. Following these pioneer priests came Father Grace, the present bishop of Sacramento; Fathers Henneberry, Kelly, Nulty, Lynch and Sheridan, the last as well as the first one named taking a vital part in building up the church which embraces the parish of St. Bernard. The present church edifice is large, 125x64 feet, with a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty, being a great contrast to the first church, which was only 48x24. There is another church building in a growing part of the city seating about three hundred, adjoining which is a convent and school. In the early days the parish of Eureka consisted of Arcata, Fortuna and Fern-dale, each of which is now a separate parish.

The present rector of St. Bernard's parish is Very Rev. Lawrence Kennedy, V. G., a man of intellect and breadth of character who is well fitted to bear the title of "First Citizen of Eureka," a title which all (regardless of race or creed) agree to be a fitting one. As vicar of the diocese he holds the rank of Monsignor and is given recognition as a leader among the foremost intellectual men of the church in the west. Forty years have brought their changes to Humboldt county since Father Kennedy came here, in the flush of young manhood, educated thoroughly in the Roman Catholic institutions of learning, and consecrated to the work of the church. His has been a busy life, loyally given to the advancement of Catholicism, and now, in the afternoon of a helpful existence, with strength undimmed and energies

unflagging, he is still in the forefront of every worthy movement and still leads his denomination in this section of the state. Father Kennedy made his preparatory studies for the priesthood in All Hallows College in the city of Dublin, Ireland, but the greater part of his ministerial work has been connected with Humboldt county. However, he had a previous experience as assistant pastor at Marysville, where he was ordained in 1867 by Bishop O'Connell, and also at Grass Valley, coming from the latter parish to Humboldt county in 1874 and engaging as pastor at Eureka. From 1878 until 1892 he was pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Ferndale and since 1892 he has held the pastorate of St. Bernard's Church in Eureka, at the present time receiving the helpful and capable assistance of two subordinate priests assigned to his parish in order that the heaviest burdens of the work may be somewhat lightened for his willing shoulders.

It may be of interest to the general public as well as to the Catholics themselves to know that the first services of the church were held in Humboldt county as early as 1854. At that time the population of the county was very small and so few Catholics as yet had sought this section of the country that when Father Croke came up from San Francisco services were held in a private home in Bucksport, and the house, although small, was amply large to accommodate the few communicants present. It became the custom for a city pastor to come by boat to Eureka and hold services at least once a year. Thus the few members were kept united and interested. As their numbers increased they formed a congregation and erected a small house of worship on the site of the present church home, facing Sixth street.

It was about 1870 that the first convent was established in Humboldt county. It was presided over by the Sisters of Mercy, who purchased the old seminary building on a block of ground between G and F and Seventh and Eighth streets, where they carried on an academy until about 1904, when it was discontinued. Some six years ago, with a view to establishing and building a convent and academy, Father Kennedy purchased the present site of a block of ground between Henderson and Dollison and Williams and C streets. On June 22, 1912, a school was opened in the Y. M. I. Hall on Sixth and I streets by the Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1913 the present new convent and school buildings were erected at an expenditure of about \$50,000, and for the convenience of the members of the congregation living in that vicinity he also built a church edifice where services are held regularly every Sunday. The convent and school buildings are modern, being equipped with up-to-date facilities, and opportunity is afforded for the most modern educational advantages to the two hundred boarding and day pupils. The curriculum also includes a regular graded high school course. The control of the institution is under Sister Bernard, formerly of Chicago, as Sister Superior, assisted by fifteen sisters trained in different departments of work and admirably qualified to cooperate in the progress of the convent from the standpoint of physical training and mental culture as well as spiritual uplift.

SAMUEL WARTH.—One of the successful business men of Eureka, Cal., was Samuel Warth, whose death occurred in January, 1913, and whose business interests since that time have been successfully carried on by his wife, under whose guidance and practical management they are attaining large proportions, and holding a high place among the industries of the town.

Though the son of a native of Germany, John Warth, who came to California when but fourteen years old, in the early pioneer days, Samuel Warth was truly a native son of the state, having been born at Salinas, Cal., in 1871, and brought up at Salinas and San Miguel, receiving his education in the public schools of these towns. His entry into the business world was made in New York city, where for a time he followed the shoe business, on his return to the west spending some time in Los Angeles, Cal., and also in Arizona. He was married in San Jose, Cal., in 1899, to Ora Holloway, who was born in Gilroy, a daughter of Steadman and Salona (Miller) Holloway, who were also pioneers of California. About the year 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Warth settled at Fresno, Cal., where Mr. Warth started the Fresno City Towel Supply, a business which under his splendid management became an enterprise of importance and worth. In the year 1907 he removed to Eureka, where he organized the Warth Towel Supply, the first of its kind in the city, and built up for himself a large business in this line. Four years later, purchasing property at the corner of Tenth and I streets in Eureka, he built for himself a comfortable and pleasant bungalow home and also a large bungalow building, in which he installed a modern laundry fully equipped for handling linen supplies. The business grew rapidly, and became a very successful enterprise, but the death of Mr. Warth occurred while he was engaged in the active management of the establishment. Since then his wife has very successfully carried on the business, in this way proving herself a woman of fine business acumen and practical sense, well fitted to continue the work of her husband. A Republican in her political interests, her fraternal associations are with the Ladies of the Maccabees, her husband having been a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and both Mr. and Mrs. Warth have earned for themselves the esteem of all in the community where they made their home.

JAMES HERNDON STILL.—As engineer at the Bayside mill, Eureka, where he has been engaged for the last six years, James H. Still has a responsible position for which he has proved well qualified. His experience in that line of work began about thirty years ago, and has been sufficiently varied to make him self-reliant and competent. Personally he is a man of high character, commanding the respect of his fellow citizens at Eureka, where he has lived for some years. The larger part of his life has been spent in Humboldt county, for he was but nine years old when he accompanied his parents from Missouri to the coast, the family making the trip overland.

J. E. Still, father of James Herndon Still and a native of Kentucky, moved from that state to Missouri in the early days and thence to California in 1865. He followed farming in Humboldt county the rest of his life, owning a dairy farm at Willowbrook which still belongs to his widow. His death occurred twenty-two years ago. He married Mrs. Susan (King) Marr, who was born in Tennessee and who still survives, well and hearty though now eighty-four years of age (1914), and makes her home at Eureka. James Herndon was the eldest of the three children born to this couple. His birthplace was Missouri, where he first saw the light July 22, 1855. Reared on his father's farm in this county, he followed agricultural work in his early life, about thirty years ago beginning to follow his present calling. For a period of about eleven years he ran a "donkey" engine in the woods, and he has been

employed as a stationary engineer for the last twelve years, six years ago taking his present place as assistant engineer at the Bayside mill, at Eureka, where he has gained the reputation of being a thoroughly dependable worker. He performs his duties with painstaking attention to every detail, and devotes himself untiringly to his work, rising at four every morning to be at his post in good season. He has charge of the steam engines at the mill, two of two hundred and fifty horsepower each, which drive the mighty machinery at the plant. Some years ago Mr. Still held the position of agent for the Northwestern Pacific Railway Company at Singley (Fern Bridge), Humboldt county, being thus engaged for five years.

Mr. Still was married to Miss Emma Knight, of Detroit, Mich., and three children have been born of this union: George, who is now employed as filer at the Occidental mill at Eureka; Mrs. Louisa McDirmid, who lives in Portland, Ore.; and Vincent, who works in the filing room at Samoa. The family have a very pleasant home, Mr. Still owning the residence they occupy at No. 1533 Dean street, Eureka.

HARRY A. GRIES.—The celebrated Ocean House ranch, near Cape-town, Humboldt county, a valuable property belonging to Mr. Joseph Russ, of Ferndale, has been under the capable direction of Harry A. Gries since July, 1913, and in his excellent services on that place he is adding to a reputation for reliability and trustworthiness which secured him the position.

Mr. Gries is a native of Butte county, Cal., where his parents were residing at the time of his birth, September 23, 1870. They were old-time pioneers in this state, sharing the freedom and the hardships of the early days before the country was opened up to civilization. Eventually they settled in Humboldt county, where the father became the owner of a dairy ranch which he conducted for several years before his death. The mother is also deceased. Industrious, honorable people, they led worthy lives and by all who knew them were thoroughly respected for their thrift and estimable character. Of their three children, George now operates a farm in the state of Washington; John resides in Ferndale; and Harry A. is foreman of the Ocean House ranch.

Harry A. Gries was a boy when his parents removed to Humboldt county. He had a common school education, and when old enough to begin work took employment in a humble capacity, being promoted as he acquired familiarity with ranch work and showed himself responsible and willing to take hold of the more important duties. His intelligence, foresight and confidence, combined with a faculty for hard work which makes his executive qualities particularly valuable, have gained him a strong place in the esteem of his employer, who made him foreman of the Ocean House ranch in July, 1913. The ranch is very appropriately named, being romantically situated just south of Cape Mendocino, the westernmost point on the mainland of the United States, in full view of the majestic Pacific. The property comprises more than eighteen hundred acres, and all its operations are looked after in the most business-like manner by Mr. Gries, who attends to his work with the utmost fidelity. Yet he is never too busy to lend a helping hand to a neighbor or do a good turn to any of his fellow men, and in public matters, as in his personal relations, is ready to show the right spirit whenever called

upon, supporting the best interests of his county and state with his ballot or influence as necessary.

JUDSON WILLIAM CRAIN.—Eureka's superintendent of streets came to California from Illinois but claims Michigan as his native commonwealth, having been born in the city of Detroit, January 5, 1860, receiving fair advantages in the public schools and through the development of native ability becoming skilled as a mechanic and able to install and repair machinery of every kind. While yet a very young man he became a locomotive engineer and ran a locomotive on a railroad out from Saginaw. In the course of a few years he left the railroad and went to Illinois, where he alternated work on a farm with the running of an engine in a paper mill, continuing at such employment for a brief period. When twenty-two years of age, in the fall of 1882 he came to California and found employment with the great house of J. I. Case & Co., manufacturers of threshing machines. During the four years of his connection with the corporation he was engaged in installing machinery and setting up threshing machines in different parts of the state. When he first came to Humboldt county he ran a locomotive on the jetty. After two years at that work he went to Tuolumne county and engaged in work on the dam across the Tuolumne river, also aiding in building the irrigation system connected with the dam. Following that period of employment he went to Trinity county and engaged in mining for about three years.

The year 1898 found Mr. Crain a permanent resident of Humboldt county, where for some years he conducted a growing business in teaming and draying. From the time of his arrival in the county he has been interested in its growth, and particularly has he been devoted to the progress of his home city. Recognition of his loyal citizenship and energy in work came with his election in 1907 as superintendent of streets. During his term crushed rock was first used for street work in Eureka and the new Vrooman state law became operative. After an interval of a few years he was again elected to the office in 1913, and has since devoted his entire attention to the duties of the position, which is one of great responsibility, demanding high qualities of character as well as the most unwearied industry. His fraternities are the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World, and to each he has contributed when called upon to aid in their charities. Through his marriage to Annie Shafer, a native of Trinity county, he has four children, August, Louis, Ethel and Allan.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLINT.—The present supervisor of the first supervisorial district of Humboldt county, Benjamin Franklin Flint is one of the most popular and capable men in the county, with a business record of which he may well be proud. He is discharging his new duties as supervisor with much ability and bids fair to make the same class of record here that he has always made in other undertakings. He has tried many occupations during his lifetime and his varied experiences have given him a broad grasp of the affairs of men and an outlook on life that is at once sympathetic and comprehensive. Having been selected by Governor Johnson to fill the vacancy left by the death of his predecessor, George Hindley, his commission bears the date of March 18, 1914, when he assumed the duties of his office. In the fall of 1914 at the primaries he received the majority vote for super-

visor to succeed himself, and at the November election was elected without opposition.

Mr. Flint is a native of Milan, Coos county, N. H., born January 19, 1862. His father, Benjamin Flint, was a native of Maine, and for practically his entire life was engaged in farming and lumbering. He came to Coos county, N. H., when a boy, and there he later met and married Miss Electa Lary, a native of New Hampshire, and now residing at Ferndale, at the age of eighty-five years, making her home with her daughter. The father came to California in 1865, locating in Humboldt county the following year, making the long trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The family remained behind and joined him four years later, in 1869, at Capetown, Humboldt county, where he was engaged in farming. The father died near Ferndale in April, 1893. There were four children in the family, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and all are well known in Ferndale and Humboldt county. They are: Carrie, the wife of H. D. Smith, capitalist and rancher, residing near Ferndale; Benjamin Franklin, the only son, and the subject of this article; Phila, the wife of William Timmons, foreman of the slaughter house of Russ & Sons, of Eureka; and Alice, the widow of Robert McGlauchlin, residing in Ferndale.

The large stock ranch was the scene of the boyhood days of Mr. Flint, and there at an early age he assumed his share of the family responsibilities, caring for the stock, milking cows and doing all manner of labor while he was still a mere lad. He attended the public schools of his district, completing his education in a private school in Ferndale, at this place learning bookkeeping, which he has since found a most valuable accomplishment. In 1890 he became foreman for the Russ and Robarts property, known as the Occidental Ranch, remaining in this capacity for five years. He then accepted a position as engineer and tester for the old Eel River Creamery, remaining with this concern for twenty-seven months. Subsequently he became foreman for the Buhne ranch of one thousand eighty acres, just south of Eureka, occupying this position for four years. Later he became interested in the steamship business as agent for the steamer Argo, and conducted the Port Kenyon end of this enterprise for four years. His services were again sought by the Buhne ranch at this time, and for two and a half years he was again foreman of this property. At a later date he acted as bookkeeper for the J. C. Bull, Jr., interests, at Arcata, remaining there for eighteen months, since which time he has been variously employed at different undertakings, such as store keeping and carpentering.

Mr. Flint has been twice married. His first bride was Miss Clara Crank, and three children were born of their union, all of whom are now grown to womanhood and happily married, their names being as follows: Madeline, now the wife of Alva Barkdull, a rancher near Zenia, Trinity county; Edna, the wife of Harland Stead, a wireless operator in the employ of the United States government and located at Oakland; and Carrie, married to Wallace Criley, a civil engineer at San Bernardino. The first wife died in 1893, and in 1895 Mr. Flint was married to Miss Mary Catherine Goble, the daughter of W. W. Goble, of Fortuna. The second Mrs. Flint is a woman of much charm and has a host of friends in Ferndale, where she is deservedly popular. The daughters of Mr. Flint were reared by her as her own and have for her

all the affection of daughters of her own blood. Mr. Flint is very popular in fraternal circles, and is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Flint now make their residence in a bungalow he has just completed in Ferndale.

MRS. JOSEPH E. HARMON SMITH.—As proprietor of the Overland Hotel at Blocksburg, Mrs. Joseph E. Smith is especially well known to the traveling public. Her hotel enjoys well-merited patronage and is one of the pleasant hostleries of the county. Mrs. Smith herself is a splendid type of the broadminded, clever, capable California women who have succeeded largely in business, she being a native daughter, and one of the oldest living white women born in the state. She was in girlhood Frances Milsap, the daughter of Hiram and Ann (Montgomery) Milsap, who settled near Newville, in what was then Colusa county, but now Glenn county, in 1857. Mr. Milsap came to California across the plains with ox teams in 1854, and engaged in farming. There were nine children born to himself and wife, Mrs. Smith being the fourth oldest. Her father died in Glenn county at the age of eighty years, and her mother is still living in the old locality in Glenn county at the age of eighty-four, and is very capable and efficient for her age.

Mrs. Smith was born near Sacramento, but was reared and educated in Glenn county. In 1877 she came to Hydesville, Humboldt county, and in Eureka was married to Mr. Smith in 1881.

Joseph Elisha Harmon Smith was a native of New York state and was reared in Will county, Ill., where he enlisted and served during the Civil war, fighting for the preservation of the Union. He was honorably discharged and came to California in 1869. After his marriage with Miss Frances Milsap in 1881 the young couple located near Bridgeville, where they ranched on Chalk mountain. Later they moved to Garberville, where they also engaged in ranching and stock raising, and in 1891 they came to Blocksburg, locating on a ranch and engaging in stock raising. In 1907 Mr. Smith purchased the property known as the Overland Hotel, which he rebuilt into a modern hostelry. It is now conducted as a first-class house and receives the patronage of the best class of travel. Mr. Smith died in September, 1912, at the age of sixty-nine years, and since that time Mrs. Smith has continued to conduct the hotel and has been exceedingly successful in her management. She is a woman of great capability and her judgment and business acumen are well above that of the average person. She is the mother of six children, all of whom are living and are well known in Blocksburg and vicinity. They are: Maude, the wife of George G. Burgess, of Blocksburg, and the mother of three children; Mabel, the wife of J. E. Godfrey, of Eureka, and the mother of two children; Josephine, the wife of E. I. Burgess, of Blocksburg, and the mother of five children; Gertrude, the wife of Charles H. Johnson, of Alderpoint, and the mother of three children; Frank J., a railroad man, residing at Bandon, Ore.; and George E., residing at home.

ELMER LESLIE DEVLIN.—Of Canadian descent, Elmer L. Devlin is nevertheless "a native son of California," having been born in Eureka, this state, August 1, 1877, his father having been Charles Leslie Devlin, a native of Perth, Ont., a shoemaker by trade, who came to Eureka in the early '60s, where he engaged in the shoe business on Second street, continuing there for many years until elected city assessor, a position to which he was

reelected for over eight years, until his death in 1899, having also been one of the councilmen of the city and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His wife was formerly Carrie F. Spaulding, born in Hartford, Conn., who joined her father in Humboldt county, Cal., about the year 1875, whither her grandfather, Lucius Spaulding, had come in the early days, as well as his wife, formerly a Miss Fay, and her two brothers, George and Nahum Fay, who engaged in the manufacture of shingles and shakes at Fay's Mill on the Peninsula in the early '50s. The death of Elmer L. Devlin's mother occurred in Eureka, where he, the eldest of her four children, was educated in the public schools and the Eureka Business College.

The first employment of Mr. Devlin was as a clerk for D. Barry on Fourth street, Eureka, where he remained for two years, thereafter entering the employ of the Humboldt Manufacturing Company as clerk in their store at Arcata, Cal., where he later became manager of the store, resigning from their employ after ten years, to engage in business independently. In August, 1913, removing to Orick, Cal., Mr. Devlin bought the small store of Robert Swan, where he continued the mercantile business which he enlarged until he has now an extensive, well selected line of general merchandise. During this time he built a hotel, known as The Orick Inn, which is commodious, well furnished and modern in every detail, being the largest and finest of its kind between Arcata and Crescent City, so that Mr. Devlin is well and favorably known as a hotel man as well as a merchant and postmaster, to which last office he was appointed at the time he took over the store from Mr. Swan. He is likewise a notary public and a trustee of the Orick school district, and in fraternal circles, also, is well known, being a Mason in the Arcata Lodge, F. & A. M.; a member of the Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., and with his wife holds membership in the Arcata Chapter, O. E. S., and the Rebekahs at Arcata. Politically Mr. Devlin is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, while his religious associations are with the Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Devlin occurred in Arcata, uniting him with Miss Ethel Cates, a native of that city and daughter of Sewell Cates, who was born in the state of Maine. Mrs. Devlin is a woman of charming personality and enters heartily into her husband's enterprises, rendering him material aid in the success which he is achieving. They are the parents of two children, namely, Beatrice and Earl Devlin. Liberal and open-hearted, and progressive in the best sense of the word, Mr. Devlin has built up a good business in his chosen line, and with his family has won a high place in the esteem of all who know them.

CELESTE FLOCCHINI.—The younger brother and partner of Giacomo Flocchini, of the firm of Flocchini Brothers doing a large dairy business at Alton, Humboldt county, Cal., Celeste Flocchini is an educated and well informed young man, who since 1907 has made his home in California.

Born at Ono Degno, in the province of Brescia, Italy, Celeste Flocchini is the son of Francisco and Dominica (Dusi) Flocchini, his birth having taken place on May 26, 1891. The parents were farmers in Brescia, where the mother still lives, the father's death having occurred in July, 1914. Of the nine children, Celeste is the second youngest, and all but the eldest now

make their home in California. Having completed the course of instruction obtainable in the local public schools, Celeste Flocchini after the age of eleven years was occupied with work upon the home farm until October of the year 1906, at which time he removed to the United States, his first stopping place being Pittsburg, Pa., where he was for a short time employed in the coal mines. This not proving to his liking, however, in March, 1907, Mr. Flocchini came to Alton, Cal., where for nine months he was in the employ of a Mr. Dinsmore, after that working on dairies in the vicinity of the city of Ferndale, and then for three years was employed by Mrs. R. Hill at Alton. After two more years spent in the dairy business, Mr. Flocchini decided to start out independently, and accordingly leased one hundred sixty acres at Waddington, in the same county, there for eighteen months operating a dairy consisting of twenty cows. In January, 1915, he purchased a half interest with his brother Giacomo in their present dairy, a short time later the old Lynch ranch being leased by them also, a place which covers an area of one hundred ninety acres, near Grizzly Bluff, Cal. Here it is the intention of the brothers to run a dairy of about eighty cows, Celeste to be in charge of this place, while Giacomo manages the property at Alton of one hundred twenty-five acres with a dairy of seventy cows. The two brothers are thus together operating one of the large dairies in Humboldt county, and the success with which they are meeting is notable and well earned. They have already made for themselves a worthy and enviable reputation in their chosen line of business, and are respected and well liked in the home of their adoption.

Mr. Flocchini was married in Fortuna, Cal., on March 12, 1912, to Adelia Laffranchi, also a native of Italy, she having been born in the town of Avenone, in Mr. Flocchini's native province of Brescia.

JOHN JAMES CAIRNS.—As city attorney for Eureka and one of the leading citizens of Humboldt county, Cal., John James Cairns is widely known throughout this portion of northern California. To those who know his personal history and his long struggle to secure an education, his success is especially interesting and noteworthy, for it is recalled by his old friends that he was forced to make his own way in the world from the age of eleven years and his studies were carried on largely of evenings at the close of a day of manual toil.

The father of Mr. Cairns, James A. Cairns, was born in Scotland, and with his brother Hugh migrated to Indianapolis, Ind., where he followed the occupation of farming, in 1869 removing thence to California, where he settled in Santa Clara county and engaged in the business of farming and horticulture until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1879. The wife of James A. Cairns was Annie Stanfield, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to Boston, after a few years spent in that city removing to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, until her marriage residing in Santa Clara county, where her brothers and sisters had made their home. She became the mother of three children, of whom John James Cairns is the eldest, and living until the age of seventy-nine years she was known to all the school children of the vicinity as Granny Cairns, for, although paralyzed for twenty-six years, in spite of her helplessness she was possessed of a sweet disposition, which was shown by her kind words and greetings to all with whom

she was associated, and she was loved and esteemed by all who knew her.

Born near San Jose, Cal., February 17, 1873, John James Cairns, the son of James A. and Annie Cairns, is one of those native Californians whose success has come through their own determined efforts, his force of will having led him out of the unpromising life of a cowboy into the arena of professional usefulness, and his profound knowledge of the law, coupled with an unusually powerful mind, enables him to grasp with exactness the most intricate problems brought into relation with any case. After he had gained a rudimentary knowledge of the law through evenings of study and during leisure days, Mr. Cairns left the cattle ranch where he had been employed, to complete his readings under more favorable surroundings in San Jose. Admitted to the bar of California during September of the year 1900, and for seven years a practitioner in his native city of San Jose, he came to Eureka in 1907 and here has built up a valuable practice, besides which he was for about three years referee in bankruptcy for Humboldt and Del Norte counties, resigning on May 1, 1915; he also served as city attorney for Blue Lake for a period of about four years, his resignation from the latter office being accepted on July 6, 1915. On June 21 of the same year he was elected city attorney of Eureka, receiving a handsome majority. Although not prominent in fraternal matters, Mr. Cairns is actively identified with the Woodmen, Red Men and Odd Fellows. By his first marriage he has two children, Cyril, who is now a law student, and Chispa. His present wife, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Bianchi and is a native of France, is a woman of broad culture and such linguistic ability that she has mastered all the Latin languages.

JOHN ALEXANDER AGGELER.—Born on the old Aggeler homestead near Ferndale, Cal., July 1, 1887, John Alexander Aggeler may truly be called a native son of California. His grandfather was well known among the pioneer settlers of the county, where he was a successful farmer until the time of his death, and his father resided here since the age of fifteen. The grandfather, Joseph, and his wife Mary came originally from St. Gallan, Switzerland, and settled at Pleasant Point, on the Eel river in Humboldt county, opposite the city of Fortuna, the grandmother still living in Fortuna, a wonderful woman for her age, and having sold the farm in 1915 after the death of her husband. Their son, John Bernard Aggeler, the father of John Alexander, was born in Nevada county, Cal., on March 26, 1857, at the age of fifteen years removing with his parental family to Humboldt county, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, having lived in the Grizzly Bluff section as well as at the Island, which was his home for the last twenty-seven years of his life. At Rohnerville he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret McDonald on January 1, 1880, the daughter of Martin McDonald, who operated ferries across the Eel river at Dungan's, Singley, Alton and Fortuna, and died in December, 1905.

John Alexander Aggeler is one of a family of five: Mary, John Alexander and Constance, who live at the Island; David, of Eureka; and Ann Aggeler, of San Francisco. John Alexander was brought up as a farmer's boy, assisting his parents at home and receiving his education in the public schools. He was the only member of the family who witnessed the death of his father, which occurred August 27, 1912, and was caused by runaway horses while Mr. Aggeler and his son were driving a load of wood to their ranch on the

Island, and for the year following the accident John Alexander Aggeler assisted his mother in the management of the farm and dairy, in 1913 leasing the place himself, which he is now operating successfully as a dairy farm. The estate comprises forty acres of fertile land, which provides ample pasture for his herd of about twenty-five cows, and also admits of the raising of an abundance of feed for them of various kinds. In his political preferences Mr. Aggeler is a Republican, while his fraternal associations are with the Knights of Columbus of Eureka and the Ferndale Parlor No. 94, Native Sons of the Golden West. His mother died here July 18, 1915, just after returning from a trip of two months on San Francisco bay.

It is such families as the Aggelers which our country is glad to welcome from foreign shores and to watch grow up in the spirit of loyalty to their new home, and perhaps none others in Humboldt county have held a higher place in the esteem of all who knew them, or have done more by steady purpose and patient industry for the betterment of the land where they have chosen to locate, than have the father and grandfather of Mr. Aggeler, who are spoken of with admiration in the community where they made their home. His mother was endowed with wonderful business ability and an exceptionally fine personality, and the son, in his enterprise and liberal disposition, has proved himself a worthy descendant of his respected family.

VICTOR AMBROSINI.—The firm of F. and V. Ambrosini, dairymen in Humboldt county, Cal., is one well known in this part of the state, where they hold a high place among the men engaged in that industry, the two brothers working together in perfect harmony since they began dairying.

The birthplace of Victor Ambrosini was Lodrino, in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, where he was born August 28, 1875, the second oldest of a family of five children, his parents being Gervaso, the descendant of an old family of the place, and Maria (Sacchi) Ambrosini, both of whom are now deceased. Victor received his education in the public schools and on the home farm learned dairying and the manufacture of butter and cheese. His brother Ferdinand having gone to Humboldt county in 1892, his satisfaction with the new country and belief in the opportunities there offered encouraged the brother Victor also to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, on March 2, 1894, he arrived in Eureka, Cal., soon finding employment at a dairy on the Bear River Ridge, following that line of work until he became foreman of the West Point ranch, a position which he held for two years. In 1903 he became associated with his brother Ferdinand, they forming the partnership of Ambrosini Brothers, which has lasted ever since. Leasing two ranches, the Woodland Echo and the Mayflower, they thus secured a combined acreage of twenty-six hundred acres, located on Bear River Ridge, where they conducted a large dairy, also engaging in stock raising. Here they milked a herd of one hundred seventy cows, and manufactured butter, which they shipped in squares or kegs to Eureka and San Francisco, meeting with success and being rewarded for their hard work and close application to business by the gaining of good profits. Meantime they looked about for an investment for their surplus, and in 1910 purchased the old Gries place of seventy-two acres, adjoining Ferndale on the northeast, at which place Mr. Ambrosini now resides. Until 1913 they rented the place, at which time they moved there and commenced dairying, giving

up the ranches on Bear River Ridge. Since then they have been continuously engaged in operating the Gries ranch, in addition leasing an adjoining thirty-eight acres, making a total of one hundred ten acres, where they raise an abundance of hay and green feed for their herd, which consists of seventy-five high grade Jersey cows and Shorthorn Durhams. They also rent a stock ranch of six hundred six acres in the Guthrie district, on the coast, about ten miles from Ferndale, where they carry on the raising of cattle. Experienced and well-informed men in the dairy and cattle business, the Ambrosini brothers are among the leaders in these lines of business in Ferndale and vicinity, where they also take an active part in all movements for the best interests of the community. A Republican in politics, Mr. Ambrosini is a member of the Ferndale Dairymen's Association and the Ferndale Cow-Testing Association, through his membership in which he is active in forwarding the good of the dairy industry.

His marriage took place in Ferndale in October, 1900, his wife having formerly been Miss Emma Tonini, a native of Petrolia, Cal., her parents having been Antonio and Sabina (Matte) Tonini, born in Caverano and Cevio, Ticino, Switzerland, respectively, and they were early settlers in Humboldt county, her father having come to California over forty years ago and become a prominent dairyman. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosini are the parents of seven children: Mary, Walter, Florinda, Henry, Archie, Sadie and Clarence Weston.

HAGBARTH NIELSEN.—A native of the distant country of Norway, Mr. Nielsen has chosen to make his home in northern California, where he has cleared and improved land, and in the cultivation of the soil and the occupation of dairying is meeting with success.

Born in Drammen, Norway, in 1867, he received a good education in the public schools of that country, where for ten years he was employed as a grocery clerk. Then, led by the wish to come to the new world and seek his fortune in California, he made the trip in 1893, settling at Eureka, in Humboldt county, Cal., where for five years he was engaged in driving a milk wagon for the Buhne dairy. Upon the discovery of gold in the Klondyke region, Mr. Nielsen determined to take the trip to Alaska, as so many others were then doing, and accordingly in the year 1898 set out on the journey in search of gold, going by trail over Chilcoot Pass, being there at the time of the big slide. There were said to be about ten thousand on the trail, but only about fifty-two met their death in the slides. After this he and his companions made their way to the Yukon river, where they built two boats by which they made the trip down the river, passing through Miles Canyon and over White Horse Rapids to Dawson. Mr. Nielsen took up a claim, but as it did not prove valuable, he found employment in the mines, thus making sufficient money to cover the expenses of the trip. After five years spent in the frozen north, he returned to the United States, as he had become a sufferer from rheumatism, and settled once more in Humboldt county, where he leased the hotel at the Stone Lagoon, conducting it with success for five years. After disposing of his interests in the hotel, Mr. Nielsen purchased his present ranch in 1910, consisting of forty acres of bottom land on Redwood creek, at the town of Orick. Here he has cleared most of the property and improved it so that he has good pasture and fields for the raising of hay and

other feed for his cows, of which he has twelve at the present time, a number which he is steadily increasing both as to milch cows and young stock. Aside from improving the land from an agricultural point of view, Mr. Nielsen is interested in constantly beautifying his home surroundings in every way possible, setting out trees, both fruit and ornamental, and many varieties of flowers upon his property. In his political interests Mr. Nielsen is a member of the Republican party, and while in Eureka held membership in the Normana Literary Society.

DENVER SEVIER.—With one of the many expeditions that crossed the plains during the summer of 1850 there came to the then unknown and undeveloped regions of the Pacific coast a stalwart young man, a native of Indiana, Abner D. Sevier, by name, who in the year following his arrival in California joined the few isolated frontiersmen then established in Humboldt county. Already logging camps had been established in this section of the state. The vast forests were beginning to be devastated for the up-building of the west. For a time he had work as the driver of an ox-team in one of these camps, but later he went to the Eel river section and took up a government claim. In the early period he endured many hardships. To earn a livelihood from the undeveloped land was most difficult, nor was it easy to find a market for such crops as could be secured. Determination, perseverance and unceasing hard work brought their merited results and eventually he became a prosperous farmer and a man of wide public influence, serving for two terms as county sheriff and also filling the office of county supervisor with recognized efficiency. For almost thirty years he was a resident of Humboldt county, and his death, March 24, 1888, was recognized as a distinct loss to his community. Fraternally he held membership with the Masons. By his marriage to Sarah A. Stringfield he became the father of four children, of whom only one is living, Denver, born at Eureka, Cal., February 19, 1860, educated in local schools, admitted to the bar in 1889, and since then a member of the brilliant company of attorneys practicing in Eureka. In this city he married Miss Minnie Bullock, daughter of Nathaniel Bullock, and of the union there are two sons, Donald B. and Kenneth D.

CHARLES CROSS.—The ranch owned and occupied by Charles Cross is situated on Van Dusen river, two miles from Carlotta, and is one of the most attractive in the county. It comprises two hundred ten acres of fertile land, which he has acquired by hard work and frugality, so that the term self-made applies to him in its truest sense. Like so many of those of eastern birth who have turned their attention to dairying and farming in this land of sunshine, he has been very successful and today his dairy of twenty fine milch cows is one of the best equipped in the county. In every transaction of life he has been honest and upright, kind and generous to a fault, a respected citizen and good neighbor. He was born at Hampden, Penobscot county, Me., August 30, 1860, the son of William and Sarah (Morse) Cross. The parents, who were farmers, were natives of Maine, the father of Welsh and the mother of English ancestry. In 1869 they moved to Grinnell, Iowa, three months later removing to Smith county, Kans., where the father homesteaded and resided ten years. In 1882 the family removed to Oregon and one year later to Humboldt county, Cal.

On account of poor health the father removed to Nevada, thence to Oregon, where he died. The mother died in Rohnerville, Humboldt county, in 1898. They had two children, namely, A. N. and Charles, the former residing with his brother.

Circumstances were such that Charles Cross had very limited educational advantages, for when he was quite young it was necessary for him to become self-supporting. For several years he was in the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia and afterward worked for the Holmes Lumber Company of Eureka.

Imbued with the qualities which usually bring success, young Cross saved his earnings and in due time was enabled to purchase a ranch of twenty-five acres at Rio Dell, which he improved while with the Pacific Lumber Company, making it his home for seventeen years. After selling it he bought his present ranch on Van Dusen river, most of the place being bottom land, on which he raises grain, hay, carrots, beets and alfalfa. Many of the progressive movements of the county have enlisted his influence and his career throughout is worthy of emulation. Fraternally he is a member of the Hydesville Lodge of Odd Fellows, and in politics votes with the Republican party.

While living in this county Mr. Cross was married at Rio Dell July 10, 1889, being united with Miss Hattie Corning, born in St. James, Watonwan county, Minn., December 22, 1870, the daughter of Smith P. and Orpha M. (Smith) Corning, born in New York and Ohio, respectively. They were married in Minnesota. Mr. Corning served in Company B, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, through the Civil war. Until 1873 he resided in Minnesota, then removing to Ottawa county, Kan., where the family resided for a year. In that year Mr. Corning came to Humboldt county, the family joining him in 1875. A millwright by trade, he helped build various mills in the county. He spent his last days at Rio Dell, passing away in 1910, the mother having died at Shively in 1882. Of their seven children, Mrs. Cross, the fourth oldest, received her education in Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. Cross are the parents of seven children: Ruby (Mrs. Guy Stapp of Carlotta, the mother of one child, Albert Everett); Earl Everett; Irene Elizabeth; Florence Marie; Agnes Zella and Anna Ella (twins); and Cecil Wilbur. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Hydesville Lodge of Rebekahs, No. 98, and is interested in the cause of education. Mr. Cross was formerly a member of the board of trustees of Rio Dell district.

JAMES E. NEIGHBOR.—Though a comparatively new resident of Eureka, Mr. Neighbor has become so intimately associated with the affairs of the city and of Humboldt county as well that he has been welcomed as an acquisition in the best circles. The promptness with which he entered into local movements for the general welfare has been a source of gratification to his fellow citizens, for he is a worker of trained ability, with several years of successful service to his credit, principally in the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association. As a business man also he has a high record, and has added to his reputation in that line by his able management of the Bayside lumber mill at Eureka. He "arrived" in the milling business by a rather roundabout route, having for

a number of years been engaged with a saw manufacturing firm in the east, through which he made acquaintances which led to his present connection when he decided to settle in California.

Mr. Neighbor is of English ancestry, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been born in England. Edward Neighbor, his grandfather, brought his family to America when the Rev. R. E. Neighbor, father of James E., was a boy of twelve years; Robert Neighbor, the great-grandfather, also accompanied them. They settled in Racine county, Wis., where Edward Neighbor, formerly a school-teacher, took up a farm and followed agricultural pursuits. R. E. Neighbor was born in 1842 at Wisbeach, England, and began his education in his native land. He passed his youth on his father's farm in Racine county, Wis., attended Racine College, and later took a course at the University of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated. Having prepared for service in the Baptist ministry, he was ordained, and his first pastorate was in Kane county, Ill. Having been appointed to do missionary work for his denomination in India, in the province of Assam, he gave up his charge and for the next eight years served in the India mission field of the Baptist Church, during that time residing principally at Nowgong, Assam. His son James was an infant, when he went out, and three children were born in India, so he and his wife concluded it best to return to America in order to give their children proper educational advantages. For a time the family lived at Chicago, Ill., later at Elkhart, Ind., and then at Indianapolis, and Rev. Mr. Neighbor is still actively engaged in the service of the Baptist Church, doing special work. He resides at Indianapolis, but is called to various points. For twenty-five years he was connected with the Baptist State Convention of Indiana, and he is well known through his contributions to the several church periodicals, having written considerably on religious topics for the Baptist Observer of Indianapolis, the Baptist Review of New York City, the Bibliotheca Sacra of Oberlin, Ohio, and The Review and Expositor of Louisville, Ky. At two different periods he has been editor of the Observer. His able services in every capacity have received flattering recognition in the church.

Rev. Mr. Neighbor was married at Chicago, Ill., in 1868, to Miss Anna Maria Bell, who was a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. She lived to be over seventy years old. Five children were born of this marriage, viz.: James E.; Arthur, of Rosenberg, Texas, a physician and surgeon; Robert W., manager of the branch house of E. C. Atkins & Co. at San Francisco, and living at Oakland; Agnes D., wife of George T. Purves, of Indianapolis, bookkeeper for the Marion County Construction Company; and Ethel M., who was born at Elkhart, Ind., and who is unmarried.

James E. Neighbor was born February 2, 1870, at St. Charles, Kane county, Ill., where his father was stationed until he took up missionary work in India. He was but seven months old when he landed with his parents at Calcutta, and a boy of nine when they returned to America. He attended school in Chicago for one year, was in the high school at Elkhart, Ind., six months, and completed the four years' high school course at Indianapolis, graduating when seventeen years old. Two months before graduation he had been offered a position with E. C. Atkins & Co., saw

manufacturers of Indianapolis, and he entered their service as mailing clerk. After one year he became billing clerk, making out all the invoices, besides which he waited on all outside customers who came to the house and filled the position of office salesman. At the time the Spanish-American war broke out he was a member of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, and enlisted for service with that organization, which went into the army as the Twenty-seventh Indiana Light Artillery, but he was rejected at the federal examination. At this time the president of the Indianapolis Mercantile & Trust Company offered him a position as manager of the Indianapolis office. This concern later developed into the Merchants' Association. For four years Mr. Neighbor devoted his time to Y. M. C. A. work. Having taken the position of assistant secretary, he held it for two years, and during the next two years was acting general secretary. At the end of this period he became superintendent of the Badger Furniture Company at Indianapolis, holding that position for four years, when his health broke down and he found it necessary to have rest and a change, to recover from an attack of nervous prostration. With that end in view he made a visit to his brother Robert, at Oakland, Cal., in 1908, and was delighted with the climatic and other attractions of the coast. In the course of his stay he formed the acquaintance of R. O. Wilson, manager at the San Francisco offices of the Bayside Lumber Company, which has a mill at Eureka. During the ten years of his connection with E. C. Atkins & Co. he had become quite familiar with sawmill supplies and other details of the lumber business, and his work in the association brought him a wide acquaintance, so that he did not come to the west by any means as a stranger.

In December, 1908, Mr. Wilson sent Mr. Neighbor up to Eureka, and the following February he became assistant manager of the Bayside Lumber Company, in which capacity he has charge of the Eureka mills. The San Francisco offices of this concern are in Rooms 613-621 Santa Maria building, at No. 112 Market street, and the sales offices are also in that city. The officers of the company are: Levi Smith, president, of Warren, Pa.; Charles A. Shurtliff, vice president, of San Francisco; R. O. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, as well as manager. The latter lives at Oakland. The company is engaged in the manufacture of redwood lumber and shingles, and the industry is of such proportions as to be highly important to the prosperity of Eureka, where it is considered one of the stable assets of the city and county. Mr. Neighbor's able administration of its affairs at this point is sufficient comment on his talents and executive ability.

From the time he settled at Eureka Mr. Neighbor has demonstrated his sincere interest in the work of raising social and living standards in the community and his efficiency in accomplishing such objects. Undoubtedly his early home training and influence predisposed him for such service to his fellows, and he has lived faithfully up to the high ideals of generosity and helpfulness to others instilled by his parents. He is chairman at present of the Humboldt County Progressive Temperance League, which office he has filled for the last three years; is a member of the Eureka Development Association, working for what he considers the best interests of a cleaner, larger and better Eureka; and is a prominent member of the

Baptist Church, serving that organization as deacon and member of the board of trustees, and the Sunday school as superintendent. Mr. Neighbor has attempted to labor along broad lines, attacking wrong and vicious principles and breaking down evil institutions, rather than directing his immediate attention to the victims of these conditions entirely. He believes in going to the root of an evil, rather than nipping its buds, and his success in the various undertakings which have been intrusted to him would seem to indicate that he has a grasp of the more effective methods.

In 1902 Mr. Neighbor was married to Miss Anna M. Wright, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and they have two children, Margaret Annabel and James Edward. They reside at No. 130 West Cedar street, Eureka. Mrs. Neighbor is, like her husband, a zealous worker in the Baptist Church, and also a prominent member of the Ladies' Aid Society and vice president of the Women's Missionary Society of the Eureka congregation.

MATTHEW CARROLL.—A prominent farmer and stockman in the vicinity of Arcata, Cal., Matthew Carroll has carved out for himself a farm from the forest land, where he now produces big crops on land which, when he first settled there, was mostly timber. He cleared the ground for farming, and still owns valuable timber land there, and has become known in that community as a liberal and public-spirited man, ready to help any project which has for its aim the upbuilding of the county where he has made his home.

On January 23, 1854, Mr. Carroll was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, the son of James, born in County Wicklow, Ireland, who came with his parents to Ontario at the age of five years, where he was educated in the local public schools, being engaged during the winters in logging in the woods, and purchasing property consisting of four hundred acres of raw land, which he cleared of beech and maple and improved for farming purposes. His wife was formerly Mary Rowley, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who as a child removed with her parents to Ontario and is still living upon the old home farm in that province. Of her twelve children, only two are living, and Matthew Carroll was the second eldest in the family. He grew up on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of the vicinity, and at the age of sixteen years began logging in the woods with his father, driving ox-teams, etc., until over twenty years of age. In May, 1874, he came west to California, settling first at Eureka, in Humboldt county, where his knowledge of logging stood him in good stead, he being employed for about three years by Evans & McKay on Salmon creek, being foreman of their road-builders. When this company failed, Mr. Carroll entered the employ of James Gannon at Arcata, as foreman and head road-builder, in which capacity he remained for a period of five years. In December, 1881, he made a return trip to his old home, the following January being married to Miss Bridget Whalen, a native of his home town, and daughter of Daniel Patrick Whalen, a pioneer farmer of the place. With his bride Mr. Carroll returned to Arcata in April, 1882, purchasing a small farm near that city, which he operated for three years, then selling it to homestead the present place. He began at once to improve his new property, cutting shingle and stave bolts, shipping the latter to San Francisco and selling the former to the shingle mill run by Harpst, Spring &

Co. Having cleared this land, he purchased adjacent property, having now about three hundred seventy acres in all, of which one hundred fifty acres are cleared and under the plow, there still being about two hundred acres which are heavily timbered. Here Mr. Carroll engages in general farming, stock-raising and dairy business, milking a herd of seventeen cows, and besides raising cattle of Durham and Holstein strain, also engaging in the raising of fine horses. He is the owner of the English shire stallion Captain Tom, weighing fifteen hundred pounds, well known as a fine draft horse.

For about twelve years Mr. Carroll was a trustee of the Cedar Springs school district, and was one of the builders of the first school house in this vicinity, and continued as clerk and trustee of the school until turning over these offices to his son. In his political preferences he is a member of the Democratic party. He is the father of eleven children, of whom the five youngest are at home with their parents: Mary, now Mrs. Thomas Dillon, of Eureka; James, who resides in San Francisco; Joseph, who lives in Arcata; John, who died at the age of sixteen years; Anna, a bookkeeper for the Humboldt Cooperage Co., Arcata; Daniel, who lives in Montana; Matthew, Peter, William, Oswald and Catherine.

JOHN MACINATA was born in Bagolino, Province of Brescia, Italy, May 11, 1881, the fourth in a family of six children born to Charles and Margareta (Bazzani) Macinata. The parents were farmer folk in Brescia, and resided on the home place until they passed away, on the same day in 1912, only four hours apart.

John Macinata, who is the only member of the family in the United States, was brought up on the old home farm, and in his native district he received a good education. When his schooling was over he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. Having a desire to see California and try the opportunities offered here to industrious young men, he came to Eureka, Cal., in April, 1907, and for the first eight months was in the employ of C. E. Sacchi at Bayside, then at the Bucksport dairy and the McKay dairy, Ryan slough, for like periods. After another year spent on a dairy farm at the head of F street, Eureka, he resolved to engage in the business for himself and in December, 1910, he rented the William Harmon place, where he ran a dairy of eighteen cows until March 22, 1914, when he leased his present place at West End, near Blue Lake. It is splendid bottom land, which gives him ample pasture, and upon it he raises an abundance of hay and green feed. His herd of Holsteins is well bred and numbers forty head of milch cows, which he feeds with great care in order to achieve the best results.

Mr. Macinata was married in Eureka June 7, 1914, being united with Miss Brachi Ambrosini, born at Bormio, Province of Sondrio, Italy. After finishing her studies in Italy, before coming to California, she spent several years in Graubunden and St. Gallen, Switzerland, where she learned the German language and is a woman of ability, being very much of a helpmate to her husband. Politically he is a Democrat.

B. JAMES BIASCA was born at Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, January 29, 1881, the son of Charles and Ellen (Bernardi) Biasca, both natives of that place. The father was well educated and became a successful dairyman in Humboldt county, whither he came in about 1882, the family

joining him later, while he was located on Bear river. In 1905 his health failed and he returned to Ticino, Switzerland. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, James being the oldest. His educational advantages consisted of about eighteen months in Lodrino schools, at the end of which time, at the age of eight, he came with others of the family to join the father in Humboldt county, Cal. He immediately went to work for others on a dairy ranch to help his father make a livelihood for the family, and when eleven years of age he went to work for the Russ Company on the present place, while his father was foreman, and he has continued on this ranch ever since. He worked for his father after he leased it and since 1905 he has had a lease of the place himself and is operating a dairy of eighty-three cows, and is also engaged in raising cattle and hogs, poultry and turkeys. Central Park ranch, as it is called, is located on Bear river and is well adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted. It is equipped with a creamery with steam power for the making of butter, which is shipped to the San Francisco market.

Since he came to this ranch at the age of eleven years, Mr. Biasca has never lost a day, and by his industry and close application to business has won for himself a competence. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN D. AMBROSINI was born at Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, March 25, 1883, the fifth oldest of six children born to Nicola and Elena (Sachi) Ambrosini, who reside on their farm in that country. John D. was brought up as a farmer's son and received his education in the public schools. Having heard reports of better wages and opportunities in California than could be found in his native Ticino, he determined to try his luck in the Golden West. January 21, 1903, he left his native land and arrived in Humboldt county February 10, 1903. He found employment in a dairy at Loleta for two years and then spent three seasons in a dairy on Bear river ridge. Next he worked for Ambrosini Brothers for a year, when, having saved some money, he determined to start in business for himself. In 1908 he leased his present place (known as the Centennial ranch) of two thousand acres, and has since engaged in dairying with success. He milks eighty-five cows and is manufacturing butter, which he sells to the Elk River Mercantile Company at Scotia. His success is in no small degree due to the assistance of his wife, who was in maidenhood Ida Bernardi, born on Bear river ridge, Humboldt county, the daughter of Moses and Louisa (Sachi) Bernardi, both natives of Lodrino, Switzerland. On coming to the United States they settled in Humboldt county, where they followed dairying, but later they returned with the family to Lodrino. There the father died soon after his arrival. The mother still makes her home in Ticino. Mrs. Ambrosini is now the only immediate member of her family in Humboldt county. She was educated both in Humboldt county and in Lodrino. In 1909 she returned to Humboldt county, where she afterwards married Mr. Ambrosini, the ceremony taking place in Ferndale. To them have been born four children, Daria, Hazel, Susie and Ethel. Politically he espouses the cause of the Republican party.

ANGELO BONOMI.—Many representative sons of Italy have come to California, among them Angelo Bonomi, who was born in Livemmo, Province of Brescia, Italy, in 1890, and there he received a good education

in the public schools. He was reared to the life of a farmer and dairyman and followed that line of work in his native land until he concluded to try his fortune in California. In 1912 he came to Humboldt county and for eighteen months was employed on a dairy at Stone lagoon. After spending two months at the Buhne ranch he leased his present place of two hundred acres near Fields Landing, on South Bay, where he is conducting a dairy of thirty cows.

Mr. Bonomi was married in Livemmo, Italy, May 24, 1912, being united with Miss Theresa Torenì, who was also a native of that place, and they have two children, Marie and Eva. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic church in Eureka.

PIETRO CANCLINI was born in the town of Piatti, near Vale de Sotto, Province Sondrio, Italy, May 20, 1883, and is the fourth oldest of twelve children born to Christopher and Candida (Canclini) Canclini, also natives of that place, who still make their home there. After completing the public schools, Pietro was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade under his father, continuing the same until he came to California with the exception of the time he served in the Italian army. It was at the age of twenty that he entered the Sixteenth regiment of artillery, serving three years, when he was honorably discharged as trumpeter. In 1906 he came to Humboldt county. For six months he was employed in the woods at Philbrook and then started in the shoe business in Arcata, running a shoe repair shop on the plaza. He makes a specialty of shoe repairing and has a complete line of machinery for sewing and repairing shoes, the motive power being electricity. From the first his success has been steady and is still increasing.

Mr. Canclini was married in Arcata, being united with Miss Isolina Boni, a native of the Province Firenze, Italy, and they have two children, Nelo and Lino. Fraternally he is a member of Iriquois Tribe No. 156, I. O. R. M., at Arcata. Politically he believes firmly in the principles of the Republican party.

AMATO BANDUCCI.—Among the men who have come from far-off sunny Italy, and are making a success in the mercantile line, is Amato Banducci, who was born near Lucca, Italy, July 4, 1878, the son of Paolo and Crelia (Antongiovanni) Banducci, who are still living on their farm near Lucca. Of their four children, Amato is the oldest and the only one residing in California. He received his education in the public schools and remained home assisting his parents until he came to California in 1896. After a six months' stay in Los Angeles he found employment at farming in Santa Barbara. Altogether he continued farming for five years, and of this period thirteen months were spent on the Island of Santa Cruz riding after stock. During his stay on the island he had several interesting hunts for wild hogs that were very numerous on the island and which the owners of the island wished to get rid of.

In 1902 Mr. Banducci came to Humboldt county and for three years was employed successively in the following shingle mills, Charles Harpst, Charles Kelston, and the Union shingle mill. In 1905 he started a vegetable and fruit route, traveling by wagon through Arcata and vicinity for a period of two years. At the end of this time, in 1907, he started a

grocery store on the plaza, and has continued in business ever since. His trade has grown from the first and he has built up a good, substantial business. His success is due in a large measure to his affable, courteous and genial manner and his close application to business.

Mr. Banducci was married in Eureka, being united with Elenor Gilar-ducci, who was also born near Lucca, Italy. To them have been born two children, Fred and Susie. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of Arcata Aerie No. 1846, F. O. E. He is a member and hearty supporter of the Arcata Board of Trade and the Arcata Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Banducci is a liberal and enterprising citizen who is always willing to give of his means and best efforts toward the building up of the community commercially, socially and morally.

J. M. TRISTAO.—Among men who have left their trade to engage in dairying in the Eel River valley is J. M. Tristao, who was born on the Isle of Treseira, one of the Azores, October 18, 1880, the son of J. B. Tristao, who is a bricklayer in his native place. The son, J. M., was educated in the public schools and on the completion of his studies therein, when sixteen years old, was apprenticed under his father as a bricklayer. Afterward he worked at the trade in that country until the spring of 1902, when he came to Pleasanton, Cal. There he was employed on a farm until the fall of that year, when he found his way to San Mateo county, where he was employed on a dairy. In the spring of 1903 he was similarly employed with Charles Denio at Vallejo, continuing with him for one year. Next we find him working on a sheep ranch in Nevada, but a year later he returned to Vallejo and rented the creamery on George street, which he operated for one year. He then traded the creamery business for a dairy ranch at Crockett and ran it for two years.

In November, 1910, Mr. Tristao came to Humboldt county and leased a ranch at Arcata. One year later he leased one at West End, Blue Lake, and ran a dairy of thirty cows for two years. In the fall of 1914 he traded it for the present lease, comprising one hundred seventy acres of the Herrick ranch. Here he runs a dairy of fifty cows and is meeting with success, having plenty of bottom land for pasture, besides which he raises hay and green feed. He is a stockholder in the Del Monte Creamery.

Fraternally Mr. Tristao was a member of the Eagles and the I. D. E. S. in Vallejo until he moved away. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party.

EMILLIO BETTIGIEO.—Among the firms operating large dairies successfully in the Eel river valley is Peracca & Bettigieo, of whom Emillio Bettigieo is the junior member. He was born in Calico, Province of Como, Italy, October 18, 1893, the third oldest of a family of eight children born to Angelo and Chisemia (Spini) Bettigieo. The father was a farmer and dairyman at Calico, Italy, until his death, and the mother still makes her home on the old place.

Emillio Bettigieo received a good education in the public schools, remaining at home and aiding his parents until he was seventeen years of age. Having heard of the advantages of California to the wage earner and farmer, he concluded to profit by opportunities offered the energetic young man on the Pacific coast. In 1910 he came to Humboldt county

and found employment on a dairy at Petrolia, where he continued for three years, then followed ten months of the same kind of work at Loleta. Having saved his money with the hope of engaging in dairying for himself, in October, 1914, he formed a partnership with Emelio Peracca and leased the present place of two hundred sixty acres, and purchased the necessary implements and horses as well as cows to operate a large dairy. Besides milking eighty cows, they are also engaged in stock-raising. The place is very suitable for dairying, its rich bottom lands enabling the partners to raise plenty of hay and green feed for their dairy herd. Both Mr. Peracca and Mr. Bettiglio are members of the Ferndale Dairymen's Association.

GAMBONI BROTHERS.—Among the dairymen on the island near Ferndale who are meeting with merited success we find Alfred and Bartol Gamboni, who came hither from Switzerland and fully appreciate the opportunities offered men who are willing to work and apply themselves closely. Their chosen occupation is the dairy industry, in which they are meeting with deserved success. The brothers are natives of Vogorno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, the eldest brother, Alfred, having been born in 1883. He remained on the home farm until 1903, when he came to California, being employed on a dairy in Marin county until 1908, and then came to Humboldt county. He continued in the dairy business until December, 1910, when he formed the present partnership with his brother Bartol. The latter was born in 1887 and received his education and training in the public school of Vogorno. It was on October 23, 1907, that he came to California. Besides being employed on a dairy he was also engaged in driving a milk wagon in San Francisco until July, 1909, when he came to Humboldt county. As has been stated, Alfred and Bartol Gamboni formed a partnership in December, 1910, for the purpose of carrying on a dairy business of their own, and rented their present place of seventy acres on the island, stocking it with a dairy herd. They have been prospered in their undertaking, milking forty cows, to which number they are continually adding, and their business generally is growing steadily.

The brothers are enterprising and progressive business men, being well and favorably known, and are liberal, open-hearted and honest in all their dealings.

EDWARD CHRISTEN was born in Andermatt, Canton Uri, Switzerland, January 6, 1860, the son of Sebastian and Josepha (Danjot) Christen, also natives of that place. The father was a shoemaker and farmer and also served for many years as the local judge. Both parents died at the old home. To them were born thirteen children, eight of whom grew up and four are still living, Edward being the youngest of all. He was educated in the public schools and remained home assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, with the exception of the time he spent in the army and at the military school, in which he rose to the non-commissioned rank of corporal.

In 1884 Mr. Christen came to San Francisco, Cal., and from there came soon afterward to Petrolia, Humboldt county, where he was employed in a dairy for four years. In the meantime he had saved enough money to start in the dairy business, and in partnership with his brother he leased a ranch of one thousand acres in the same vicinity. They ran a dairy of

seventy cows and made a specialty of manufacturing and shipping butter. The partnership continued for three years, when Edward Christen bought his brother's interest and continued alone until 1896, when he sold out and came to Pleasant Point, near Waddington, and bought a ranch of sixty-eight acres of bottom land and established a dairy. Since then the river has cut through around him, taking away several ranches and leaving him an island of forty acres, where he has a dairy of about twenty milch cows.

Mr. Christen was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary Regli, also a native of Andermatt, Switzerland. She died here in 1913, leaving twelve children, as follows: George, Josephine, Marian, Edward, Rosa, Alvetius, Agnes, John, Joseph, Anton, Clara and Bernard.

Mr. Christen is a Republican in politics. He has always been interested in the cause of education and for many years served as clerk of the board of trustees of the Pleasant Point school district.

BASILIO DUSI was born at Ono Degna, Province of Brescia, Italy, May 26, 1883, the son of Battiste and Lucia (Buttenini) Dusi, who were also natives of Ono Degna and still make their home there. The father was engaged in making charcoal. The parents had six children, all of whom are living, Basilio being the youngest and the only one in California. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, after which he assisted his father in the burning of charcoal until 1908. Having heard that better wages and greater opportunities generally were offered in California than were possible in his native land he resolved to come to the western coast of America. On March 6, 1908, he arrived in Ferndale, Cal., and until 1911 was employed in different dairies in the vicinity. In November, 1911, having saved enough money to start in dairying for himself, he leased the S. Smith place located on the coast two miles below Centerville. The ranch comprises three hundred acres, one hundred acres being plow land, where he raises hogs and green feed. Here he is successfully engaged in dairying, milking forty-five cows, the products being sold to the California Creameries Company.

Mr. Dusi is a well-informed man and is public spirited and enterprising, always ready to do his share towards enhancing the welfare of the community. He is a member of the Catholic church at Ferndale and politically is a Republican.

BERNARDINO GENZOLI was born at Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in October, 1850, the son of John M. and Badelina (Bernardi) Genzoli, both natives of that place. They were farming people and passed their entire lives there. Of their nine children, seven are living, as follows: Cypriano resides in Ticino; Bernardino is the subject of this sketch; Morello is a dairyman and stockman at Capetown; Frederick resides in Algeria, Africa; Chelestino lives in Eureka; Antone at Capetown; Savina (Mrs. Biasca) lives in Ticino.

Bernardino Genzoli was educated in the public schools, and remained on the home farm until 1869, when he made his way to Paris, France, there being apprenticed as a painter and decorator. On the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war business was at a standstill and he therefore returned to Ticino and resumed his duties on the home farm, assisting his father until 1875. In that year he came to Humboldt county, Cal., where

he immediately found work in a dairy on Bear river ridge. With the means and experience gained there during a period of nine years he engaged in the dairy business on his own account. Forming a partnership with his brother Morello, he leased the Harken ranch of eighteen hundred acres near Capetown and engaged in dairying, milking one hundred twenty-five cows and making butter, which was shipped to San Francisco. After a period of seven years Bernardino Genzoli sold his interest to his brother and leased the Capwell ranch of three hundred acres on Bear river, where he ran a dairy for five years, after which he leased the Greenlaw ranch on Elk river, where he had a herd of sixty milch cows.

In 1900 Mr. Genzoli sold his lease and stock and came to Arcata Bottoms, where he leased the present ranch of sixty-three acres from Redmond Brothers. It is all bottom land and furnishes abundant pasturage and green feed for his dairy of twenty-five milch cows, besides which he is also raising young stock.

In Ferndale occurred the marriage of Mr. Genzoli, his wife before her marriage being Lillian Sacchi, also a native of Lodrino, Switzerland, the daughter of Antone Sacchi, a farmer of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Genzoli have been born seven children: Fred, Antone, Amerigo, Frank, Florinda, Bernardino and Esther. For twenty-five years Mr. Genzoli was a member of the Ferndale Lodge of Odd Fellows, but since his removal from that section he has discontinued it. Politically he is a Republican.

ALESSIO GALLACCI.—Among the worthy citizens of Humboldt county who have come from Italy and are making a success of dairying is Alessio Gallacci, who was born in Bacceno, Novara, Italy, October 2, 1884. His father, Vincenzo Gallacci, was a dairyman, and from him the son, Alessio, learned dairying as it was done in that country. He was educated in the public schools and assisted his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He had heard much of better wages and greater opportunities in California than could be found in his mother country, so he resolved to cast his lot on the Pacific coast. In April, 1906, he landed in San Francisco and from there came immediately to Humboldt county. Here he found employment in a dairy on Arcata bottoms and followed that line of work until he had saved enough money to start for himself.

In 1911 Mr. Gallacci leased his present place of forty acres and has since been engaged in dairying, his herd of milch cows numbering twenty-five. The place is all rich bottom land, which furnishes plenty of hay and green feed, and the owner is recognized as a successful dairyman.

Mr. Gallacci was married in Arcata, being united with Miss Jennie Spalletta, a native of Cimalmotto, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and to them have been born two children, Mary and Evelyn. Politically Mr. Gallacci believes thoroughly in the principles of the Republican party.

THOMAS ALBONICO was born at Gravedona, Province of Como, Italy, June 13, 1871. His father was Bartholameo Albónico, a farmer who passed his entire life in Como, Italy. Thomas was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. He remained at home assisting his parents until 1898, when he determined to try his luck in California, of which he had heard such good reports. In 1898 we find him working on a dairy in Marin county. In 1902 he came to Humboldt county and after working

on a dairy at Blue Lake for four months he found the same kind of employment on Arcata bottoms, where he continued for three years. Next he spent ten months at Freshwater and then returned to Arcata bottoms, where he continued as a dairy hand.

In January, 1908, Mr. Albonico had saved enough money to start in the business, leasing a farm of forty-one acres on the bottoms, where he ran a dairy of twenty cows. Two years later he gave the lease up and rented the Lafe Sidel ranch of forty-five acres, where he milked twenty-five cows for three years, and then sold his lease and brought his dairy herd to the John Bulwinkle place, where he is running a successful dairy of twenty cows. He understands dairying and is a man that is well liked and favorably known. He is a stockholder in the United Creameries Company.

In Arcata June 6, 1908, occurred the marriage of Mr. Albonico, being united with Freda Schultz, a native daughter of San Francisco. Her father died when she was a year old and her mother married a second time, becoming the wife of John Bulwinkle, and the daughter always went by the name of Freda Bulwinkle. Mr. and Mrs. Albonico have three children: Anna C., Bartholameo and Mary M. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In national politics he believes in the principles of the Republican party. With his family he is a member of the Catholic church in Arcata.

JOHN SCURI.—The province of Brescia, Italy, has sent many of her sons to aid in the upbuilding of our new West, and the counties of central California, though less beautiful in climate and scenery than their native home, have offered hospitality and prosperity to many energetic and progressive sons of Italy.

Among the young men from that country who have come to seek their fortunes in California, led hither by the reports from those who have preceded them, is John Scuri, who was born in Livemmo, Brescia, Italy, on December 31, 1887, where he grew up on his father's farm, receiving a good education in the public schools of that locality. When he had completed his studies at school, John Scuri was apprenticed to the stone mason's trade, having learned farming to a considerable extent during his boyhood at home. In 1912 he left his native land to come to California, where he was employed in McKay's shingle mill near Eureka as foreman for nearly two years, when he left there and secured employment on a dairy farm near Loleta, in the same county, until November, 1914. At that time, determining to enter the dairy business independently, as so many of his countrymen were doing in the county, he formed a partnership with D. Bareggi, and the two young men rented part of the old Swan ranch at Orick, and here established themselves in the dairy business, where they are meeting with merited success. Their ranch is composed of rich bottom lands, which give fine opportunity for pasturing, and the partners are able to raise thereon abundance of hay and grain and green feed for their herd of fifty milch cows.

The partner of Mr. Scuri, Dominico Bareggi, is a native of the same town as himself, where he was born November 17, 1887, and where he learned the dairying trade as a lad and after completing the education furnished by the local public schools, continued working on the home farm until 1912, the

same year in which Mr. Scuri came to California, Mr. Bareggi also at that date removing to Humboldt county, Cal., where he was employed at a dairy near Loleta until he formed the partnership with Mr. Scuri in the dairy business.

FRANK AMBROSINI.—Born in Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 2, 1855, Frank Ambrosini was the oldest of a family of seven children, of whom five are at present living. The father, Cipriano, had a farm in Lodrino, which he operated during the summer months, his winters being mostly spent in Paris, where he was employed at the trade of glazier. The mother, Agatha (Martinoli) Ambrosini, was a native of their home town in Switzerland, where she and her husband both died. They brought up their children on the farm, educating them in the public schools, and having completed his education the son Frank assisted his father upon the farm, at the age of twenty years enlisting in the Swiss army for the usual term of service, after which he was honorably discharged. Removing to Paris, he was there apprenticed to the glazier's trade, and after gaining experience in that line of work he continued in that occupation in France for a period of ten years. Having heard and read much of the opportunities offered for success in California, Mr. Ambrosini then decided to cast his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and accordingly in 1885 came to San Francisco, and thence to Eureka, in Humboldt county, Cal., and not finding employment at once in his chosen occupation, he was for five years engaged in working on the dairy ranch of Joseph Russ on Bear River ridge. Desiring to go into that line of business independently, Mr. Ambrosini rented the Bolivia ranch of about eight hundred acres, also on Bear River ridge, which for the following fifteen years he operated as a dairy, milking about eighty cows thereon; his next venture being the leasing of the Donnelly ranch of sixty-five acres of bottom land at Port Kenyon, where he conducted a dairy of thirty-five cows for three years. This lease he finally sold out, and in 1908 leased the Forbes place, where he is at present located, which consists of eighty acres of fertile land about a mile north of Port Kenyon, where he grows an abundance of feed for his herd of forty cows, which are full-blooded, and high-grade Jerseys.

One of the original stockholders of the Valley Flower Creamery on the Island, Mr. Ambrosini was also for some years a trustee of the Island school district, education being a cause in which he takes a deep interest. A very intelligent and well read man, he speaks French fluently, which he learned while engaged in business in Paris; and since coming to California has made a special study of the English language. Having a retentive memory, his wide reading has made of him a well informed and interesting conversationalist, and as school trustee he exerted his influence to further the cause of education among the school children of his district. To the country of his adoption he is always loyal, being keenly alive to the advantages offered here, and became a citizen of the United States as soon as he had lived in the country the required length of time. Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in his business life his energy is no less apparent, for the early days of his dairying experience, when he panned and skimmed the milk, and churned the butter upon his ranch by hand, have been succeeded by the use of gas-engine power and the present prosperous condition of his affairs. Mr. Ambrosini's wife, an active and able

helpmeet to her husband, is Victoria, the daughter of Paul Biasca, a farmer of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, where she was born. Her marriage with Mr. Ambrosini took place in Ferndale, Cal., March 16, 1901, and they are the parents of seven children, namely, Delmo, Sidney, Rina, Frank, Jr., Dora, Ivy and Vinni.

CIPRIANO PIINI.—From Switzerland, which is his native home, Cipriano Piini, at the age of nineteen years, came to California, where he has since that time continued to make his home and is now well known as a successful dairyman of Humboldt county.

The parents of Mr. Piini were Joseph, a farmer on the Ticino river, in Switzerland, eight miles above where it empties into Largo Locarno, and Catherine (Giulieri) Piini, who died on March 8, 1915, the father still residing at the old home. Of their six children, Cipriano, who was born at Cognasco, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, on February 17, 1883, is the fourth oldest, the others being: Mary, who is now Mrs. Genzoli, resides at Loleta; Albina, now Mrs. Charles C. Giulieri, of Salmon Creek; Frank, a farmer at Castroville; Charles, who resides in Monterey county; and Celeste, still residing at the old home in Switzerland. Like the others, Cipriano was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of the place, remaining at home and assisting his parents until nineteen years of age, when he concluded to try his fortune in California. In December, 1902, he came to San Francisco and found employment on a dairy at Nicasia, Marin county; in July of the next year he removed to Humboldt county, where he continued the same line of work for three months at Loleta, and later for eight months at Petrolia, thence going to Salmon Creek, where he followed the same occupation for eighteen months. Mr. Piini was next in the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, where he remained for about two years, being employed next by the California Central Creamery Company at the Loleta creamery, and after ten months in this work he was engaged for a couple of years at a dairy in the same vicinity. By this time having saved sufficient money to enable his starting in business independently, in the autumn of the year 1911 Mr. Piini leased the Riley place, consisting of forty acres on Paradise Island in Humboldt county, where he at present is engaged in the dairy business, milking a herd of twenty-three cows and selling the milk to Libby, McNeill and Libby at Loleta. Mr. Piini is meeting with much success in his independent venture, and making for himself a name in his chosen line of work. The estate which he has leased is fertile bottom land, whereon he is enabled to raise all the hay and green feed which his herd requires, and like many others from his native land of Switzerland who have chosen to make their home in this country, he is well satisfied with the change.

At Salinas, Cal., Mr. Piini was married to Miss Irene Omicini, also a native of Switzerland, she having been born in Locarno, in the canton of Ticino. In his political views Mr. Piini is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party.

FERDINAND AMBROSINI.—Together with his brother Victor, Ferdinand Ambrosini has been engaged in dairying most of the time since coming to California, and the firm of F. and V. Ambrosini is well and favorably known among the dairymen of Humboldt county, this state, both

men being members of the Ferndale Dairymen's Association and the Ferndale Cow Testing Association.

A native of Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, Ferdinand Ambrosini was born in that distant country November 14, 1873, the son of Gervaso, and grandson of Gregori Ambrosini, the latter having been a farmer and land-owner in Switzerland, as well as a member of the town council and the descendant of an old family in that district. Ferdinand Ambrosini's father was also a farmer and dairyman and member of the town council, of which he was for many years president, or mayor, and both himself and his wife, Maria (Sacchi) Ambrosini died in their home canton. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Ferdinand and Victor, now in partnership in California; Theodorlinda, now the wife of Cipriano Ambrosini of Glenn county, and Severina, the wife of Sylvio Sacchi of Sonoma county. The sons were reared on the home farm, received their education in the local public schools and learned farming and dairying as they were carried on in that country. On February 3, 1892, attracted by the good reports he had heard of the opportunities for young men in California, the son Ferdinand set out for San Francisco, via New York, arriving in Humboldt county, Cal., on the twenty-fifth of the same month. Here he soon went to work on a dairy ranch of the Russ estate on Bear River Ridge, and in 1900 became foreman of the Woodland Echo ranch. In 1903 he and his brother Victor rented this ranch and also the Mayflower ranch of twenty-six hundred acres, where they engaged independently in dairying, milking one hundred seventy cows. All these years Mr. Ambrosini had been engaged in the making of butter, putting it up in squares, cubes and kegs, shipping it from Ferndale to Eureka and San Francisco at the rate of about three thousand pounds a month, and obtaining as high prices as any of the creameries. In the fall of 1913 he and his brother gave up the two ranches, having in 1910 purchased seventy-two acres of the Greis ranch adjoining Ferndale on the northeast, which they rented for dairy purposes until giving up their other ranches in 1913, at which time they engaged in dairying upon the seventy-two acres, adding thereto rented land of thirty-seven acres, so that at present they operate one hundred ten acres of rich bottom land, raising thereon large crops of hay and green feed for their herd of about seventy-five high grade Jersey and Durham milch cows, one of the latter having made the best record for milk in 1914 of thirty-five hundred cows whose record was kept by the association, having produced fifteen thousand, two hundred thirty-two pounds of milk in nine months. The Ambrosini brothers are also engaged in cattle raising, for which purpose they rent the Guthrie ranch of six hundred six acres, located ten miles below Ferndale, on the coast.

Politically, Mr. Ambrosini is an upholder of Democratic principles, he was a member of the board of trustees of Bunker Hill school district for two terms, and served one year as clerk of the board; and he is at present a stockholder in the Russ-Williams Banking Company. His marriage took place in Ferndale, Mrs. Ambrosini having been formerly Louisa Biasca, of Lodrino, Switzerland, and they are the parents of seven children: Edna, Severina, Louis, Elsie, Wesley, William and Donald, all of whom are at home with their parents.

JAMES JOHN CRONIN.—It is wide-awake men like James J. Cronin, men of optimism, ability and pluck, as well as high ideals and the courage of their convictions, that are bringing Humboldt county to the front in the sisterhood of the California counties, making it second to none in the state.

Mr. Cronin is a native of Nebraska, born at Bancroft, Cuming county, July 7, 1883. His father was Timothy Cronin, for many years a passenger conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, while his mother was Margaret Cronin, a native of Canada. Later the father moved to Nebraska, where he took up land near Bancroft. The old Cronin homestead at Bancroft is still in the possession of the family, and is one of the local landmarks. The father died when James John was but two years of age and the mother continued to conduct the place, and there he grew to manhood, attending school and working on the farm. There were four children in the family, this one son and three daughters. They are: Mamie, who was Mrs. Kelly, of Bancroft, Neb., and who died in 1908; Nellie, now Mrs. James Gatzemeyer, of Bancroft, Neb.; and Alice, now Mrs. James Atkinson, of Scotia, Humboldt county, Cal. The mother is still living, and resides in Canada.

Graduating from the public schools, Mr. Cronin entered business college in Lincoln, Neb., and completing his course he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, M. Kelly, in the general merchandise business at Bancroft, continuing in this position until 1900. He then came to California, locating at Eureka, where he engaged with the H. H. Buhne Hardware Company for five years, this being one of the finest hardware stores on the coast. Following this he went to Metropolitan, Humboldt county, and conducted the Metropolitan Lumber Company store for a year, and from there went to Scotia and took charge of the mill supplies and hardware stock for the Pacific Lumber Company, as store-keeper and purchasing agent. He remained with this company for a period of five years, and then returned to Eureka, and became traveling salesman for the Leutzing & Lane Company, handling grocery specialties, fruit, etc., traveling out of Eureka for a year, and covering all of Humboldt county. He then traveled for a year for the Eureka Foundry, and in December, 1913, he came to Fort Seward and became associated with the Helmke Mercantile Company, as manager, a position he was by experience well qualified to fill. In 1914 he was appointed postmaster at Fort Seward. He took an active part in the commercial life of Fort Seward during the opening of the through line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Resigning his position with the Helmke Mercantile Company as well as his commission as postmaster, in April, 1915, he accepted his present position as manager of the mercantile department of the Eel River Valley Lumber Company at Newburg, and removed to the latter place to take charge of the stores of this company. He is a man of experience in this line and is capable and wide awake to the needs of the business and the demands of the trade. His chief object is to meet the demand with an adequate supply and it is seldom indeed that he fails to do so. He is popular in the county, and is especially well known, having spent several years as a traveling salesman throughout the county, and elsewhere in northern California. He is very enthusiastic over the prospects of this section of the state and is certain that its business and commercial supremacy is an assured fact.

However, he never fails to aid any movement toward this desired end, and is untiring in his efforts to enhance the present prosperity of the county.

While in the employ of the Buhne Company Mr. Cronin was married, in Eureka, on July 24, 1903, to Miss Tillie Barry, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cronin have become the parents of four children, three daughters and one son: Catherine, Dorothy, James John, Jr., and Elizabeth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cronin have a host of friends throughout the county, who esteem them for their personal worth and their kind and charitable dispositions.

JOSEPH MOSSI was born in the village of Carena, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, February 10, 1882, the son of James and Anna (Buletti) Mossi, who are engaged in farming and dairying at Carena. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, Joseph being the youngest of the family. From a lad he made himself useful on the farm, excepting when he was attending the public schools. After completing his studies in the local school he assisted his parents until 1902, when he came to the United States, a desire he had cherished for some time. His first location was at Cheshire, Mass., where he was employed in factories for four and one-half years, after which he went to New York city, where he was employed in hotels for two and one-half years. In May, 1909, he came to California, and at Santa Cruz spent nine months on a dairy. In April, 1910, he went to Petaluma, there also working on dairies until the spring of 1913. It was in this year that he came to Humboldt county, and immediately found employment with a dairyman. He remained with this employer until November, 1914, when he determined to start in business for himself and leased the present ranch of eighty acres, two miles north of Ferndale, which he devotes to a dairy, having at present twenty-two milch cows, the product being sold to Libby, McNeill & Libby. The ranch lies in the Eel river bottom, the rich land raising ample hay and green feed for his herd.

In South Adams, Mass., occurred the marriage of Joseph Mossi and Delfina Sarina, also a native of Ticino, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Albert, Harry, Mabel and Alvina. Mr. Mossi is an energetic and ambitious young man and the success he is accomplishing is well merited.

ANDREW GALLIA.—The proprietor of the Sequoia dairy, Andrew Gallia, is a progressive and enterprising young man. He was born in the Valtropia Valley, Province of Brescia, Italy, December 30, 1883. His father, Antonio Gallia, was a dairy farmer, so young Andrew naturally became familiar with the occupation he now follows when he was a young lad. After he had completed the public schools he aided his parents on the home farm until 1903, when he made his way to Ticino, Switzerland, and there he was employed on a dairy in the Alps region. In 1906 he came to California. After spending a short time in Marin county, he hired out to a dairyman at Modesto, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1909 he came to Eureka, being employed for short periods on the Sweasey dairy and the Torkelsen dairy until 1910. In that year he started in the dairy business for himself and the outgrowth is the Sequoia dairy, where he is doing a successful business and has now a large number of customers. His dairy, which comprises two hundred acres of grazing land, which he leases, adjoins Sequoia Park. He has built up a splendid dairy herd and by his close application to business and the high

standard of the milk he retails he has met with well deserved success. Mr. Gallia is well liked and has made many friends since his advent in Humboldt county.

JOHN AND ROCCO SCALVINI.—We find among the late comers to Humboldt county enterprising dairymen in John and Rocco Scalvini, natives of Bagnolo, Province of Brescia, Italy, born July 5, 1879, and August 15, 1885, respectively, and sons of John Scalvini, who is represented in the sketch of his two other sons, George and Antone Scalvini. John and Rocco received a good training on the farm in Italy as well as good education in the public schools. In 1904 John came to the United States and located in Humboldt county, where he was employed on dairies in the vicinity of Ferndale for five years. He then returned to Italy, spending seventeen months in his native land, when he again returned to Ferndale.

Rocco Scalvini came to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1906, and worked on a railroad and in a soda factory for nine months. In April, 1907, he came to Ferndale, where he was busily employed on a farm and dairy until 1911, when the four brothers, John, Rocco, George and Antone leased the S. Smith ranch of ten hundred acres in the Guthrie district and operated a dairy. One year later John and Rocco purchased the interest of the other brothers and still continue to operate the large ranch and dairy of seventy-five milch cows. The ranch is well adapted to dairying and the Scalvini brothers are meeting with merited success. Politically they believe the principles of the Republican party are for the best interests of the country.

FRANK L. VANDUSEN.—It is interesting to chronicle the career of a man who has successfully held important positions and filled them ably and well, always being equal to the emergency. Such a man is Frank L. Vandusen, who was born in Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y., October 29, 1862. His father, James Walter Vandusen, a native of the same place, was descended from an old Knickerbocker family of New York. He was superintendent of a sawmill in Glens Falls and during the Civil war served in a New York regiment as a musician until the order to muster out all regimental bands. After the war he removed to Ottawa, Canada, where he was superintendent of the sawmill for the Brunson-Weston Lumber Co. He died in 1883, aged fifty-six years. The mother was Eliza (Crandle) Vandusen, also born in Glens Falls, N. Y. She died in Ottawa in 1912. Her brother, Stephen Crandle, came to California during the gold excitement, crossing the plains with ox teams in 1849. He was afterwards a pioneer rancher near Petaluma, Sonoma county. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Vandusen, only two are living.

Frank L. Vandusen was the second oldest of the children comprising the parental family and he received a good education in the public schools of Ottawa. As a boy he worked around the sawmill of the Brunson-Weston Lumber Co., learning the business and working his way up in different departments of the mill. When his father died he succeeded him as superintendent of the mill, being then twenty years of age, and continued in that capacity until all available timber was used up and the mill closed down. Mr. Vandusen then went across the Ottawa river to Hull, Quebec, entering the employ of the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company as mill superintendent and three months later was made assistant superintendent of the plant, continuing for

a period of twelve years. In 1909 he accepted a position with the Brunson-Weston people, owners of the Little River Redwood Lumber Company, with a mill at Bulwinkle, Humboldt county, of which he became superintendent in February, 1909. Ever since he has held the position, performing his duties with care and efficiency that years of experience in the lumber industry have made possible. During the six years he has been connected with the mill it has not shut down for repairs and no repairs have ever been made on Sundays. Mr. Vandusen has applied himself closely to his calling and from the time he was twenty, when he was made mill superintendent, began studying mechanical drawing and he has become very proficient, so much so that he makes all his drawings of new and old work, and is thoroughly familiar with every part of the work in hand.

Mrs. Vandusen was in maidenhood Florence Graham, a native of Ottawa, of Scotch parents and a lady of good family and refinement who presides over his home with grace and dignity. By his former marriage Mr. Vandusen has a daughter, Ruby, who is a graduate of Miss Heads' school in Berkeley.

Mr. Vandusen was made a Mason in Eddy Lodge No. 41, F. & A. M., at Hull, Quebec, and still holds membership in that lodge, besides which he is a member of Ottawa Lodge No. 224, I. O. O. F., of which he is past Grand, and of Geo. B. Encampment, I. O. O. F. in Ottawa. He is also a member of the Hoo Hoo's, an organization among lumber men. He has a deep regard for Christianity and is a member of the Christian church, while politically he is a Republican. Mr. Vandusen is intensely interested in the lumber manufacturing of Humboldt county and has plans for making a practical use of the waste of the mills that otherwise would go to the slab fire. His experience in the East with E. B. Eddy & Co. demonstrated to him that all the waste can be manufactured into useful articles, such as pails, tubs, washboards, brushbacks, matches, etc., and would create new industries for the county and give employment to many people.

WILLIAM W. PASS.—A native son of Humboldt county, born in Eureka September 17, 1882, William W. Pass is the son of William Venables and Frances (McConaghy) Pass, natives of Liverpool, England, and York county, New Brunswick, respectively. When a child the father came to New Brunswick with his parents, William and Martha (Colburn) Pass, and there he grew to manhood, following lumbering until 1875, when he came to California and followed lumbering until his death. William W. Pass' great grandmother was the Rev. Mrs. Venables of Liverpool, England, and Mrs. Martha (Colburn) Pass was a sister of the late Andrew Colburn, of St. John, New Brunswick.

William W. Pass was reared in Eureka and received his education in the public schools and after completing it he entered the employ of the Vance Lumber Company at Essex, in the cook house. Later he held the same position at the Newburg Mills, where he remained about five years, then for four and one-half years was with the Occidental Company in the same capacity, afterwards he was for two and one-half years with the Hammond Company.

In October, 1911, Mr. Pass came to Bulwinkle, entering the employ of the Little River Redwood Company. He has continued with them as cook ever since and is prominent among the citizens of Eureka.

Mr. Pass was married in Eureka in 1904 to Miss Ola May Cartwright, the daughter of J. F. Cartwright, one of the very old settlers of Arcata. Mr. and Mrs. Pass have two children, William and Auda. Fraternally he is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 8012, M. W. A.

BERT HUGO TORONI was born at Vogorno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, March 8, 1885. His father, Battiste, was also a native of Ticino. At the time of the mining excitement in Australia he was one of the gold-seekers and followed mining at Greenfield, Australia, in which he was quite successful. After sixteen years he came to San Francisco and followed gardening near that city for eleven years, when he returned to Ticino, where he was married to Catherina Jacobs, and he settled down to farming near Vogorno. The father is dead; the mother still resides on the old home place. Of their eleven children, Bert is the second youngest, receiving his education in the schools of Vogorno, after which he was apprenticed as a baker, following that trade for two years and eight months. From a child he had a desire to visit the Pacific coast, a desire that came to him naturally from hearing his father tell of his experiences in foreign lands. He also had a brother Joe F., an aunt, Mrs. Victoria Moranda, in Humboldt county. So in April, 1901, he reached Eureka. He found employment immediately on the Bunker Hill ranch, on Bear River ridge, where he continued for nearly three years, and then on the Mayflower ranch in the same vicinity for four years, when, having practiced economy, he was in a position to start dairying on his own account. Leasing the Clausen ranch near Waddington for two years, and then a ranch on Paradise Island, which he ran for seven months and sold out, in 1913 he leased a part of the Herrick place of two hundred twenty acres at Loleta, where he milked sixty cows. Selling his lease at a good profit in 1914, he purchased twenty acres on Cock Robin island, which he devotes exclusively to dairying, owning a splendid herd of fifteen milch cows. The soil is rich bottom land and he raises large crops of hay and green feed.

In Ferndale, December 8, 1908, Mr. Toroni was married, being united with Amelia Nellie Mary Genzoli, a native daughter of Capetown, Humboldt county, the daughter of Maurilo and Rosina (Minnetta) Genzoli, natives of Ticino, Switzerland. The father was one of the first Swiss settlers of Humboldt county, where he is one among the most prominent and prosperous dairymen in the county, now operating a large dairy at Capetown; he also owns a ranch at Newman, Cal., and another at Willows, and is well and favorably known. Mrs. Toroni is the oldest of four living children born to Mr. and Mrs. Genzoli. She was educated in the public schools at Capetown and is the mother of three children: Rosa, Clara and Margaret. Politically Mr. Toroni is a firm believer that the principles set forth by the Republican party are for the best interest of the whole country. Personally, Mr. Toroni is a very pleasant and agreeable man, and he is well liked by all who know him.

SECUNDO CRIVELLI.—Secundo Crivelli was born at Toricella, near Logarno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, July 6, 1884. His father Giuseppe Crivelli, was a bricklayer and was foreman on the construction of buildings for many years in Paris, until his marriage to Carolina Mayistretti, after which he engaged in farming and dairying in Ticino, where he raised his family. They are now retired and make their home with their son, Secundo, on Elk river. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Silvio resides

at Loleta; John, of Alton; Antone lives in Yuba county; Secundo, of whom we write; Charles J., a dairyman near Loleta; Olympia, Mrs. Fasoletti, lives near Grizzly Bluff; Teresa, Mrs. Fasoletti, lives in Switzerland; Rosa, Mrs. Rezzonico, also of Grizzly Bluff.

Secundo Crivelli received a good education in the public schools until twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed at the bricklayer's trade in Paris, and after completing the trade he followed it in France and afterwards in Switzerland until November, 1905, when he came to California, persuaded by the good reports he had heard that he could better his condition here. He came to Petaluma and was employed on the Lakeville ranch. In 1907 he came to Eureka and was employed on a dairy at Loleta, then for a time on Salmon Creek, when he returned to Loleta and was employed on the dairy of Antone Rava for eighteen months. Having saved enough money to start in business, he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles J., and leased a part of the Herrick ranch at Loleta and there operated a dairy of eighty cows. A year later he sold his interest to his brother and came to Elk river. In November, 1911, he leased the James Nellison place of about one hundred sixty acres, which he devotes to dairying; a year later he rented an additional twenty-one acres adjoining for two years. However, at present he runs the Nellison ranch where he has a dairy of twenty-four cows. The place is rich bottom land where he has plenty of pasture and also raises ample feed for his herd.

In Eureka occurred the marriage of Mr. Crivelli and Mrs. Amelia (Trippi) Christianini, a native of Lucca, Italy, and to them have been born two children: Simeon and Lorenz. By her former marriage Mrs. Crivelli had one child, Joseph. In his political views Mr. Crivelli espouses the principles of the Republican party.

VALENTINE FRANCIS HARRIS.—The superintendent of Sequoia Park, V. F. Harris, is well and favorably known in Eureka for his great interest in the improvement of the park. He was born in Auckland, New Zealand, February 14, 1849, the son of William Harris, born in England, where he married Miss Leone Conley and they removed to New Zealand, and in 1852 brought their family to San Francisco, when V. F. was three years of age. He received his education in the public schools of California, after which he followed mining and ranching, coming to Humboldt county in September, 1871, and November 25, 1881, locating in Eureka where he has since resided, being variously employed until June 14, 1904, when he was appointed superintendent of Sequoia Park, and has held this position ever since, except two years he was out on account of the change of administration, after which he was reappointed, August 7, 1907, and the consensus of opinion is that he has filled the position satisfactorily and well, and indeed he gives all of his time to looking after the Park and seeing that it is well kept.

The Park was purchased from Bartten Glatt in 1894 by the city of Eureka and work was begun on its improvement, June 14, 1904, and under Mr. Harris' superintendence it has been transformed from an old log claim to a beautiful park. The fifty acres are laid out with beautiful roads and walks and an artificial lake has been constructed. Mammoth Sequoias that have fallen he has converted into bridges and others are made into stairways, giving a splendid rustic effect. There are a children's playground, band stand and picnic grounds, in different parts of the park, arranged with seats and tables,

as well as furnaces to aid in preparing the lunches. The zoo is a most interesting feature, containing deer, elk, etc., the whole giving a most pleasing effect.

He was married, on Table Bluff, to Mary Griffin, who was born in Shasta county, and they have one child, Mary, Mrs. Murphy, of Eureka.

ZACHARIAS LEONARDI.—Among the men who have come to Humboldt county from Sunny Italy we find Zacharias Leonardi, who was born near Monte Crestese, near Domodosola, Province of Novara Piermorte, Italy, May 30, 1884. His father Angel Leonardi was quite an extensive farmer until his demise. After completing the public schools, he continued on the home farm at Monte Crestese helping his father until May, 1912, when he came to Humboldt county, California, being in the employ of his brother James Leonardi on Eel River Island until he determined to engage in dairying on his own account. In November, 1913, he leased the present place of 40 acres from L. Petersen which he devotes to a dairy of twenty-two cows. The place is bottom land, enabling him to raise ample feed for his herd. The marriage of Mr. Leonardi and Marie Daoro occurred in Ferndale, and to them have been born two children, Marie and Racpele.

GERVAISO AND ANGELICA BIASCA.—The West Point dairy ranch is at present operated by Gervaiso and Angelica Biasca, brother and sister, and they are meeting with deserved success. They were born in Prosilo, near Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland. Their parents were Gervaiso and Mansueta (Fogliani) Biasca, farmer folk on the Ticino river, who are still living on their farm near Prosilo. They were the parents of seven children as follows: Theodora, died at thirty-six years; Louigina, the wife of Ferdinand Ambrosini, residing at Ferndale; Mansueta, Mrs. Charles Berti, of Capetown; Angelica and Gervaiso, of this review; Mary and Louis, residing with their parents in Ticino. The children all received a good education in the local public schools. Angelica came to Humboldt county in 1909, remaining with her sister Mrs. Ambrosini until she engaged in business with her brother Gervaiso, who came to Humboldt county in 1912, and was employed on the Woodland Echo ranch for Ferdinand Ambrosini. In 1914 with his sister Angelica, he leased the West Point ranch, where they are meeting with deserved success in dairying, having a herd of sixty-five milch cows. By the aid of a gas engine, they separate the cream and make butter, which is made into cubes and squares and shipped to San Francisco. In addition to dairying they also raise cattle and hogs. West Point is a large ranch located on the Pacific Ocean near Capetown. The Biascas are members of the Catholic church at Ferndale.

JOSEPH BONOMINI.—A man of much energy and perseverance is Joseph Bonomini, a dairyman on Mad river, across from Blue Lake. He was born at Livemmo, province of Brescia, Italy, June 22, 1879, being the third oldest of four children born to Giuseppe and Fiori (Ramboldini) Bonomini. His father was a farmer and dairyman and Joseph learned butter and cheese-making, meantime receiving a good education in the public schools of his old home. From reports received he was desirous of trying his fortunes in California, wages and opportunities being greater here than in his mother country, so in February, 1904, he came to California and very soon afterward located in Humboldt county. His funds were very much depleted and he

immediately sought work, which he obtained on the Sweasey dairy, near Eureka. He was a steady, industrious young man and remained there for a period of five years. Next he worked one season for John Ballatti at Loleta, when he concluded to engage in dairying as an occupation. With that end in view he rented about three hundred ten acres of the Herrick place at Loleta, afterwards taking in his two brothers as partners, where they operated a dairy of from eighty-five to one hundred cows. While thus engaged, he with five other ranchers, bought the creamery in their locality. Mr. Bonomini was its secretary and afterward its president.

In 1913-14 the dyke broke and the flood came so quickly that it caught some of his dairy herd and he lost twenty-six cows. In 1914 he sold his lease and came to West End, in the vicinity of Blue Lake, and leased his present place, which he devotes to a dairy of thirty cows. This place is rich bottom land, where he has ample pasture and raises sufficient green feed for his herd.

Mr. Bonomini's first marriage occurred in Italy, he being there united with Angela Turrizanuni, who died in her native Italy, leaving one child, Angela Mary. He was married again, in Eureka, to Mary Pillottia, a native of Mura, Brescia, Italy, and they leave two children: Fiori and Joseph. Fraternally he is a member of Loleta Lodge No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Democrat.

PETER FASOLETTI.—Peter Fasoletti is a native of Bellenzona, Ticino, Switzerland, born in 1864. He was raised a farmer lad and received a good education in the local schools, after which he apprenticed and learned the machinist trade. He spent fifteen years as a machinist in the railroad shops at Bellenzona, after which he was employed at his trade in the railroad shops in Setti, France, afterwards returning to Switzerland. In 1912 he brought his family to Humboldt county. He was employed on a dairy in Elk River and afterwards at Loleta until November, 1914. He then started in dairying for himself, leasing the present place of 56 acres at Grizzly Bluffs, being rich bottom land, this producing ample feed for his dairy herd of twenty-four cows. Mr. Fasoletti was married in Bellenzona, being united with Miss Olympia Crivelli, also a native of Ticino and a sister of Charles J. and Secundo Crivelli, a dairyman in Humboldt county. To Mr. and Mrs. Fasoletti have been born two children, Leonardo and Americo.

SILVIO DOMENIGHINI.—The Alps region in Switzerland has sent many substantial settlers to California, who have won success in the various lines of business they have chosen. Among these we find Silvio Domenighini, who is engaged in dairying near Fortuna. He was born in Vogorno, Canton Ticino, September 26, 1877. His father Bartol owned a farm at Vogorno which he operated until his death. By his union with Severina Anselmi, who still resides on the old home place, he had seven children, as follows: Olivia, Mrs. Gambonini, and Angelina, Mrs. Cordo, reside in Ticino; Silvio, of whom we write; Salvatori, Charles and Bartol, reside in Coos county, Oregon, and William lives near Ferndale.

Silvio received a good education in the schools of his native place, after which he continued to assist his parents until the age of twenty, when he enlisted in the Swiss army, serving the required time, when he was honorably discharged, after which he concluded to come to California to better his condition, and in January, 1899, he arrived in San Francisco. The first seven

months were spent in a dairy in Marin county, and in August of 1899 he came to Humboldt county. He was employed for eighteen months in the dairy of Joe Moranda at Loleta, after which he followed the same line of work in Salmon Creek and Ferndale, when he drifted into Coos county, Oregon, where he spent two years, after which he returned to Loleta and leased a dairy ranch of forty acres from Bartol Moranda, having a herd of twenty cows and continuing there for a period of five years. In November, 1913, he leased the present place of forty-five acres, just south of Fortuna, devoted to dairying. This place is fertile bottom land on which he raises large crops of feed for his twenty-six milch cows and is making a decided success.

In Ferndale, September 23, 1911, occurred the marriage of Mr. Domenighini with Nancy Gamboni, also a native of Vogorno, and they have two children, Silvio Fred and Severina Emma. Politically he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

CLAUS NISSEN RASMUSSEN.—The Elk River Creamery is in charge of a very energetic and capable young man, Claus N. Rasmussen, who is well versed and experienced in the minute details of the business. He was born near Tondern, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Sept. 5, 1888, the second oldest of a family of six children born to Rasmus and Martha (Christiansen) Rasmussen. He received his education in the public schools of that vicinity. When fifteen he determined to come to Humboldt county, Cal., where he had an uncle Anton Rasmussen engaged in dairying. Arriving in 1903 he was in his uncle's employ for eighteen months and then worked for others in the same vicinity until 1909, when he entered the employ of the California Central Creameries, being for the first few months at the Crown Creamery, located on Eel River Island, and before the close of the year was placed in charge of the Elk River Creamery, a position he has held ever since, performing his duties satisfactorily to his employers as well as his patrons. This creamery is the receiving station for milk for Elk River and vicinity, the separated cream being sent to the main plant in Eureka. This plant also manufactures casein and full cream cheese, using about five thousand pounds of milk a day for making cheese.

Mr. Rasmussen was married in Ferndale, being united with Miss Annie Elliers, who was also a native of Tondern and they have one child, Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen were both reared in the Lutheran faith, and they still adhere to that religion.

RUDOLPH DENNIS AMBROSINI, a leading dairyman of Capetown, was born at Prosito near Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, June 20, 1877. His father, Dennis Ambrosini, after spending many summers in Paris, France, working at his trade, settled on his farm on the Ticino river where he died in 1886. The mother was Celesta Biasca who still resides on the old home farm. Of their five children, four grew to maturity: Rudolph, of this review; Max, who spent about twelve years in Humboldt county, but now resides in Ticino; Guttard is in the employ of our subject; James is a merchant in Ferndale.

Rudolph Ambrosini received a good education and from a lad learned dairying as it was done in the Alps region. Having heard good reports of wages and opportunities for young men in California, he concluded to try to better his condition and when seventeen left his home and kindred, arriving

in Eureka, Humboldt county, Feb. 5, 1896. After working for a short time on a dairy on Cannibal Island, he worked for about six years on different ranches near Ferndale, when he became foreman on the Mayflower ranch, a position he held for two years. His ambition was to have a dairy of his own, and having saved some money, in 1903 he leased the Mountain View ranch of fourteen hundred acres and for eight years devoted his time to dairying, milking an average of eighty-five cows. On the expiration of his lease he obtained a lease of the Frank Peters ranch at Capetown. This is one of the most valuable dairy ranches on the coast, comprising four hundred fourteen acres on Bear river. He has a splendid dairy comprising Guerneys and Holsteins, sixty-five cows in all; he also raises cattle. With the aid of a steam engine, he runs his separator and manufactures butter which is put up in squares for family trade and sold in Ferndale and Eureka, while the surplus is shipped to San Francisco. The marriage of Mr. Ambrosini occurred in Ferndale where he was united with Carrie Mead, a native of Kansas. Her father, Alfred Mead moved from Kansas to Oregon, afterwards coming to Humboldt county, now residing in Bridgeville. To them have been born five children: Ernest, Dennis, Irene, Alma and Roland. For the past four years Mr. Ambrosini has been a member of the board of school trustees for Capetown district and is clerk of the board. Politically he believes the principles of the Republican party are for the best interests of the whole country.

ALBERT LUNDBERG.—The son of Judge F. A. Lundberg, a prominent attorney and judge in Stockholm, Sweden, Albert Lundberg, now a trusted employee of the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company of Falk, Cal., with which firm he has been connected for thirty years, was born in Westrejetotland, Sweden, on June 19, 1856, and grew up in the city of Stockholm, where he was educated in the public schools and academy. After the completion of his education, Mr. Lundberg started in the grocery business in that city, continuing in that line of business until the year 1884, at which time he sold his business, the next year coming to California, where he located at Eureka, in Humboldt county, with his wife and daughter, in which county he has made his home ever since. His first employment on coming to California was with the Janes Creek Mill, where he continued for a period of three years. Removing to Falk, in the same county, he was next in the employ of the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, where he has since remained continuously. This mill was built about the year 1886, and since 1888 Mr. Lundberg has been employed there, beginning work as the operator of a planer, and two years later being made foreman of the yards, which position he has held ever since. For six years Mr. Lundberg held the office of trustee of the Jones Prairie school district, and throughout that time was also clerk of the school board, one of his greatest interests being the cause of education, as well as the advancement and upbuilding of the town and county where he has made his home. In his religious associations he is a Lutheran, while his political connections are with the Republican party.

Mr. Lundberg has been twice married, his first marriage having taken place in Stockholm, uniting him with Miss Selma Gathlin, a native of the same vicinity, who died in Falk, Cal., leaving one daughter, Mrs. Julia Swenson, a resident of Portland, Ore. The second marriage of Mr. Lundberg occurred in Eureka, the bride being Miss Louisa Knudsen, who was born in Bergen, Nor-

way, and came to Oakland, where she became a graduate nurse, her brother, Captain L. J. Knudsen, having also made his home in California, where he is a prominent master mariner in San Francisco.

GEORGE F. MELLER.—A native son of Humboldt county, and one coming of a fine old family, is George F. Meller, who was born at Salmon Creek, April 30, 1872, the son of Henry S. Meller, born at Nazareth, Pa., who crossed the plains to California in an ox-team train in 1850. A butcher by trade, he established himself in that business in Sacramento, but was burned out in the great fire in that city. He was married in Sacramento to Margaret Jamison, a native of the state of Iowa, who had come across the plains with her parents in 1850, and is now living at Oakland, Cal., at the age of eighty-two years, her husband having died in 1889. After being burned out in Sacramento, Henry S. Meller and his family removed to southern Oregon, where he operated a saw mill and also engaged in other business until about the year 1868, when he came to Humboldt county and settled at Table Bluff, later locating on Salmon Creek, where he was engaged in farming, stock-raising and butchering, running a butcher wagon throughout that part of the county. Of his family of eight children, five were sons and three daughters. His son George F., was sixth in order of birth, and grew up on the farm at Salmon Creek, receiving his education in the local public schools, after which he was engaged in work upon the ranch until his father's death. He then entered the employ of the Milford Land and Lumber Company on Salmon Creek, where he remained for four years, then working for a year in the woods on the Freshwater. In 1895 he went to Usal, in Mendocino county, where he was in the employ of the Usal Lumber Company for two years, during this time learning the filing of saws. Next he went to Greenwood, where for a year he was filer in the mill of the L. E. White Lumber Company, returning thereafter to Humboldt county, where he took the position of head filer for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, continuing there for a period of eight years. Thence he removed to Bayside, during the erecting of a mill there, remaining in that work for a period of three months, after which he spent four months as filer at Lamoine, Shasta county, holding a similar position at Metropolitan mill for six months. In February, 1907, he accepted his present position as head filer at the Falk Mill for the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, where he is rendering active and efficient service.

The political interests of Mr. Meller are with the Republican party, while his fraternal connections are with the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., his wife being a member and past president of the Ladies' Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic at Eureka. Mr. Meller was married at Rockport, Mendocino county, to Effie Albert, born in Yuba county, where she grew up and was educated, and they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Meller, a pupil in the Eureka High School. Mrs. Meller's father, James W. Albert, served in the Civil war and followed mining in the Sierra region.

MARTIN F. MOZZINI.—The proprietor of the Excelsior Dairy in Humboldt county, Cal., is Martin F. Mozzini, a splendid young business man, who, from childhood, has been acquainted with ranching, dairying and the stock business, having assisted his mother, Mrs. Antoinetta Mozzini, in those lines at her Loleta ranch before engaging in business for himself.

Born at Santa Cruz, Cal., January 10, 1892, Mr. Mozzini is a true native son of California, though of foreign ancestry, and his life thus far has been spent in ranching and dairying pursuits in this western state. At four years of age he removed with his mother to Humboldt county, where he has since resided, and here received his early education in the public schools of Loleta, completing this instruction with a course at the Eureka Business College, where he was graduated on April 29, 1909. For a time he assisted in the management of his mother's business at Loleta, also being employed at the Buhne dairy, and after this practical experience he determined to go into business independently. Accordingly, in September, 1914, he bought out the Excelsior Dairy and leased his present ranch at Elk River Corners, which comprises one hundred thirty acres of bottom land, whereon he operates a large dairy, milking a herd of eighty cows. His dairy is sanitary and kept up in the best modern fashion, the cows being carefully fed and cared for, and on his fertile land he raises ample hay and green feed for his stock. The product of his dairy he sells at both wholesale and retail in the city of Eureka, a small auto truck being used for the delivery of the milk, which simplifies the business for himself and increases the convenience and promptness with which his patrons are served. Aside from his dairy, Mr. Mozzini is also engaged in stock-raising to a considerable extent, and has purchased stock in various portions of Humboldt county, where he is well and favorably known as an upright business man, successful in all his undertakings. In his political affiliations, Mr. Mozzini is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and, like many others of California's native sons, is an ardent protectionist. His fraternal connections are with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Knights of Columbus of the city of Eureka, where he is also a member of the Eureka Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

MRS. TERESA YERMINI.—An enterprising woman, of much energy and native ability, Mrs. Teresa Yermini of Eureka, Cal., has met with success in her business undertakings and is the proud mother of a family of talented children.

Born in Camorino, in Bellinzona, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, Mrs. Yermini was the daughter of Martin Mozzini, a native of that place and a prominent farmer and dairyman, his wife having been Martha Mozzini, both having died in their native country. Mrs. Yermini received a good education in the local public schools, and in the year 1886 came to California, her brother Stephen then residing at San Luis Obispo, this state, and at that place she was married, on November 17, 1887, to John Yermini, a native of the same place as herself, and the son of Casper Yermini, a well-to-do farmer and also for many years the mayor of Camorino. John Yermini had been educated in the public schools at his home, and in 1879 had come to California, locating in Humboldt county, where he followed dairying. After his marriage he brought his bride to Ferndale, where he operated a dairy of sixty-seven milch cows on a fine ranch. In the early days the milk was panned, the cream skimmed by hand, but later a separator was used, the churning done by horse power, and the butter shipped to Eureka and San Francisco markets. Mr. Yermini was one of the original stockholders and builders of the old Eel River Creamery in the vicinity of Waddington, this being the second creamery built in Humboldt county. Afterwards he conducted a dairy of sixty cows at

Fortuna for thirteen years. Making several trips back to his old home in Switzerland, Mr. Yermeni, on the death of his father, fell heir to the old farm in Camorino and located on it, assuming the duties of his illustrious parent who was deceased. The wife and children of Mr. Yermeni, however, preferred to remain in Humboldt county, this having been the birthplace of all the children, and accordingly they returned to California, where the education of the children was continued and the mother established herself successfully in business. In 1911, Mrs. Yermeni leased her present place, the Zanoné ranch on the Elk river, comprising seventy acres of rich bottom land which yields an abundance of crops of hay and green feed for the herd of thirty cows of the Jersey and Holstein breeds, Mrs. Yermeni being also engaged in stock-raising here and making a specialty of growing potatoes for the local market. In her political preferences she is a staunch Republican, like many others from her native country who have settled in this state, being a strong protectionist. She holds an enviable position in the respect and admiration of all who know her, because of her many fine qualities, her integrity, and kind and generous impulses.

Mr. and Mrs. Yermeni are the parents of six children, Teresa M., a graduate of the Eureka Business College; Marina Laura, a graduate of the Fortuna high school and the San Jose State Normal School, and now teaching in her home county; Ida M., a graduate of the Nazareth Academy, and stenographer for the Eureka Merchants' Association; Ernest P. and Milio B., both of whom assist their mother on the ranch; and Cora Judith, who is attending the Eureka high school.

LOUIS B. MOSCHETTI.—Although born in Italy, where the rest of his family continue to make their home, Louis B. Moschetti has become a resident of the state of California, where he is making for himself a fine record in the dairy business near the city of Eureka, in Humboldt county, a section of the state which can boast of many active and efficient sons of Switzerland and Northern Italy who have come here to better their fortunes.

Born in Teglio, Sondrio, in Lombardia, Italy, August 3, 1891, the son of Bartol, a farmer and dairyman of that place who died on February 26, 1914, and Kathrina Betinelli, who still resides at the old home in Teglio, Louis B. Moschetti is the youngest of a family of seven children, and grew up as a farmer's boy in that part of Italy, receiving his education in the local public schools. Until sixteen years of age, he remained at home, helping his parents on the farm, but, concluding to try his fortunes and better his condition if possible in the new land of California, he came to the United States in 1907, where he secured employment on a farm in Yuba county, Cal., and later in the same line of work in Sutter county. In the year 1911 Mr. Moschetti removed to Humboldt county, securing employment on a dairy at Loleta. Three years later, in September, 1914, in partnership with M. F. Mozzini, he leased the Hinch place at Elk River Corners, but two months later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Moschetti selling out his interest. He then leased the Jack Shanahan ranch, which consists of eighty-three acres located on Elk River, where he now operates a large dairy, comprising a herd of thirty cows, the ranch being well adapted to the purpose and enabling him to raise plenty of hay and green feed for his herd.

The marriage of Mr. Moschetti took place in Eureka, on February 26, 1914, uniting him with Miss Martina Mozzini, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, the daughter of Antoinetta Mozzini, a prominent woman of Humboldt county where she is well known in the dairy business. Mrs. Moschetti grew up in Humboldt county, is a graduate of the Eureka Business College, and is in every way a capable helpmeet to her husband. They are the parents of one son, Eugene Louis. In his political views Mr. Moschetti is an upholder of the principles of the Republican party.

WALTER HILTON PINKHAM.—Now that the opening of the Panama Canal is practically an accomplished fact, and the ship that sails from New York or other Atlantic ports, will find herself within the Golden Gate in a fraction of the time that was formerly required to make the journey from our greatest Eastern seaport to the greatest Western gateway, the men who took this same route half a century ago are recalling memories of their trip "across the Isthmus", when that stage of the journey was especially tedious and fraught with many dangers. There are many of the pioneers of an early day, nevertheless, who chose this route rather than face the danger and hardship of the trip across the Indian infested prairies, and to these the completion of this greatest undertaking of the age, assumes a peculiar interest. One such pioneer is Walter Hilton Pinkham, well known citizen of Humboldt county, where he has resided for many years, and in which he has extensive property interests.

Born at Lexington, Somerset county, Me., April 24, 1849, the childhood and early youth of Mr. Pinkham were passed in the little village in Maine, where he received his early education, attending the public schools until he was sixteen. His father was Wright Hale Pinkham, a native of Brunswick, Me., who was for the greater part of his life engaged in the peaceful art of farming. At one time he owned and operated a saw mill in the Maine woods, and for a number of years he worked in the woods in winter, tilling his farm in the summer time. After leaving school the son assisted his father on the farm for a number of years, but letters continually received from two older brothers, giving flattering accounts of the opportunities offered for young men to rise in almost any chosen occupation, filled Walter with a growing desire to seek his own fortune in the golden West, and as soon as he was able to secure the consent of his parents, he joined his brothers in California. As said before, he made the journey by way of the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco in 1867, from which he went into San Mateo county, where his brothers were located, and secured work in Pescadero, teaming. He remained in this vicinity for a number of years, operating his own teams and meeting with appreciable business success. He was constantly on the outlook, however, for opportunities to better his condition, and on January 8, 1873, he removed his family to Humboldt county, where he went to work in the lumber camps, teaming and logging for various lumber companies for four years. He was next associated with the Hooper Lumber Company, at Trinidad, where he was also employed in logging and teaming, remaining for five years. While with this company he was sent to Trinidad in 1882, and the following year he entered the employ of Jim Kirk and Issac Minor, logging on Mad river. Again in 1884 he worked at teaming for J. M. Gannon.

The roving nature of this employment did not please Mr. Pinkham and in 1885 he gave up such work and located in Trinidad, where he opened a hotel, which he conducted for many years. In 1902 he sold his interest in the hotel, retaining the saloon business, which he conducted separately. He still owns this business, but has retired from active participation in its management. Mr. Pinkham has been particularly successful as a hotel proprietor, and has secured possession of some valuable real estate, among which may be mentioned several timber claims in the mountains.

Mr. Pinkham has been twice married, the first wife being Miss Martha Knowles, a native of Maine, their marriage taking place November 26, 1872. Three children were born of this union, two sons, George and Melvin, both deceased, and a daughter Grace, Mrs. B. P. McConnaha, of Trinidad. The second marriage occurred June 26, 1902, in Trinidad, when Miss Mary Stewart, a native of New Brunswick, was the bride. One child has been born of this marriage, a son, Wright Hale Pinkham, named for his paternal grandfather.

For over thirty years Mr. Pinkham has been a resident of Trinidad, and for nearly fifty years a resident of California. He is a man of sterling worth, a member of the old school, and a type of the early pioneer, which is fast passing from the scene of action. He is exceedingly proud of his young son, and is preparing to live life all over again in the fortunes of his heir.

FRANK EUGENE FALOR.—California may well be proud to claim as one of her sons a man of as fine attributes as Frank Eugene Falor, who at the time of his death had been for twenty-five years a trusted and esteemed foreman of the Elk River Mill Company in charge of the Bucksport wharf and lumber yard of the firm. The Falors were pioneers of Alliance, Cal., and Frank Eugene was brought up on the old Falor farm above Alliance, having been born in Hoopa, in the same county, April 26, 1861, and was a brother of A. A. Falor, well known in Alliance. The education of Mr. Falor was received in the public schools in the vicinity, after which he entered the employ of a lumber company and remained in that business until the time of his death. From 1887 he was associated with the Elk River Mill Company as foreman of their Bucksport wharf and lumber yard. Mr. Falor was a man of integrity and uprightness devoting his entire time to his business, to the exclusion of all other interests, and enjoyed the esteem and trust of all who knew him. His death occurred January 17, 1913.

In his political preferences Mr. Falor was a Republican, and his fraternal associations included the Eastern Star, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Humboldt Lodge of Masons No. 79. By his marriage in Bucksport, on January 23, 1890, he was united with Miss Nina E. Cave, a native of Arcata, Cal., where her father, Richard Cave, a pioneer from Iowa, who had crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1849, had cleared and improved a ranch, after some time spent in mining in this state. The parents of Miss Cave had been married in Arcata, her mother having been Caroline Dodge, a native of Iowa, who had come with her parents to Arcata where they died at the home which they had made and improved. Miss Cave, the next to the oldest in their family of seven children, received her education in the public schools of Arcata, where she was later married to Mr. Falor, and is at present a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Arcata Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. She became the mother of three children, Richard

Irwin, Frank Eugene and Mae Falor, and since her husband's death has continued to make her home in Bucksport.

DANIEL WALTER McGOWAN.—Of Irish descent, Mr. McGowan was born in the state of Washington, near Seattle, October 25, 1863, and is the son of Terence McGowan, a native of Ireland, having been born there about the year 1818. On coming to America, he first located in Portland, Maine, where he engaged in the tailoring business, and from there he came to the Pacific coast, settling in the state of Washington, where the city of Seattle now stands. Here he enlisted in the army and became the company tailor, but on being transferred to San Francisco he retired from the army and moved to Humboldt county, where he followed the tailoring trade until the time of his death, passing away at Arcata. He married Ann Rigney also a native of Ireland, who came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and located with her husband in Arcata where she passed away December 10, 1904. Daniel McGowan received his education in the public schools of San Francisco but in 1870 the family moved to Arcata and here his education was completed, his teacher being Mrs. Todd. Leaving school, he first became employed by W. H. Murphy on his cattle ranch, driving, and later he entered the butcher shop of A. Chapman in whose employ he remained eight months, but on the nineteenth of October, 1880, he entered the shop of J. C. Bull, Jr., and there he has remained ever since, rising from a helper to the active management of the business. During his thirty-three years of service with Mr. Bull he has served in every branch of the business and at the present time he has full charge of all affairs. There were only a few people in the vicinity of the store when it first opened and it is now doing a large and flourishing business, being the only butcher shop in Arcata. His rise was entirely due to his own ability, trustworthiness and hard work and the model shop stands as a monument to his industry. He is the only man in the vicinity who has been employed for the length of time that he has, thirty-three years, and he is justly proud of his fine record. He has always taken an active part in all political matters, serving as City Trustee on the Republican ticket, and he is also a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., F. O. E. of Arcata, and Mrs. McGowan is a member of O. E. S. He was married in San Francisco, November 3, 1904, to Louise McClough, a native of England. He has always been an industrious, hard-working man and is admired and respected by the entire community.

WILLIAM NELSON SPEEGLE.—Remarkably well fitted both by instinct and training, for the newspaper profession, William Nelson Speegle is the president, editor and general manager of the Standard Publishing Company, publishers of the Humboldt Standard. Yet, a man endowed with native attainments as Mr. Speegle is, cannot well escape the calls of other activities, and so it comes that his name is linked closely with many of the leading activities of Eureka, his home city.

Born in Monterey county, December 29, 1871, the son of M. M. Speegle and wife, California pioneers, William N. Speegle was educated in the public schools of Salinas and of Santa Rosa. On leaving high school he immediately found his way into a newspaper office and he has never yet found a desire to leave it. He first became a printer's apprentice on the Santa Rosa Republican, but after learning the mechanical end of the newspaper business he

showed talents for other departments of the work and soon found himself in the "front office."

In August, 1893, he came to Eureka to enter the employ of the Humboldt Standard and has been with that paper, in every executive capacity, until the present time when he is at its head. Conservative, intelligent and far-seeing in his business methods and dealings, to Mr. Speegle goes a large measure of the credit for building up in Eureka a newspaper of the high class which has been reached by the Humboldt Standard.

But, as said before, his personal qualities have caused a heavy demand to be made upon him in lines of civic, social and fraternal activities. He was one of the charter members of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and has held every office in his lodge. He was one of the first to suggest the building of a lodge hall by the Eureka Elks, and the beautiful Elks' Club is the result. He was a member of the Elks Building Association at the time the hall was erected and still retains his membership and is prominent in its work. Mr. Speegle is also a Mason, being a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M.; of Humboldt Chapter No. 53; Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., and a member of Oakland Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, and of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Native Son and a member of Humboldt Parlor No. 14.

In 1911 Mr. Speegle's work in the community was recognized when his appointment as postmaster at Eureka by President Taft was received with expressions of deep satisfaction throughout the city. Although he has long worked for the interest of the community, this is the only public office he has held with the exception of a brief term of service as a deputy county clerk. Mr. Speegle has always devoted his efforts to furthering the interests of others and it is not in his nature to seek personal reward. An attainment which has done much to bring the name of William Speegle into prominence is a naturally wonderful and well trained tenor voice, with which he often pleases Eureka audiences, being generous in giving his time and ability towards the pleasure of the community.

His wife was formerly Miss Cora A. Thompson, a daughter of one of Eureka's most prominent families.

LOT M. BROWN.—One of the enterprising and progressive residents of Humboldt county is Lot M. Brown, who for nearly forty years has made his home on the Pacific coast. Born in Winslow, Me., December 22, 1852, he was the son of Samuel W., also born in that town, and grandson of Dr. Ezekiel Brown, also a native of the state of Maine, who served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war and was a physician at Brown's Corners, in the town of Benton, Me., dying in the year 1844. His son, Samuel W., the father of Lot M. Brown, served in the War of 1812, and was engaged in farming at Winslow, Me., during the greater part of his lifetime. The mother of Lot M. was Abigail Crosby, of Maine, daughter of Jesse Crosby, a farmer of that state, and she died at Winslow, having been the mother of nine children, three of whom are at present living: Mrs. J. M. Burrill, of Eureka; Lot M. Brown, and Mrs. Tozier, of Waterville, Me.

Brought up at Winslow, Lot M. Brown received his education in the local public schools, and at the age of thirteen starting out to make his own

way in the world. His first employment was upon neighboring farms, until the age of sixteen years, when he went to work on the river and in the woods; on the former as a river driver, and in the woods driving bull teams. He also spent some time in Pennsylvania in the same work, and was likewise employed in driving on the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers. It was in 1876 that Mr. Brown came to the Pacific coast, locating first at Tacoma, Wash., where he was in the employ of Ezra Meeker in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad for a year, going thence to Vancouver, B. C., where he drove ox teams for the hauling of logs in the woods. In 1879 he became proprietor of the Dayton Hotel at Vancouver, where he continued until 1881, in which year he sold his interests there and came to Eureka, Cal., which has been the principal place of his business ever since. Here he purchased the liquor business of Mr. Dabey in the Bay Hotel, on the present site of the Bank of Eureka, and continued it until 1888, when he sold out and built the Alton Hotel at Alton Junction, in Humboldt county, which hotel he continued to run until the year 1892, at which time he sold out his interests at Alton and returned to Eureka. Soon afterwards he went into partnership with C. L. Pardee, the two men becoming proprietors of the Vance Hotel, which arrangement continued until 1897, when Mr. Brown sold out to become proprietor of the Union Hotel at Healdsburg, Sonoma county. Abandoning this in 1900, he spent some time at Verdi, Nev., running a hotel, returning to Eureka in 1902, where he opened his present establishment, where his enterprise and popularity have caused it to be known always as Lot's Place. With his son-in-law, F. G. Hinds, he built the Sequoia Tavern at the entrance to Sequoia Park, Eureka, which is a beautiful and popular establishment, built upon a block of ground adjoining the giant redwood trees, and has in connection with it a ball room, ice cream parlor and refreshment room.

In his political views Mr. Brown is a staunch Republican, and in fraternal circles he is known as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose, while his interest in the progress of the city is shown by his membership in the Eureka Development Association. His marriage with Miss Annie M. McDonald, a native of Calais, Me., was solemnized in Eureka, and they have one child living, namely, Ruby, now the wife of Frank G. Hinds, an accomplished musician, who plays the clarionet and is president of the Musicians' Union in Eureka. Mr. Brown is the happy grandfather of four children, Charles E., Nina, Archie and Tot Hinds.

JOSEPH CRIPPEN ALBEE.—California is always proud to remember the brave pioneers by whose efforts in the early days of the settlement of the country this western land of ours has come to its present prosperous condition—pioneers whose courage was not dampened by the hard and dangerous journey across the plains, by the struggle for existence in a new land, nor by the depredations of hostile Indian tribes. None holds a higher place among the early settlers of Humboldt county, Cal., than the father of Joseph Crippen Albee, Joseph Porter Albee, who like his wife, Calthea (Putnam) Albee, was a native of Huron county, Ohio, she having been descended from the same family as Israel Putnam, and members of her family having taken part in the Revolutionary war. The parents of Joseph Crippen Albee were married in Ohio and removed to northern Illinois, where they carried on the occupation of farming. In 1849, at the time of the discovery of gold in Cali-

fornia, the father crossed the plains with ox teams, and became one of the first settlers in Weaverville, Cal., where he followed mining, his wife and three daughters joining him in California, coming westward via the Isthmus of Panama in 1850. In the autumn of 1852 Mr. Albee with the family removed to Humboldt county, making the journey on horseback over the mountains, accompanied by pack mules and a few cattle, and in this new section made his home at Table Bluff until 1856, when the family moved to Redwood Creek, where he engaged in stock raising. He also conducted a hotel on the pack trail between Arcata and the Klamath mines, and later, when the Indians went on the war path, the government sent soldiers to guard the house, the family staying there until 1862, when the soldiers were removed. After that Mr. Crippen moved his family to Arcata, he himself going back and forth to his ranch, feeling no fear personally of the Indians, whom he had always treated with the utmost kindness, but during one of his trips to the ranch, in the fall of 1862, while plowing near the house he was shot by Indians in ambush and killed. After his death his wife continued to reside for a time at Arcata, later removing to Eureka, where she remained until the time of her death in 1905 at the age of ninety years.

It will thus be seen that Joseph Crippen Albee, now a well-known resident of the vicinity of Blocksburg, Cal., comes of truly pioneer ancestry on his father's side and patriotic forbears of Revolutionary fame on his mother's side of the family, he himself being a native son of California, where his birth occurred in Humboldt county, at the old Albee ranch at the junction of North Fork and Redwood Creek, on February 19, 1858. One of a family of eight children who lived to grow up, he found it necessary, at the time of his father's sudden death, to assist his mother financially in the care of her large family, and accordingly, having completed his education in the public schools of Eureka and Arcata, he early secured employment on the ranch of W. S. Robinson at Bridgeville, Cal. The seven brothers and sisters of Mr. Crippen were: Mrs. Annie Monroe Chisholm, of Eureka; Mrs. W. S. Robinson, of the same city; Mrs. D. E. Baker, of Petaluma, Cal.; D. P. Albee, of Rock Creek, Idaho; L. H. Albee, of Eureka; George B. Albee, city superintendent of schools of Eureka; and Mrs. Mary Parry, who died in San Francisco. With two of his brothers, Joseph Crippen Albee started in the sheep industry at the age of twenty-two years, he having at that time located a homestead on the Little Van Dusen river, the venture prospering financially until the hard winter of 1889 to 1890, when all the stock perished. Mr. Albee, however, started over again with C. T. Schreiner, of Ferndale, this time in the cattle business, the partnership having been carried on continuously since that time, Mr. Albee having the management of the cattle raising. He is now the owner of four hundred eighty acres at his home ranch, where he has made all necessary improvements for the betterment of the place, besides owning and leasing with his partner over five thousand acres and taking out a forest permit, the cattle on their estate being entirely of the Durham strain. As the locality about the Little Van Dusen is becoming popular for trout fishing and as a summer resort since deer are plentiful there, Mr. Albee and his wife have of late years conducted a hotel during the summer months, which has already attained a great measure of popularity and is well filled

during the vacation season, the hotel being reached by trail from Fort Seward and Blocksburg.

The marriage of Mr. Albee occurred in Eureka, on June 3, 1907, his bride being Miss Mary A. Dickinson, a native of Liverpool, England, who has proved herself a woman of rare business and executive ability and a splendid helpmeet to her husband in all his undertakings. They are the parents of two sons, Joseph Porter and Jack Neville Dickinson. In her religious associations Mrs. Albee is a member of the Episcopal Church, while the political affiliations of her husband are with the Progressive party.

FREDERICK JOSHUA PRESTON was born in Arcata, Cal., October 2, 1865. His father, John C. Preston, born near Cincinnati, Ohio, came to California with his two brothers, Miller and William, in 1849, crossing the plains with ox teams in company with Joseph Childs. He mined on the Trinity river until 1850, then came to Uniontown, now Arcata, Humboldt county. The brothers took up claims and engaged in stock raising. Miller Preston, who was a tanner, built and operated a tannery for many years until he retired, having become very wealthy. After three years William returned to Illinois. John C. Preston was a successful farmer and became well-to-do. He died in 1885. His wife was Sarah J. Lindsay, a native of Iowa, and also crossed the plains in 1849, coming with her parents to Weaverville, and in 1853 she came to Uniontown, where she was married. After she was widowed she married Miller Preston. His death occurred in Arcata. She now resides in Blue Lake. Of her first marriage were born twelve children, all living, as follows: Catherine, Mrs. Hough, of Washington; Sarah, Mrs. J. R. Graham, living near Korbel; John F., a rancher at Blue Lake; Frederick J.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Marsh, of Korbel; Martha, Mrs. Green, of Del Norte county; Eva, Mrs. Brown, of Arcata; Hannah, Mrs. Gault, of Eureka; Plonnie, Mrs. Taylor, and Maple, Mrs. Harrison, living in San Mateo county; Charles and William, living in Arcata.

Frederick J. Preston received a good education in the Arcata schools. After his father died he continued to help his mother on the farm until twenty-three years old, when he entered the employ of the Z. Russ Co., on Bear River Ridge, riding the range, and became foreman, a position he filled for them on different ranches. In 1898 he started for the Alaska gold fields, going in over the Chilcoot trail, then down the lakes and river to Dawson, remaining about one year. When the Cape Nome excitement came he immediately followed the rush and mined on the beach until it froze up, when he returned to Humboldt county, having spent two years in the frozen north. After his return he engaged as a dealer in cattle and hogs, and a few years later began sheep growing, of which industry he has made a decided success. He now leases the Dublin Heights and Mountain View ranches, on which he runs sheep, keeping about two thousand head.

Mr. Preston was married in Eureka to Miss Grace Briscoe, a native of Nebraska, and they have two children, Maple and Elvan. Fraternally he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 347, as well as the Rebekahs. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM HENRY BOWDEN.—The vice-president and manager of the Shelter Cove Wharf and Warehouse Company, W. H. Bowden, is one of the most enterprising and leading men of southern Humboldt county. He

was born at Lincoln, Me., September 24, 1871, the son of William Henry and Carrie (Philbrick) Bowden, also natives of Maine. The father was a farmer and died in 1877. The mother is now making her home in San Luis Obispo, Cal., and her five children all reside in the state. They are as follows: Charles Collier, of San Luis Obispo; John W., farmer and oil operator at Garberville; William Henry, of whom we write; Della, living in San Francisco; and Belle in Los Angeles.

William Bowden's childhood was spent on the sterile New England farm, receiving a good education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he came to California with his mother. His brother, John W., had come to San Luis Obispo some years previous and they joined him at that place. During the first three years William was employed on a ranch, then came to San Francisco, where for three years he was employed on the San Pablo avenue car line and afterward for a like period on the Market street line. In 1897 he started north in the rush to the gold fields of Klondyke. He prospected in the vicinity of Skagway and Wrangle Narrows, but found nothing, and as he was not justified in staying there he returned to San Francisco in 1898 and was again with the Market street railway until 1900. In that year he again made a trip to the frozen north, going to Nome City, Alaska, where he was engaged in mining on the beach for one year. At the end of this time he returned to San Francisco, being employed in the Union Iron Works as a ship riveter for three years. In 1904 he came to Garberville, Humboldt county, and engaged in the general merchandise business until 1908, when he sold out and purchased an interest in the Shelter Cove Wharf and Warehouse Company, becoming vice-president and manager. He makes his home in Shelter Cove and devotes all of his time to the advancement of the company's interests. The wharf was built more than thirty years ago. The present company incorporated and purchased it in 1902. The wharf is eight hundred sixty feet long and large steamers dock alongside. Mr. Bowden superintends the repairs of the wharf, the building of warehouses and other buildings. The company has a pile driver and runs a blacksmith shop, also a bark mill run by a steam engine, where tanbark is ground and shipped to foreign countries. A private wagon road has been constructed four and one-half miles to connect with the county road. Shelter Cove is the shipping point for southern Humboldt and northern Mendocino counties and is the best harbor between Eureka and San Francisco, and the second best harbor in the county. The company also owns and operates the Shelter Cove Hotel.

Mr. Bowden is public spirited and enterprising and is always ready to help worthy enterprises. Being interested in aiding the developing of the oil field in Southern Humboldt, he was one of the organizers and a director in the Briceland Oil Company. In San Francisco occurred the marriage of Mr. Bowden and Margaret Gildea, who was a native of Ireland. Being an energetic woman and possessing much business ability, she aids her husband materially in his manifold duties. Politically Mr. Bowden is a strong protectionist and Republican.

LEE EDWIN EVANS was born near Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, October 30, 1879, the son of Benjamin and Rosanna Catherine (McLeary) Evans, who still reside on their farm in Jefferson county, Iowa. The father

served as a soldier for four years in the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Of their thirteen children, ten of whom are living, Lee Edwin is the fifth youngest. One other member of the family living in California is Rawley W., who is foreman of the What Cheer ranch for the Z. Russ Co.

Lee Edwin Evans was brought up on the farm in Iowa and was educated in the public schools. After completing the local schools he continued to assist his parents until he was seventeen years of age, when he began for himself, working out on farms in the neighborhood until 1900, when he made his way to North Dakota. Near Minot he located a homestead, but left it and engaged in ranching in the same vicinity until 1906, then removed to Wyoming. There he found employment on the C. B. & Q. R. R., at bridge building for one year, after which he entered the employ of the Big Horn Timber Company as a flume builder, continuing with them for four and one-half years. During the second year he was made foreman of flume building and filled the duties of his position with ability and dispatch. His next position was with the Acme Coal Company at Acme, Wyoming, where he began at the bottom and learned the blacksmith trade, working as such until he came to California in March, 1913, desiring to follow ranching and stock raising. He obtained employment with the Z. Russ Co., and a month later was made foreman of the Bunker Hill ranch of about twelve hundred acres located six and one-half miles from Ferndale and is devoted to sheep raising. He has also been given charge of the Mountain Glenn ranch of twelve hundred acres adjoining Bunker Hill, which is devoted to raising cattle.

Mr. Evans is a young man of exemplary habits and by his close application and native ability is proving a valuable man in the position which he occupies.

BENJAMIN A. SNODGRASS.—Among the men who are making a success of cattle raising in Humboldt county is Benjamin A. Snodgrass, a native of Henry county, Mo., born February 7, 1872. His father, George W. Snodgrass, was also a native of Missouri, where he was a farmer. In 1879 he removed to Dixie Valley, in what is now Canyon county, Idaho, where he has since followed farming. The mother of Benjamin was Laura Sherman, also a native of Missouri, now deceased. Of their four children Benjamin A. Snodgrass was the second oldest. Up to the age of fifteen years he attended the public schools, then started out to make his own living, being employed on cattle ranches, riding the range in eastern Oregon and western Idaho. For three years he was on the Mammon cattle ranch and two years on the Burnett cattle ranch in Idaho, and became an expert rider and cattle roper. In 1892 he came to Humboldt county, and for the first year was employed on the What Cheer ranch for Z. Russ & Co., on Bear River Ridge, then about two and one-half years on the Mazeppa ranch as headquarters. Later he was in the employ of Ira Russ on Mad river for about three years, and during this time spent three winters attending the Eureka Business College, where he was graduated May 20, 1898. After his graduation he came to Rainbow Ridge ranch as foreman for the same man, and remained with him for three years, still later being foreman for Joseph Russ at the Ocean House ranch for seven years. The experience and knowledge gained during past years created an ambition to engage in cattle growing on his own account, so he rented two thousand acres of the Rockliff ranches on the Mattole and north

fork of the Mattole and began the business of which he has since made a success. He bought two herds of stock cattle in Trinity county, four hundred forty-nine head, driving them to the Mattole, and after selling one hundred thirty of them he turned the remainder on the ranges. In 1911 he gave up the Rockliff ranches and leased the Taylor Peak ranch of about thirty-two hundred acres, five miles from Petrolia, at the head of the north fork of the Mattole, where he keeps on an average three hundred fifty head, besides which he is engaged as a cattle dealer and meeting with deserved success. His brand is the letter M. In connection with his own business, since 1911 he has also been superintendent of Z. Russ & Sons' Mattole ranches, including about five thousand acres devoted to cattle raising, about eight hundred head being kept on these ranches.

Mr. Snodgrass was married in Hydesville to Miss Lillie E. Feenaty, a native of Trinity county, the daughter of Henry Feenaty, an old settler of the county now living retired in Hydesville. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass have one child, Grace C. Fraternally he is a member of Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., and of Myrtle Encampment at Ferndale, while with his wife he is a member of the Rebekahs. Politically he is a Democrat. As stated above, on coming to Humboldt county Mr. Snodgrass had the reputation of being one of the best riders in the county and at fairs and races gave exhibitions of horsemanship and riding. He rode some horses that were outlaws and considered unconquerable, and at one time rode a wild bull on the Ferndale grounds. Personally he is a very pleasant and affable man, and like the great west where he was reared is big hearted and liberal and has hosts of friends who esteem him for his kind and generous ways.

LUTHER WILLARD SIBLEY.—A prominent and enterprising rancher and the present postmaster at Iaqua, Luther W. Sibley is a native of Michigan, born near Dewitt, Clinton county, April 27, 1875, the son of Levi W. and Alzina (Carr) Sibley, natives of Plattsburg, N. Y. The father served in the Civil war as a member of Company A, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was seriously wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, and was also wounded in another battle. After a service of three years and eleven months he was honorably discharged, after which he came to Michigan, where, in Ingham county, he was married to Alzina Carr, the Carr family being very old settlers of the county. He became a well-to-do farmer and with his wife resides on his place near Dewitt.

Of their seven children Luther, the third oldest, received his education in the public schools and the Lansing high school, after which he entered the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, where he completed a special course. He then engaged in the creamery business, operating a creamery at Dewitt for ten and one-half years. In the meantime he started a lumber yard which he conducted the last five years of his residence in Michigan.

In 1906 Mr. Sibley made his first trip to the Pacific coast, and from Portland, Ore., came to Humboldt county. He liked the country, and after making three trips within a year concluded to locate here, a change which he hoped would benefit his wife's health. Disposing of his interests in Michigan he located here permanently in 1907. Purchasing the old Frame ranch of eleven hundred forty acres at Iaqua, twenty-eight miles east of Eureka, he has since followed farming and stock raising, meeting with good success. He raises

an abundance of hay and grain and operates a thresher run by a gas engine, threshing not only his own grain, but that of others as well. He also specializes in dairying, milking about twenty-five cows. The ranch is located on Booths run and is also well watered by other streams and springs and is well wooded with fir and tan oak, about one hundred fifty acres of the ranch being under cultivation. Aside from the ranch he also owns some redwood and fir timber. In 1909 he secured the reestablishment of the postoffice at Iaqua and was appointed postmaster, and has had the postoffice at his place ever since.

In Dewitt, Mich., occurred the marriage of Mr. Sibley and Florence Pennell, a native of that place. She died here in 1910, leaving one child, Luther Willard, Jr. Mr. Sibley was school trustee of Iaqua district one term and was also clerk of the board. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Dewitt Lodge in his native place in Michigan, while politically he is a Progressive.

JOHN H. GIFT.—Of old Quaker stock and an old settler of Humboldt county, having crossed the plains with his parents in 1864, John H. Gift, a prominent cattle grower of Iaqua, was born in Fontanelle, Adair county, Iowa, March 24, 1858. His father, Isaac Gift, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was reared, later removing to Tiffin, Ohio, where he married Evelyn Overmier, a native of Ohio. Her father, Solomon Overmier, was also a Pennsylvanian and a Quaker, who crossed the plains to California in 1846. He kept a hotel in Sacramento in which he met with success, afterwards returning to Ohio. His second trip to California was in 1864, he being the head of the train. He lived many years in Humboldt county, but died in Oregon. Isaac Gift removed from Ohio to Adair county, Iowa, where he became possessor of a beautiful farm on Nodaway bottoms. On May 12, 1864, with his family he started for the west, crossing the plains with ox teams and wagons. Two hundred miles west of the Missouri river, while crossing the Platte river, the party got a wetting, and the Gifts and some other members stopped to dry their clothes. Still others of the party, however, went on without stopping. When the Gifts and Overmiers arrived near Fort Laramie they were told of the massacre of their late companions and were shown forty new graves. The Gift team arrived in Fort Laramie July 4 and then pressed on toward Green river. There they were surrounded by Indians and all of the little train would no doubt have been massacred but for the wisdom of Grandfather Overmier, who had had experience and understood the Indian nature. He had a long-stemmed pipe with a big bowl which he smoked from behind the wagon wheels, blowing smoke to the four winds. The Indian chief, after much hesitation, finally came down, threw away his arrows and implements of war and took a whiff of the Quaker's pipe, then gave a loud whoop and all of the bucks mounted their ponies, swam the Green river and left the train in peace. The party continued on to Salt Lake City, where they traded their oxen for a span of mules and started for California. They did not succeed in crossing the desert before one of the mules laid down and died. Isaac Gift was a large, strong man, one who would not give up, so he arranged a rope and pulled against the remaining mule, carrying the neckyoke for forty-eight hours, while the boys and others rolled on the wheels until their shoulders bled, the drops falling on their bare feet; their

shoes had given out and they could not replace them. To add to their suffering, they ran out of water and their tongues became parched; finally the remaining mule gave out. In the midst of their distress a man rode up from behind and kindly loaned them his mule, and with the fresh animal they arrived at Sand Springs, Nev., with tongues parched and protruding. Fortunately there were soldiers stationed at the place who kept them from drinking water and also eating to excess, so all the members of the party were saved. They then made their way on to Virginia City, Nev., where Isaac Gift, being a millwright and carpenter by trade, found employment in the Golden Curry mill at \$10 per day. The family remained in that city until the fall of 1865, when they came with a freighting outfit (sixteen-mule team with three big wagons, i. e., the two trailing the first one) through the Sierras, by way of Hangtown, or Placerville, to Sacramento, where they boarded the boat Chrisopolis for San Francisco, and then on the steamer Del Norte to Eureka, arriving October 12, 1865. The first three years the family spent in Eureka, until in 1868 they moved to Iaqua, where the elder Gift homesteaded one hundred sixty acres near a large, cool spring. After building his house he followed stock raising until he died in 1881. His wife continued to reside on the place until her death in 1903. Their family consisted of seven children, and of them we mention the following: Albert died in Eureka in 1914; Allen lives in Eureka; Joseph in Iaqua; Robert in Hoquiam, Wash.; John H. is the subject of this sketch; Sarah L., Mrs. Russell, died in Hydesville; George L. is also a resident of Iaqua.

John H. Gift was a boy of five years when he crossed the plains with his parents, and on account of the harrowing Indian escapades and their narrow escape on the desert the trip was indelibly impressed on his memory. The members of the party walked nearly two thousand miles, most of it barefooted, and the lasting impressions will never be erased from Mr. Gift's memory. Since 1865 he has made his home in Humboldt county. He went to public school in Virginia City, Nev., Eureka and the Iaqua district. When twelve years old he began riding the range and driving cattle, also followed packing, cooking and teaming not only here, but in the Sacramento valley. He homesteaded eighty acres of land near Iaqua and began stock raising and improving the place, meantime making trips to the Sacramento valley, where he worked at teaming to earn money to improve his ranch. His stock increased and he did well and was thus enabled to buy land adjoining. For some years he was in partnership with his brother George, but a few years ago they divided their holdings and dissolved partnership. He now owns eleven hundred sixty acres of land. The John H. Gift ranch is well watered by streams and numerous springs and is well wooded, having quite a large tract of redwood and also other varieties, such as pine, oak and madrone. The place is devoted to cattle growing and he has about one hundred eighty head of the Short Horn Durham breed. Of late he also specializes in dairying, milking about twenty-eight cows in the season and manufacturing butter for the Eureka and San Francisco markets. He also raises large quantities of hay and grain, having threshed as much as four thousand bushels of oats a year.

The marriage of Mr. Gift occurred in Eureka, where he was united with Miss Anna C. Jewett, a native of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and they have

three children, George, Harry and Lloyd. Mrs. Gift was an educator and is a woman of much ability, and for ten years taught school in Humboldt county. She is now serving as trustee of Iaqua school district, a position her husband also held for many years, he being clerk of the board for a time. Fraternally he is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., in Eureka, and of Mount Zion Encampment, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican. He served acceptably as road overseer of fifty-four miles of roads and trails in his district for five years.

MRS. MARY BARRY.—One of the old-time settlers on Kneeland Prairie is Mrs. Mary Barry, who was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, the daughter of Timothy and Bridget (Hassett) Mullen. She grew up in that city and was married to Edward Barry. They came to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1865, and a few years later came to California, locating at Ross' Landing, near San Rafael, Marin county, where they followed dairying. About 1875 they located in Humboldt county, where they purchased one hundred twenty acres on Kneeland Prairie and began improving the land and also carried on stock raising. Mrs. Barry has been a successful farmer and stock raiser, having added to the original acres and now owns two ranches adjoining, comprising six hundred forty acres, which are now operated by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove, who besides being engaged in cattle growing also run a small dairy with considerable success.

Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Timothy J., a farmer on Kneeland Prairie, married Ella Fink and they have one child, Alice L.; Phillip F., employed with the Hammond Lumber Company in Eureka, married Sadie Pierson; Sadie is the wife of Charles Quigg, train dispatcher at Eureka, and they have three children, Thomas, Charles and Graham; Mary is the wife of Thomas Cosgrove, who, as stated above, manages the ranches for Mrs. Barry, and they have one son, William Thomas.

Mrs. Barry is a pleasant woman with generous impulses and is always ready to lend a helping hand to those who have been less fortunate.

RAE FELT, M. D.—A representative member of the Felt family, and one of the most honored native sons of Humboldt county, Dr. Rae Felt is adding glory to the name of his father made famous in almost half a century of medical practice and business activity here. His position in the profession has always been among its most trusted members, and deservedly, and within recent years he has increased his reputation by his unselfish work in the interest of the Sequoia hospital at Eureka, of which he was the founder. He is now acting as president of the board and as chief surgeon of the institution, which is the most completely equipped establishment of the kind in California north of San Francisco. Dr. Felt's father, the late Theodore Dwight Felt, M. D., has full mention elsewhere in this work.

Rae Felt was born May 19, 1869, at Hydesville, and his early life was spent there and at other locations in the county—Felt's Springs, Rohnerville and Fortuna. His education was begun in the district schools, but he had the advantage of very superior home training which he has found of inestimable value. During the time the family lived at Fortuna he assisted his mother in the drug store which she conducted for several years at that place, and thus his preparation for his life work began very early. He finished his public school work at Eureka, graduating before he was eighteen years

old, at which time he was granted a teacher's certificate. He taught school for some time, and then devoted himself to the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the University of California, from which he was graduated, receiving his degree of M. D. in November, 1890. The next year he spent very profitably in the United States Marine hospital at San Francisco, as surgical assistant, and was then appointed to the United States revenue marine service and assigned as surgeon to the steamer Richard Rush, which was ordered to the Behring sea and coast of Alaska to protect the seal industry. After a year in that position he returned to Eureka to commence practice, becoming associated with his father, who moved to Eureka in 1891, and they worked together until the father's death, in 1898. His modern training and apparent fitness for the profession supplemented his father's experience and resource, and they established a practice which the younger man has continued very successfully, proving a worthy successor to his father. In both general practice and surgery there is a wide demand for his services, his name having become well known in all parts of Humboldt county, where he has performed many successful operations and taken part in numerous consultations, his fellow physicians according his opinions the utmost respect. He has not only endeavored to make a success of his own work, but has labored zealously to uphold the most approved professional standards in the community. His own conscientious work, in his private practice and in his connection with the Sequoia Hospital and Sanitarium, shows his personal ideas on such matters. He was appointed the first chief surgeon on the Eel River and Eureka Railroad, which position he held until it was transferred to the hospital department of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and since then has filled his present position of division surgeon.

Dr. Felt took a leading part in the organization of the Humboldt County Medical Society, has served as president of that body, and is also a member in high standing of the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons and also a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons. Socially he has numerous connections, belonging to Humboldt Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W.; Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M. (master in 1904); Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T., which he served as treasurer for several years, from May, 1902; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; the Order of the Eastern Star; and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., of which he was a charter member. He also holds membership in the Humboldt Club, and in the chamber of commerce at Eureka, and he was one of the principal organizers of the Gentlemen's Driving Club; though deeply interested in the success of the latter he declined the presidency because of his numerous other responsibilities, feeling that he could not do justice to its duties. His interest therein is only natural, for he inherits his father's love for fine horses, and was at one time especially devoted to the breeding and raising of standard horses on his stock ranch at Capetown on the Bear river. He has a number of fine horses, among which are Telltale Perlo and Edith Light. The former comes from stock which his father raised, and her great-great-great-granddam Jude was the animal on which the elder Dr. Felt swam the Eel river on many occasions.

Besides the ranch just mentioned Dr. Felt owns a dairy ranch of two hundred twenty-five acres at Freshwater, six miles from Eureka, which he supervises personally, hiring competent help for the actual labor. "The Maples," as his ranch is called, was so named on account of the beautiful natural maple grove at his summer home. He has lately improved the ranch with large barns, which are the most modern and sanitary in the county, having metal stanchions, concrete floor and large windows for admitting plenty of sunlight. Recently Dr. Felt brought from the east a carload of full-blooded registered Jersey cattle of the Island type, and now has a herd of about one hundred head, one of the finest registered herds of Island bred Jerseys in the state. The Maples is located about six miles north of Eureka on the Arcata road and is watered by the stream called Freshwater. In connection with the ranch large quantities of alfalfa are raised, as well as clover, rye, grass, carrots and beets, and grains.

Dr. Felt has been taking part in politics since he attained his majority, an ardent Republican like his father before him. He has been a delegate to political conventions since eligible, and in 1902 acted as chairman of the Republican county convention. His work in the party, as in everything else which attracts his interest, has been well directed, and has been appreciated by his coworkers and his fellow citizens generally, who trust him to look after their welfare as he would after his private concerns. There are few activities in the locality with which he has not been associated, in an influential capacity, and many of the best movements in the city owe their success to his cooperation.

On December 18, 1892, Dr. Felt was married to Miss Anna A. Smith, a native of Alameda county, Cal., the daughter of a pioneer family.

JOHN W. HAMILTON.—Humboldt county has had many instances of the opportunities which her early settlers enjoyed, as shown by the good fortune which has attended those who, coming here with no resources except their courage and strength, have acquired wealth and position. When land was cheap, simply because it was in an undeveloped region and there were no means at hand of marketing its produce, its potential value could not be counted as in these days of modern commerce, and the pioneers who then acquired large holdings did so with little or no expenditure. If they were farsighted enough to retain them, their fortunes were established. But that the opportunities were not exhausted with the passing of the old order is shown in the records of such men as John W. Hamilton, of Garberville, Humboldt county, whose success has been substantial enough, and so honorably gained, as to be creditable under any circumstances. He came to the county in 1896, for a year's stay in search of health, and was not only satisfied in that respect, but he has prospered so well in his business undertakings that he has remained here ever since.

A Kentuckian by birth, Mr. Hamilton is the eldest of three children born to Hance and Mary (Richardson) Hamilton, both also natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer, living and dying in Meade county, that state. The mother came to Humboldt county, Cal., in 1909, arriving December 19, and died here in 1910. The two other children born to them are: James W., who continues to reside on the old home property in Meade county, Ky.; and a daughter, Mattie, who came to California with her mother, and is now

the wife of Ernest R. Linser, a rancher of this county, on the east branch of the south fork of the Eel river.

John W. Hamilton was born August 31, 1873, at Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., and grew up on the home farm. Though he is interested therein as one of his father's heirs he has not yet taken his share. He finished his studies with a course in the state college at Lexington, and lived in his native state until 1896, when he came to California for his health, suffering from malarial fever. At San Francisco he met Ezra Reed, a friend of his father, and in April came up to Humboldt county with the Reed brothers and Lem Dale (all business men of Garberville), making the trip by way of Ukiah, overland. They arrived at Garberville, April 19, and Mr. Hamilton went to work as a clerk for the Reed brothers, in whose employ he continued four years. By this time he had become familiar with local conditions, and in company with C. W. Conger, who was from Long Creek, Ore., he bought out the Reeds' store, Conger & Hamilton doing an extensive general mercantile business there for the next four years. In 1904 Mr. Hamilton purchased his partner's share therein, and carried on the business as sole proprietor until the year 1911, when he sold to the Garberville Mercantile Company, of which he has since been a stockholder. He has been secretary of the company from the time of its incorporation. This is an important local enterprise, but Mr. Hamilton has been obliged to make it secondary to his responsibilities, assisting in the management of the Woods ranch, now giving the greater part of his time to its operation.

The Western Live Stock Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state of California, is a Humboldt county concern, all its officers being of this county, viz.: William G. Dauphiny, of Ferndale, president; John W. Hamilton, of Garberville, vice-president; and George T. Toobey, of Eureka, secretary and treasurer. This company owns the Woods ranch, which contains about twelve thousand acres, devoted to the raising of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and fruit on an extensive scale. It lies a mile and a quarter south of Garberville, on the south fork of the Eel river.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Hamilton owns about one thousand acres of timber lands, containing redwood, pine and tanbark lumber of great value, which he will exploit as convenient or conserve if necessary. He is also interested in two stage lines in the county, one from Garberville to Dyer-ville, the other from Garberville to Thorn, both owned and operated by the Garberville Mercantile Company in connection with the store business. All in all, there are few young men more directly associated with typical activities of this region than he.

In 1906 Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Stella F. Toobey, a native daughter of Humboldt county, born at Rohnerville, and the daughter of George J. and Louisa (Hart) Toobey, born in England and Fond du Lac, Wis., respectively, who were early settlers of Humboldt county. Mrs. Hamilton is a young woman of pleasing personality, and is a devoted helpmeet to her husband.

PETER DELANEY.—A native of Canada but a resident of Humboldt county since 1884, Peter Delaney, sole proprietor of the business conducted under the name of Delaney & Young, wholesale dealers in wines, liquors and mineral waters, is one of the progressive, prosperous and highly esteemed

citizens of Eureka today. In his business he makes a specialty of purity in his liquors, and of maintaining an especially sanitary condition in his bottling works, store rooms, warehouses and sales rooms. He is also engaged extensively in the manufacture of soda water, for which he finds a ready market throughout Humboldt county. In his various industries he has met with much success and has accumulated an appreciable wealth, which is largely invested in real estate in and near Eureka, and at present he is the owner of much valuable property in this vicinity.

Mr. Delaney was born June 29, 1863, near Seaforth, Ontario, Canada, where he grew to manhood and received his education. Upon coming to Eureka in April, 1884, he worked for a time in the lumber woods, and then engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Eureka. He conducted the establishment alone until 1903, when he took in C. W. Young as a partner. Mr. Young, however, died three years later, and since that time Mr. Delaney has continued to conduct the business under the old firm name of Delaney & Young. He handles only the choicest wines, liquors and beers, and has been complimented by the pure food inspector for the splendid sanitary conditions which he maintains. He employs seventeen men, with four teams of horses, and has two large warehouses to accommodate his large stock.

The marriage of Mr. Delaney took place in Eureka, uniting him with Miss Catherine McGaraghan, the daughter of Michael McGaraghan, a pioneer drayman of Eureka, and one of its most respected citizens. They have one daughter, Helen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Delaney have many friends in Eureka, where they are popular in their social circle. Ten years ago Mr. Delaney erected a commodious residence on Hillsdale street, where the family now makes their home.

During his long residence in Eureka Mr. Delaney has been at all times interested in all that makes for the general welfare of the city. He is progressive and constructive in his ideas and has done much for the upbuilding and improvement of the community and for its general development. He has an abiding faith in the splendid future of Humboldt county and of Eureka and vicinity in particular, and is one of the most enthusiastic boosters that the thriving little city possesses. He is a member of several of the best known of the local fraternal orders, and also of various political and social clubs and societies, and is one of the influential men in local civic affairs.

LAWRENCE FRANCIS PUTER.—The alluring call of distant cities and the possible recognition of professional ability by centers of influence and progress had no weight with Mr. Puter when put in the balance with the associations of a lifetime and the claims of his own native county. Accordingly we find him at the head of his profession in Eureka, warmly espousing any movement, professional or otherwise, for the benefit of Humboldt county, where he was born November 3, 1867, and where his parents, Patrick F. and Margaret (Hoar) Puter, natives of Ireland, were pioneers of that now long-past period of early American occupancy. Although his earliest recollections are of a farm, where the family carried on a serious struggle for a livelihood, in an earlier day his father had engaged in mining and had wielded the pickaxe and shovel, belonging by right of such work to the interesting group of men connected with the first important development of California. There

were three children in the family, of whom the eldest, Stephen A. D., is now a resident of Berkeley; the youngest is Mrs. Lucy Sawyer, of Eureka.

In attending the State Normal School until his graduation with a high standing, it had not been the intention of Lawrence F. Puter to enter upon teaching as a life-work; rather, he wished to secure for himself an education so thorough and broad as to make a firm foundation for the activities of a useful career. The trend of his ambition showed in his matriculation as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan. With characteristic perseverance he continued his law studies until 1891, when he was graduated with the degree of LL. D. Later he was admitted to practice in all the courts, including the United States supreme court, and since taking his first case he has remained at Eureka, where his comprehensive professional knowledge has brought him to a place at the front of that interesting group of lawyers making their headquarters in the county seat. The chairmanship of the county Democratic central committee, a position that he filled for eighteen years, indicates not only the nature of his political views, but also his prominence as a local leader in the party. In fraternities, no less than in politics, he has become a local factor of power, being past exalted ruler of Eureka Lodge of Elks and past president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, also a well-known figure in assemblies of the Eagles and a prominent member of all branches of the Odd Fellows. As a presiding officer, whether in fraternal gatherings or in exciting assemblies of politicians or in more routine-filled meetings of the general public, he has been most efficient, combining leadership with fellowship which eliminates antagonism and secures cooperation. In the capacity of private citizen he has quietly but firmly favored all movements for the permanent upbuilding of Eureka and Humboldt county, and whatever progress city and county shall make in future years it will be due to the cooperation and leadership of such men as Mr. Puter.

WILLIAM T. OLMSTEAD.—Eureka, the county seat, has been the home of William T. Olmstead for the last thirty-five years, and he lived elsewhere in Humboldt county for over twenty years previous. Having come to California in the year 1850, with the idea of making his fortune in the mines, he has had all the typical pioneer experiences of miner, cattle man and business man, in turn, and when the country had emerged from primitive conditions was one of the foremost to take up the work of development. He has shown his faith in the local situation by investing heavily in real estate in Eureka, and has exerted himself to assist the town in striving to establish attractive commercial and residential conditions. Many of the wise measures taken in the early days were adopted through his influence, which has always been used unselfishly to further the best interests of his fellow citizens.

Barnwell Olmstead, the father of William T. Olmstead, was a native of New York state, where he grew to manhood and married. His wife, whose maiden name was Lovina Thorp, was born in Vermont. They were an industrious couple, and ambitious, as one illustration will show. In his youth he had no advantages, and had to begin work early. So much assistance was required of the boy that he could not attend school even in the winter months, as was customary at the time, when children could be of material service during the busy seasons. At the time of his marriage he could neither

read nor write, but his wife, who was fairly well educated, grounded him in the elementary branches, and he was able to enjoy reading and keep informed on current events the rest of his life. For some time after their marriage he and his wife made their home in New York state, adding to the acreage of their farm as prosperity made such progress possible. In 1835 the family moved to Michigan, and some time afterwards Mr. Olmstead purchased a small farm in Macomb county. He and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in that state, she dying in the spring of 1855, and his death occurring in 1862. Both were members of the Baptist Church. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. In spite of the hardships and deprivations of his youth he had a moderately successful career, and reared his family of ten children in comfort.

William T. Olmstead was the third child in his parents' family. Born August 30, 1829, in Cayuga county, N. Y., he was in his seventh year when the family removed to Michigan, where he was reared, remaining there until he attained his majority. The year 1850 he set out to cross the plains with three of his boyhood friends, starting April 3. They had horses, and made good progress until they ran short of provisions, which obliged them to work for funds to proceed. They stopped at Salt Lake City, and found work in a harvest field, Mr. Olmstead finding quarters with a man to whom he had been given letters of introduction. As soon as possible the young men continued their journey, arriving at Hangtown (now Placerville), Cal., August 30. By this time Mr. Olmstead's capital had been reduced to \$16, and the tools he found necessary if he wanted to begin mining, with supplies, cost him \$75, a spade costing \$8 and other things being proportionately high. It was not long, however, before he had more than squared himself, the \$75 being earned in four days. Mining proved all he had hoped for. In the fall he went to the Middle fork of the American river, near Greenwood valley, and in December started for the Gold Bluff region, near Trinidad, Humboldt county, going by boat. The vessel in which he made this trip was wrecked three days after her arrival at Trinidad. Subsequently Mr. Olmstead carried on mining operations around Junction City, Canyon Creek and Weaverville, at which latter point he spent the winter. He was saving his money, and when he had about \$2000 he went into the butchering business, buying most of his cattle in the Sacramento valley, where he had his headquarters. In April, 1852, he went up to Oregon and purchased one hundred twelve head of cattle in the vicinity of Albany, driving them to Weaverville, where he slaughtered them; though he paid as high as \$100 a head for his cattle and \$16 a head for sheep, the investment was very profitable. Having accumulated considerable means, Mr. Olmstead decided to take a trip east, returning by way of Panama, and he spent the winter in Michigan and Ohio, looking for likely cattle investments, but without success. In April, 1853, he went to Illinois for that purpose, with \$7000, and in company with William and A. C. Freeland he bought four hundred fifty head, with which he started across the plains, via Salt Lake City. He reached the Sacramento valley in November, 1853, and locating near Tehama grazed his cattle there for a couple of years, remaining until it was apparent that section was not beneficial to the health of his family. Then, in 1856, he moved his cattle to the Bear river, in Humboldt county, and settled with his family at Hydesville (twenty-five

miles from Eureka), this county. In the meantime he had started a meat market as an adjunct to the cattle business, at Eureka, spending part of his time there and part at Hydesville, and also traveling considerably, buying and selling cattle. For a time he was somewhat incapacitated by injuries he received defending his property against the depredations of the Indians, and when he was able to ride about again he opened a grocery and commission business at Eureka, which he carried on for four years. Later he returned to Hydesville, in 1880, however, moving to Eureka and establishing his home there permanently. During the next seven years he drove sheep for the market and also had a sheep business of his own, keeping about three thousand, and supplying mutton to the local markets. In these years of prosperous dealings he had acquired an immense ranch, comprising sixty-eight hundred acres, which he sold in 1899 to engage in the more convenient business of operating in city real estate at Eureka. His purchases there, and the development of his properties, have had a material effect on all such activities in the city. Among the numerous holdings of value in his name are the Olmstead building, a quarter block on Sixth and C streets, and a butcher shop at the corner of Fifth and J streets.

So much for Mr. Olmstead's personal business interests. Naturally his self-evident efficiency has made him a welcome candidate for official honors, which he has accepted reluctantly, however, preferring to aid his town and fellow citizens with advice on important matters rather than in an executive capacity. But responsibilities have been thrust upon him from time to time, and he has always measured up to their demands. While he was still on crutches after his memorable experiences with the Indians (mentioned below) he ran for the office of sheriff of Humboldt county, as an independent, but failed of election by only one vote. When the affairs of the city of Eureka were being placed upon a permanent basis he manifested sincere interest in their proper adjustment, serving a term in the city council, and helped to put through a number of measures highly important to the well-being of the municipality and its residents. He surveyed the town and put it on its present grade, established twelve-foot sidewalks, and constructed the first stone sewers. He has been an enthusiastic member of the Humboldt County Pioneers' Society, attending its meetings regularly and promoting its objects with his customary zeal for whatever enlists his interest. Few of its members have had more exciting adventures, yet with all his activities Mr. Olmstead has kept his health and faculties unimpaired in advanced age.

One of Mr. Olmstead's dangerous experiences happened in Humboldt county, while he was in camp on the Mad river. The Indians surprised him and his three companions, killing one of them, and Mr. Olmstead received two wounds in his right thigh. Though he was so badly wounded his two remaining companions left him to save their own lives, and with five Indians in pursuit he managed to reach the brush, getting behind a rock and firing as they approached. He had only a small revolver, but he managed to kill one of the red men, and the others took to the brush to follow him at a distance. When night came on he crawled to a canyon and hid until rescued the next day by four white men who had news of his plight from the two men who had escaped. The Indians afterward told that he was a good shot and "heap mad," so they were afraid to attack him at close range. One of

the rifle balls is still in his right thigh, crippling him permanently. He also lost considerable money on this occasion. Other experiences, before and after, taught him to distrust the savages. In 1852, while he was out for cattle in Weaverville, Mr. Anderson was killed by the Indians. In 1854, while he was camping near Tehama, the mules and cattle near Dyer's ranch, on the east side of the Sacramento river, were stolen by the Indians. It was then that Mr. Olmstead, as captain, led eight men against that band of thieving Indians, following them to near Red Bluff, and twenty-one dead Indians resulted. On this trip Mr. Olmstead had a very narrow escape. In 1856, when he was on Bear river, a man who was stopping at his cattle ranch, was shot in cold blood. Mr. Olmstead's record in all the relations of life has been creditable. Beginning with no special advantages of education or fortune, he has prospered beyond his early dreams, and no citizen of his community is more honored.

Mr. Olmstead was married, April 5, 1854, to Miss Lucinda Garrison, who was born near Three Rivers, Mich., and crossed the plains in the same train with Mr. Olmstead, who was acting as captain of the party. They had a long and happy married life. Three children were born to them: Alice is the widow of J. W. S. Perry, of Los Angeles; Adelaide is the second daughter; William E. is a miner, operating on Trinity river, this county. Mrs. Olmstead, who died in 1902, was an earnest member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, M. D.—Association with the beginnings of professional advance in Eureka indicates the prestige and prominence of Dr. Wallace, as well as his early connection with the town as a citizen and physician. The Humboldt general hospital, that stood on the corner of Seventeenth and H streets, was established by him three years after he came to the city, and long afterward he became one of the founders of Sequoia hospital, with the active management of which he since has been connected. Additional prestige comes to him through the fact that he aided in founding the first county medical society, also in the founding of the Humboldt Club, of which he has been a director from the start and was the third member to be honored with the presidency. He also served two years (1893-94) as county physician. His public efforts and private benefactions have given prominence to his name throughout all of Northern California.

The lineage of the Wallace family is traced to Scotland. Tradition has it that certain of the name fled from Scotland during the religious persecutions and sought refuge in the North of Ireland, where several of the following generations remained. During the latter part of the eighteenth century James Wallace sailed from Ireland to Canada and settled in Nova Scotia. Still later he removed to New Brunswick and in that province occurred the birth in 1805 of William Wallace, who for forty-four years held the office of collector of customs at Hillsborough, entering upon its duties about seventeen years prior to the confederation of the provinces in 1865 and continuing to serve until his death in 1892 at the age of eighty-seven. In marriage he was united with Jane Steeves (whose family name originally was spelled Steiff), a woman of exceptional strength of character and depth of religious belief. Her death occurred when she was seventy-two years old. Of her six children Dr. William H. Wallace was the only one to settle in the United States. Mary married Rev. William E. Corey, now deceased; Martha died at the age of

fifty-four; James died in Australia at the age of twenty-one; Kate is also deceased; and Emma still remains in New Brunswick.

Born at Hillsborough, Albert county, New Brunswick, May 2, 1852, primarily educated in the grammar schools of St. John, a student in the scientific department of Harvard University from 1872 to 1876, and then of the medical department of the University of New York, Dr. Wallace received his degree February 19, 1878, and then embarked in practice in his native town. With the exception of a year in Boston he continued in Hillsborough until 1883, the date of his arrival in Eureka, Cal., where since he has followed his profession with encouraging success. For a time he practiced with Dr. Reuben Gross and next had Dr. F. A. Lewitt as a partner, but since 1888 he has been alone, until his eldest son recently became his partner in practice. While professional enterprises have taken his time to a very large extent, he also has had considerable business experience and has invested from time to time in redwood timber, the latest of these investments having been made in 1910, when he bought a ranch in Redwood valley, Mendocino county; this he improved and in a few years sold at a fair profit. Before leaving New Brunswick he was made a Mason in Howard Lodge No. 39, F. & A. M., at Hillsborough. Since coming west he has identified himself with Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. Dr. Wallace was brought up in the Baptist church, but since coming to Eureka he has attended the Episcopal church.

The marriage of Dr. Wallace, October 1, 1879, united him with Marietta C. Tufts, a native of Arlington, Mass., and a daughter of Ephraim and Susan (Scott) Tufts. Finely educated in Boston and in Europe, Mrs. Wallace is a distinct accession to the most select social circles and her beautiful home is the center of many hospitable functions. The four children of the family are Carl Tufts, Muriel Steeves, William Lloyd and Romaine. The eldest son, a graduate of the medical department of McGill University, at Montreal, Canada, is now county health officer of Humboldt county and on the staff of Sequoia Hospital, and is regarded as one of the rising young professional men of Eureka.

JAMES McDONALD.—The stories of pioneer life in California are always of interest to the later dwellers in this state who are accustomed to pleasant cities and handsome residences where, but a couple of decades ago, dense forests flourished or fields of wild flowers were to be seen, and the lives of the pioneers themselves, who have helped to build this yet new and rapidly growing country are well worth remembering.

Few men have a better claim to pioneer descent than has James McDonald, of Orick, Cal., himself a native son of the state, son of a California pioneer and grandson of an emigrant from Scotland who became one of the early settlers of the state of New York. Grandfather McDonald and his wife, who came from Scotland, settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and in that county their son Thomas was born, who came to California in 1849, at the time of the discovery of gold, later becoming the father of James McDonald, who has always resided in this state. It is interesting to read of the modes of travel to California in the early days of the American settlement of our West, the journey across the plains being made in long trains of ox wagons which took months for the trip, while the journey by water was hardly less tedious, it being either by way of Cape Horn or

the Isthmus of Panama, which latter had to be crossed by mules in the earliest days, the route being continued by inconvenient boats up the coast of California to San Francisco. Yet the number of people was surprising which the discovery of gold attracted to this new part of our country, despite the inconveniences and even dangers of travel in those days. Thomas McDonald, the father of James, made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving in California in 1849, for many years followed mining in Tuolumne, Calaveras and Trinity counties, in 1855 removing to Humboldt county, where he followed the same pursuit at Gold Bluff. Later he located a claim on the Big Lagoon, where, upon his farm of three hundred twenty acres, he followed farming and the raising of sheep and cattle until the time of his death. His wife was formerly Catherine Maurey, a native of Gold Bluff, and of their seven children, six of whom are now living, James is the third oldest and was born at Big Lagoon, June 7, 1867, where he was brought up on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen years, James McDonald started out for himself in the world, working first in a saw mill and later logging in the woods about Humboldt bay, until 1905, when he gave up working in the woods and commenced dairying independently at the town of Orick, after a short time removing to Del Norte county, where he continued the same occupation for a period of six years. Returning to Orick, he carried on dairying there as formerly, applying himself closely to the business and thereby making a success of it, he being an energetic and indefatigable worker. Having rented a part of the Cornelius Thompson ranch, he is engaged in raising stock, as well as in the milking of thirty cows, which number he is constantly increasing, the cream from his dairy being sent to the Central Creamery Company at Eureka. In his political interests Mr. McDonald is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and while living in Del Norte county his interest in educational affairs was evidenced by his membership on the board of school trustees.

The marriage of Mr. McDonald took place in Blue Lake, his wife being Laura (Shaffer) McDonald, who was born at Big Lagoon, the daughter of John Shaffer, a native of Germany and a pioneer of Humboldt county, and his wife Anna (Charles) Shaffer, who was born in Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are the parents of six children, namely, James, Lillian, Irma, Evan, Tessie and Thomas.

FRANK L. HUFFORD.—One of the old-time settlers in the vicinity of Orick, Cal., Frank L. Hufford has made for himself a reputation there as an enterprising business man, and liberal and active in the furthering of any project for the betterment of the community where he resides. Mr. Hufford is truly a native son of California, having been born in Contra Costa county, this state, November 24, 1866, the son of David Hufford, a native of the state of Ohio, and grandson of David Hufford, a pioneer of this state who came from Ohio across the plains in 1852, and made his home in Butte county, where his death occurred. The father of Mr. Hufford was a cooper by trade, who made the journey to California in 1849, three years earlier than his father, and followed mining in the Sierras, in which occupation he attained a good measure of success. Later he bought land and improved a farm in Contra Costa county, where he was the owner

of about seven hundred acres of property whereon he raised wheat and grapes. In 1877 he removed to Humboldt county, locating for one year at Gold Bluff, near where the town of Orick is now, going thence to Trinidad, in the same county, where he bought twenty acres of land, selling the same after four years and locating at Arcata, where he became the owner of sixty acres, which property likewise he sold, removing to Alliance and thence again to Arcata, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. In 1888 he made butter kegs for Griffin & Swan at Gold Bluff (now Orick), for the shipping of their butter to the San Francisco market.

Of the five children by David Hufford's first marriage, his son Frank was the fourth in age, his mother dying when he was only three years old, his brothers and sisters being: Walter, an attorney-at-law, who now lives in Oregon; Lydia, now Mrs. Sween, of Stockton, Cal.; Rosa, now Mrs. Ferril; and George, who resides at Bridgeville, Cal. By the father's second marriage, there were four other children. Frank L. Hufford grew up on his father's farm. He was deprived of school advantages, but by self-study and observation he has become a well-informed man, possessed of noteworthy business acumen. At the age of eleven years he moved with his family to Humboldt county, where he assisted his father in his work, also being employed on a dairy in Orick for five years and working in the woods for four years. In 1897 Mr. Hufford started to work independently, renting a ranch from Peter Hansen where he conducted a dairy for three years. His wife received from her father's estate eighty acres of wild land, at the mouth of Redwood creek, two miles from Orick, which Mr. Hufford improved. He also took up a homestead of one hundred sixty acres within one-fourth miles, to which he added by a purchase, thirty-eight acres more, thus becoming the owner of two hundred seventy acres in all, upon which he engaged in the dairy business and the raising of stock. Mr. Hufford was likewise employed for six or seven years in hauling freight from Bald Hills to Arcata with a six-horse team, and he has been for the past eighteen years overseer of roads in District No. 5, which comprised the country for fifteen miles around Orick, also being school trustee of the same town for a period of time, in all amounting to sixteen years. In his political interests he is a member of the Republican party. Mr. Hufford's first marriage was to Miss Ella Montgomery, a native of Humboldt county, who died leaving him two children: Floyd, of Bridgeville, this county, and Mrs. Josephine Gallon, of Clinton, Mo.

The second marriage of Mr. Hufford, to Miss Myr Griffin, took place at Eureka, June 18, 1892. Like himself, his wife is a native of California, having been born at the mouth of Redwood creek, near the present town of Orick, her father, George Griffin, having been a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this state as a pioneer. After being engaged in gold mining at Gold Bluff for a time Mr. Griffin took up land on Redwood creek, where he also followed mining, later engaging in the dairy business upon his ranch, and afterwards taking Robert Swan into partnership, living here until his death occurred; and here his daughter, later Mrs. Hufford, was brought up. Mr. and Mrs. Hufford became the parents of seven children: Ida; Blanche, wife of John Francis, a farmer living near the mouth of Redwood creek; Vina, Walter, Leslie, Elmer and Kenneth, all of whom, with the exception

of Mrs. Francis, make their home with their parents in Orick. Mr. Hufford has built a five-thousand-foot sawmill on his property, where he engages in the manufacture of lumber, and also runs a blacksmith shop on the place. He also engaged in mining near Gold Bluff, where he owns one hundred fifty acres, with an ocean front of three-fourths mile, and is extracting gold from the black sand on the beach. By his business enterprises and public-spirited acts Mr. Hufford has won a high place in the esteem of all who know him. He attributes no small degree of his success to his wife, who by her aid and encouragement has been an able helpmeet in his different enterprises.

GEORGE E. WRIGLEY.—Since the year 1884 George E. Wrigley has made his home in Humboldt county, Cal., having been prominently identified with the advancement of this part of the state and well acquainted with the various events which have taken place in the progress of its history since that date. Having retired now from active business life, Mr. Wrigley is known as a fine old man, full of energy and enterprise, who has improved a fifteen acre ranch in this county, whereon he has the best apple orchard in the vicinity, besides being a successful raiser of berries. His wife, who has all along been a faithful and efficient helpmeet to her husband, is a good business woman, as well as being liberal and hospitable, and Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley hold an enviable place in the good will and esteem of all who know them.

Of English ancestry, Mr. Wrigley is the son of George Wrigley, a native of Cheshire, England, who came to New Brunswick in 1852, with a party of English colonists, and, being a contractor, was engaged in the construction of different portions of the first railroad built in New Brunswick. His wife, Mary Hewitt, was born in that province, although her parents had come from Belfast, Ireland, both Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley now being deceased. Of their six children, five are now living, George E. being the third oldest, and another son, James, having also come to California, where he settled in Humboldt county in 1886, and was for eighteen years superintendent of the Bucksport and Elk River Railroad, until the time of his death. George E. Wrigley, also well known in Humboldt county, Cal., was born near St. Stephen, Charlotte county, N. B., September 11, 1858, and grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1884, the time of his removal to California, when he entered the employ of N. H. Falk on the Elk River in Humboldt county, in the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, following the trade of blacksmith at the company's plant at Falk. The mill, built in 1884, was burned in 1900, and a new one erected, Mr. Wrigley being instrumental as blacksmith in the erection of both mills, as well as acting as head blacksmith in charge of his department until March 20, 1906, when he was taken seriously ill, losing the use of his hands and feet for the time being, and was unable to continue his work, though at the close of the summer he was able to get around, but since that time has retired from business life, confining his attention to the management of his ranch. Mr. Wrigley is school trustee for the Jones Prairie district, a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Republican party in politics, and was made a Mason in the Humboldt Lodge No. 79,

F. & A. M., at Eureka. During his long residence in Humboldt county, he has seen some exciting times; and was in Eureka on the night when the Chinese killed Kendall, which caused a riot, and after a public meeting at Centennial Hall, the settlers rounded up the Chinese and locked up a number of them on account of other shootings which had taken place. On account of the unreliability of the Chinese, it was decided unwise to give them a trial, and all were ordered to be at the wharf at a certain hour, when they were transported from the county, since which time there have been no more of their race in the locality. This occurred on February 1, 1885, about four hundred of these undesirable residents having been deported at that time.

At the present time, since retiring from business, Mr. Wrigley is attending to the cultivation of his fruit orchard, whereon he raises many varieties of apples, such as Duchess, Wealthy, Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, King and Greenings, his fruit having received two blue ribbon prizes at the Watsonville exhibition of apples. The marriage of Mr. Wrigley took place in his native town of St. Stephen, N. B., uniting him with Miss Mary Esther Glew, who was born at that place, her father having been John Glew, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to New Brunswick, where he engaged in railroad construction; the mother being Mary (Thompson) Glew, who was born in New Brunswick of Scotch and English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley were the parents of nine children, of whom the eldest, Ella Bernice, now the wife of Jess Barnes, of Falk, was born at St. Stephen; the eight younger children having been born in California; Winfield James, now secretary and treasurer of the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company at Falk, and represented elsewhere in this book; Mary Esther, now Mrs. Russell of Eureka; George Edward, D. D. S., of Dixon; Henry F., a law student at San Francisco; Pearl, a graduate of the Eureka business college; Ruth; Theodore R.; and Irving Edwin.

HIRAM LAMBERT RICKS.—It means much to say that Hiram Lambert Ricks is a typical representative of his name. In Eureka that name stands for high citizenship, strong character, forceful intellect and personal qualities above criticism. Mr. Ricks is a son of the late Casper S. Ricks, whose life work and efforts in behalf of Eureka and Humboldt county generally, are detailed elsewhere in this volume. His father's high reputation naturally gave him an enviable position in social and business circles to start with, but he has maintained it by his own achievements, and has not failed to make good in the rather large responsibility of living up to the traditions of honored ancestors. Mr. Ricks was born at Eureka July 29, 1859, at the corner of Second and F streets, and has passed all his life there. He had good educational advantages, but his business career began early, for when he was but seventeen years old he was given charge of the building of the Ricks water-works, which his father installed at Eureka in the year 1877. The work required mechanical as well as executive ability, and the youth showed a surprising amount of both. The supply of water, at the time of the construction of the plant, was four hundred and fifty gallons every twenty-four hours, and was obtained from a large surface well and four artesian wells, three Knowles pumps being used. Hiram L. Ricks continued to superintend its operation until he sold his interest, in 1903,

and during that time the facilities were greatly enlarged to meet the increasing demands of the community. He had purchased a half interest in the water-works when a young man and become superintendent, and under his progressive policy Eureka has been given as fine service as any town could wish. His active mind sought opportunities for improving the plant constantly, and as a result he made many changes to conform with modern scientific ideas. In 1889 he obtained patents on tank and filter, and installed same. The nine miles of piping originally laid were extended until sixteen miles of main pipe were in use, and the capacity was increased to one and a half million gallons every twenty-four hours. The pumping was done directly from the Elk river into the mains.

In 1895, on account of the serious illness of his brother, Casper S. Ricks, Mr. Ricks took charge of his father's large estate, which under their wise management had grown and increased in value, and his intelligent insight of its numerous details, and careful administration of the affairs of magnitude, have won him the unbounded respect of his business associates who have had the opportunity of observing his judgment and promptness to act when necessary. The care of the estate has been his principal occupation for the last twenty years.

Like his father, Mr. Ricks has given the community the benefit of his talents and his advanced ideas on municipal affairs, and his fellow citizens have shown their appreciation in the most substantial manner. He has been an active member of the fire department from early manhood, having been engineer of engine No. 1 since 1878, during part of the time donating his salary (\$15 a month) therefor to the fire company. He served under Governor Budd as a member of the board of harbor commissioners, an office of great importance, as the prosperity of Eureka and Humboldt county depends largely upon its advantages of location on Humboldt bay. In 1906 and 1907 he held the office of mayor, in which he gave a model administration, gaining in favor with each demonstration of his public spirit in his efficient discharge of the high duties entrusted to him. He has long been a prominent member of the chamber of commerce, in which he has held the office of vice-president.

Numerous and notable as have been Mr. Rick's accomplishments, probably nothing to which he has given his time and thought has benefited as large a number of people as has the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. It was while he was filling the office of mayor that he began agitating the railroad project. From the start he met with opposition from citizens less optimistic, who declared the project could not be worked out. His optimism, however, remained unchanged, and he determined to take immediate steps to get the work under way. In March, 1909, he went to San Diego to see E. H. Harriman, and so well did he put the case and the value of the railroad to Eureka that Mr. Harriman was won over. On Mr. Ricks' return to Eureka a call was issued for a public meeting in the city hall and at that meeting the Humboldt Railroad Promotion Committee was formed. After four months' hard work the committee produced the report, showing the gross earnings from the Humboldt extension of the Northwestern Pacific to be \$2,179,000 for the first year after completion. The following members of the executive committee, H. L. Ricks, F. W. Georgeson, L. F. Puter and

E. H. Brooks, secretary, went to San Francisco and laid the matter before Captain A. H. Payson, president of the Northwestern Pacific, and A. H. Palmer, the general manager. The plans were favorably received and were recommended for consideration with President Ripley of the Santa Fe. The illness and death of Mr. Harriman followed, and it was feared that the consummation of the extension of the road would be delayed, but a telegram from Mr. Payson assured the citizens that construction on the Eureka connection had been authorized and an appropriation made to cover the cost of line south to Dyerville, and north to Covelo bridge over the Eel river. The road was built and complete connection made in October, 1914. The completion of the road was followed by ceremonies in which the driving of the golden spike on October 23, 1914, was an important feature. Mr. Ricks was chairman of the celebration committee, and it is safe to say that no one who witnessed the ceremonies understood and appreciated their significance any more fully than did he.

Politically Mr. Ricks is a Democrat. His likable personality has made many warm friends for him, and he is strongly appreciative of the loyal support they have given him when he has made a stand on matters of vital interest to the community. Fraternally he holds membership in Humboldt Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand; and is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. His other social connections are with the State Pioneers' Association, the Humboldt County Pioneers' Society, and Humboldt Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W., which he helped to organize, in 1883, serving as its first president.

On November 18, 1884, Mr. Ricks was married, at Blue Lake, Cal., to Miss Matilda J. Puter, daughter of Patrick Francis Puter, who came to California in 1849. She died in 1904, leaving four children: Adaline Amelia Fouts, Mrs. W. M. Murphy of Pasadena; Hazel Margaret, wife of Captain Harry Emerson, serving in the War Department; Hiram Lambert, Jr., who graduated from the University of California with the degree of A. B., J. D., and is now practising law in Eureka; and Carson Stinemets, deputy collector of internal revenue at Eureka. The eldest daughter is highly gifted as a musician, and has had the best possible training, having studied two years at the Conservatory of the University of the Pacific, in San Jose, from which institution she was graduated in May, 1903. On March 27th of that year she gave a piano recital in the Victory theatre at San Jose, under the auspices of her teacher, Professor Douillet, dean of the conservatory, and her brilliant rendition of several difficult numbers won the unqualified approval of the large audience and the highest compliments of the press.

The second marriage of Mr. Ricks occurred June, 1913, nine years after the death of his first wife, uniting him with Miss Mary A. Bell, a native of Trinidad, Humboldt county, Cal. She is a woman of splendid qualifications, being a graduate of Cornell University, and was very prominent in educational work in Eureka and Humboldt county, at the time of her marriage being principal of the Eureka high school.

WINFIELD J. WRIGLEY.—Prominent in the lumber trade in Humboldt county, Cal., Winfield J. Wrigley, a native son of that part of the state, is well known as the efficient secretary and treasurer of the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company in that county. Born on Elk river, August 25, 1885,

Mr. Wrigley is the son of George E. and Mary Esther (Glew) Wrigley, both natives of St. Stephen, N. B., Canada, well known pioneer settlers in this part of the state. Of the family of nine children, Winfield J. is the second oldest, and grew up at the Wrigley home on the Arcata road near Ryan slough in Humboldt county, receiving his education in the public schools of the vicinity and in the Eureka Business College, where he was graduated in October of the year 1902. His first employment in business lines began two days after his graduation, when he became assistant bookkeeper for the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company at Falk, later becoming head bookkeeper, and in May, 1908, being elected to the positions of secretary and treasurer of the firm, an honor to which he had risen by honesty of purpose and close application to business, an office which he has filled faithfully and with distinction ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Wrigley took place in Eureka, uniting him with Miss Grace Shaw, who was also born on Elk river, and was the child of pioneer parents, her father having been John D. Shaw, one of the old settlers of the region, and a prominent rancher there, his death occurring in Eureka, in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley are the parents of two children: James Merced and Grace Dorothy. In his political views Mr. Wrigley is a Republican, while his fraternal associations are with the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., the Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., at Eureka, the Mount Zion Encampment of the same at Eureka, and the Eureka Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W. The state of California is proud to number among her residents the sons of the old settlers of her counties, which have been cleared and brought to fruition by the endeavor and energy of many old-timers such as the parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley, who put all personal comfort and convenience aside in their effort to bring the new land to a state of cultivation and prosperity.

WILLIAM BOYES.—A prosperous farmer and dairyman on Prairie creek, seven miles north of Orick, in Humboldt county, Cal., William Boyes was born near Montreal, P. Q., the son of George B. and Mary (Lytle) Boyes, both of whom, now deceased, were natives of England. William Boyes is one of ten children, three of whom are now residents of California: William; George, a farmer, who resides on Boynton Prairie, ten miles from Arcata; and Mrs. Jane Aldrich, a resident of Glendale, in Los Angeles county. Another son, Silas, resides in Salem, Mass.

The second son in this large family, William Boyes, grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools, and remained at home until the year 1880, when he came to Mendocino county, Cal., where he found employment at the town of Albion, and also for a year at Little River, where he worked in the woods. In November, 1884, he removed to Blue Lake, Humboldt county, where he purchased a ranch across the river, cleared and improved the land and carried on farming for twenty years, but after the river flooded his property and washed most of it away he came to Prairie creek in 1906, where he is at present located, bought his ranch here of three hundred twenty acres and engaged in the dairy business and farming, also keeping a hotel which is well known to traveling men throughout Northern California and is called by them Elk Tavern, on account of a tame elk which Mr. Boyes kept and brought up from a calf. Elk Tavern

ranch, as the place is still called, was originally homesteaded by Andy Harris. The ranch, although surrounded by beautiful tall redwoods, is a natural open prairie, the stream (Prairie creek) taking its name from that fact. The estate is very beautiful and a delight to the eye as one emerges from the redwoods into the opening, where one hundred sixty acres is bottom land and is under cultivation, and where Mr. Boyes has built his dairy, equipped with gas-engine power for the separation of the milk. Water is piped from a mountain stream to his pleasant residence. His dairy herd consists of Jersey and Durham cows, of which he milks about twenty-five. Aside from being a successful farmer and dairyman, as well as the proprietor of a hotel well spoken of for its good food and other comforts, Mr. Boyes is also prominent as road overseer of District No. 5 in his county and takes pride in keeping the road in good shape, and is an active supporter of the Republican party in politics.

The marriage of Mr. Boyes took place in Ukiah, Cal., on November 30, 1884, uniting him with Miss Emma Huse, a native of Forest Hill, Placer county, Cal., and a daughter of Charles J. and Kisiah Catherine (Finney) Huse, both of whom were connected with pioneer days in California. The father of Mrs. Boyes, who was born in Bangor, Me., in 1846, came to California by way of Cape Horn, and was married in Coloma, Eldorado county. He was engaged in mining in Placer county, and after attaining success in his business died in that county. The mother was a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains to California with her parents in 1857 with ox-teams and wagons. Her father, John Finney, was one of the pioneers of this state. Mrs. K-C Huse (as she is known) is a resident of Essex, Cal. She brought her family of four children to Ukiah, Cal., in 1876, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Grace Crawford, of Essex, Humboldt county; Charles, of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. William Boyes, who is the mother of two children, Charles Arthur, who assists his father on the ranch, and Amy Ethel Boyes, now the wife of Walter Gillis of Samoa, Humboldt county.

EVERT ADDISON PORTER.—An enterprising and liberal young man, and one well liked in the California town where he makes his home, Evert Addison Porter was born at Santa Ana, Cal., April 15, 1879, the son of Addison and Achsa (Spees) Porter, who came from Wisconsin to California, the father having been a native of New York state. Addison Porter opened a blacksmith shop in Santa Ana, later in Willits, Mendocino county, Cal., and thirty years ago embarked in the same occupation at Alliance, Humboldt county, where he died eighteen years ago. He was the father of seven children, of whom Evert Addison was the third oldest, and since his death the mother has continued to reside at Korbel.

Evert Addison Porter grew up at the town of Alliance, receiving his education in the Janes school district, being employed thereafter on farms and in the woods near by for the Hammond Lumber Company until 1903, at which time he turned his attention to the blacksmith's trade, which was followed by his father, starting in business as an apprentice in Arcata, with Philip Matthews of that city, where he remained for four years. Later Mr. Porter opened a shop at McKinleyville, which also he ran for a period of four years, in 1911 removing to Alliance, since which time he has been employed in that place in the blacksmith's trade, doing general

blacksmith work and wagon making, and making a specialty of horse shoeing, still owning the blacksmith shop which he built at McKinleyville, also the residence which he erected there, the finest in the place. In McKinleyville, also, his marriage took place, uniting him with Miss Mabel E. Mager, who was born near Arcata, the daughter of Joseph Mager, a pioneer settler of the place. In his political interests Mr. Porter is a member of the Progressive party, while his fraternal associations are with the Woodmen of the World at Arcata.

JOHN P. SILVA.—A native of the Azores Islands, where he was born on February 25, 1855, in the city of Topo, St. George, John P. Silva is the son of Joseph F., a farmer and native of that place, and Mary (San Jose) Silva, both of whom died at their old home. Of the family of nine children, John P. was the youngest, and grew up like other farmers' boys of the locality, receiving his education in the local public schools. At the age of eighteen years he left home, coming to the United States in 1873, and stopping first at New Bedford, Mass., later securing employment in the brickyards of Taunton, Mass., and also on a farm near there, and in cotton factories in New Bedford. After five years spent in these varied employments, Mr. Silva returned to St. George for a visit to his home, remaining there a year, and meanwhile, in May, 1880, marrying Miss Henrietta C. Machado, who was born in the city of Calheta, St. George, the daughter of Antone and Firmina (Olivera) Machado, natives of that place. The bride's father had been a sailor from boyhood, having sailed all over the world and risen to the rank of master in the whaling industry. During the gold excitement in California, as master of a vessel he brought the first lumber from New England around Cape Horn to San Francisco, with which the first wooden house in that city was built, and after coming to California he gave up his ship and engaged in mining, in which he was quite successful, returning afterward to his home at St. George. He made trips thereafter to New Bedford on his vessel with his wife and little daughter, who later became Mrs. Silva, and after living in the Massachusetts town, returned to his old home on account of poor health, and died there six months later. His wife remained with her daughter, Mrs. Silva, and accompanied her to California, where she spent her last days, her death taking place in Arcata, in 1911, she being then seventy-four years old. Mrs. Silva has an older brother, Joseph Machado, of New Bedford, who is captain of his own vessel, as was his father.

Soon after their marriage in New Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Silva removed to California, where Mr. Silva for a year followed mining on Cherokee Flats, then coming to Humboldt county in 1881, finding employment there on farms and dairies. By the year 1887 he had saved enough money to permit of his starting in business for himself, and he accordingly leased a ranch of eight hundred acres on Bear river ridge, where he conducted a dairy of sixty cows, panning the milk and skimming by hand, the churning being done by horse power. The butter was taken to Scotia and sold to the Pacific Lumber Company's stores. After continuing in this business for a year, Mr. Silva sold the business and leased a dairy at Rio Dell, consisting of forty cows, selling his milk and butter at Scotia. A year later he removed to Walker's point, where he ran a dairy for a year, at

the end of that time removing to Lake Prairie, where he operated a dairy of thirty-five cows and raised cattle and hogs. While living at this place Mrs. Silva with her mother and child returned to her home in the Azores in order to sell their property there and locate permanently in California, and during her absence Mr. Silva leased a dairy ranch at Bald Mountain of eleven hundred acres, remaining there a year. He was also interested in the building of a creamery at Bayside, of which for three years he acted as first manager. His present place, consisting of twenty-two acres at Arcata, was then purchased, where he built a creamery, operating the same for three years before selling it and purchasing the Rosson ranch of twelve hundred acres at Bald Mountain, where for seven years he engaged in stock-raising and dairy farming, then renting the place, which has since been leased for a dairy and stock ranch. Mr. Silva now makes his home at Arcata, where, with Mr. Olivera, he has a small dairy, likewise leasing the Walker point ranch of two hundred acres, where the partners conduct a dairy consisting of fifty cows. At his Arcata ranch Mr. Silva has a fine residence, as well as commodious barns in connection with his dairy industry. He is the father of ten children, of whom only three are at present living, namely: Helena, now Mrs. McKinzie, of Arcata; Firmina and Leo, who are at home with their parents; the elder seven children who are deceased being by name as follows: Mary, who died at the age of sixteen years; Henry, who died at three months; Antonio, who died at seven months; Manuel, who died at two years; Henry, who died at six years of age; Arthur, who died at four years; and Joseph, who died at three years. Mr. Silva is a Republican in politics, and in fraternal circles a member of the I. D. E. S. at Arcata; his wife being a member of the S. P. R. S. I., Consul Azores No. 97, at Arcata, of which she is ex-president. A cultured and refined woman, Mrs. Silva is also an able and practical helpmeet to her husband, who by his enterprising and progressive spirit has made for himself a name that is highly respected in the community where he resides.

HARRY CLAUD JEANS.—The earliest recollections of Harry C. Jeans are of the home farm in Pike county, Mo., where he was born June 24, 1876, the son of Newton and Margaret (Watts) Jeans, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. While still a young man Newton Jeans left home to try his fortune elsewhere, going to the vicinity of Clarksville, Pike county, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In that state he met and later married Margaret Watts, and there also were born their six children. John H. is a stockman at Ruth, Trinity county; H. Watts is a farmer in Idaho; Elizabeth, Mrs. Beauchamp, resides in Santa Rosa; William has not been heard from for many years; Arthur H. is a stockman at Ruth; and Henry C. is the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died in 1884, the father still continuing to make his home in Missouri until after his sons came to California, when he too came west. His last years were passed in San Jose, where he died at the age of seventy-two.

Harry C. Jeans passed his boyhood on the home farm, receiving his preliminary education in the near-by schools and completing his studies at the Paynesville Institute. In 1898, at the age of twenty-two, he came to California to join his elder brothers, who had preceded him and were engaged in the cattle business in the vicinity of Ruth, Trinity county. He continued

in partnership with his brothers until 1910, when he sold his interest in the company to his brother J. H. and leased from his uncle, John H. Watts, the property on which he now resides. John H. Watts was a pioneer of Humboldt county, having settled on this property nearly fifty years ago and becoming known as an extensive cattle and sheep raiser. He died in May, 1912. Upon the death of his uncle, H. C. Jeans came into possession of the home ranch of thirty-eight hundred seventy-four acres and also one-third interest in seventeen hundred and sixty acres adjoining the ranch on the east in Trinity county. All of the ranch is used for stock raising. More recently he has purchased an eighty-acre homestead adjoining on the north, making the ranch fifty-seven hundred and fourteen acres in extent. The Watts ranch is east of the main overland county road about six miles south of Blocksburg and lies between the Little Dobbins and Big Dobbins creeks, extending east into Trinity county. It is also watered by numerous other streams and springs, and is well adapted to raising hay and grain, to which he devotes a portion of the land. However, he makes a specialty of raising Hereford cattle, usually having about five hundred head, besides which he raises hogs of Poland China strain. Disaster befell Mr. Jeans on July 5, 1914, when his property was destroyed by fire, but he immediately rebuilt about one hundred yards from the old site. Water has been piped to the house and the property is up to date in every respect. Although Mr. Jeans has made many improvements on the Watts property since it came into his possession, it still bears strong evidence of its natural wildness in the forests of white, black and tan oak, madrone and fir.

In Fortuna on August 29, 1902, Mr. Jeans was married to Miss Dora Ethyl Haydon, who was born in Covelo, Mendocino county, the daughter of Thomas Preston and Eugenia (Carner) Haydon, born in Missouri and Potter Valley, Cal., respectively. Mr. Haydon was first a stock raiser in Mendocino county and later in Trinity county. He is deceased and Mrs. Haydon now has a ranch on the middle fork of Eel river. She is a very energetic and ambitious woman, of rare worth and integrity and much business ability, and is making a success of ranching and the stock business. She is very hospitable and is always ready to help those who have been less fortunate.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeans have five children, Myrtle, Homer, Clara, Roy and Allen. Mr. Jeans is a man of sterling worth and his wife proves herself a great help to the success of his active and industrious life. In his political views Mr. Jeans is allied with the Republican party. Always interested in the cause of education, he is a trustee of Dobbins School District. The family are interested in the activities of the Christian Church.

FRED STODER.—On both sides of the family Mr. Stouder is a descendant of Swiss ancestors, although he himself is a native of New York City. His father, Frederick Stouder, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and during young manhood emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City, where he was married and where the birth of his son occurred. When he was about one year old, in 1857, the parents removed to Illinois, settling in Champaign county, and continued there until transferring their citizenship to California. This they did in 1876, when they came to Humboldt county and took up farming. Subsequently the father went to Oregon,

settling in Waldport, Lincoln county, and it was there that he passed away. His wife, who in maidenhood was Margaret Hoffner, was also a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland. She met with a tragic death, the carriage in which she was riding in going from Korbelt to Arcata being struck by a train at the McCloskey railroad crossing.

The parental family comprised four children, of whom three are living, and the eldest is Fred Stouder, whose birth occurred August 9, 1856. As has been stated, when he was about one year old the family removed from New York to Illinois, where he was reared on a farm and attended the public schools. He was about twenty years of age when removal was made to California, and for two years he stayed at home, assisting his father in the care of the farm, located near Arcata. He was twenty-two years old when he struck out for himself, at first working in a sawmill, and about a year later taking a position as fireman on the Arcata & Mad River Railroad. Some idea of the work connected with this position may be realized when it is stated that cord wood was used for fuel, thus necessitating constant attention. It was after a continuous and faithful service of three years in this capacity that he was promoted to engineer with the same road, being placed in charge of a run out of Arcata, which he continued for fourteen years. At the end of this time he accepted the position of engineer with the Eastern Redwood Lumber Company, in their interests running a locomotive out of Freshwater for three and one-half years. Following this he entered the employ of the Eel River Railroad Company, having charge of the construction train out of Eureka for about four months. In the meantime, about 1902, he had established his son in business in Arcata, opening a garage which was well equipped to handle a general automobile and motorcycle repair business. In 1908 Mr. Stouder retired from railroading altogether and joined his son in the care of the business, ultimately, however, becoming the sole proprietor. The garage is advantageously located on G street, Arcata, where in addition to doing repairing and handling the supplies usual to such an establishment, Mr. Stouder is agent for the Mitchell automobile and also the various makes of motorcycles and bicycles, besides handling a general line of sporting goods. In addition to maintaining the garage, since 1911 he has run an automobile stage line in the city, besides a line between Eureka and Korbelt, touching at Arcata and Blue Lake and intermediate points, in all a distance of twenty-four miles. For this purpose he has two seven-passenger cars and one five-passenger car, and his son also runs two cars for passenger service, one on the same route traversed by his father and the other between Carlotta and Eureka. By cooperation father and son have so arranged their trips that the schedule is now about a car an hour, an arrangement that is decidedly convenient for passengers, who show their appreciation by a liberal patronage.

In Arcata Mr. Stouder was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Denny, a native of this city and the daughter of James F. Denny, a '49er in the state and a pioneer settler of Arcata. Three children were born of this marriage, as follows: Charles, already mentioned as engaged in the auto stage business; Frances, Mrs. Bagley, of Portland, Ore.; and Willeta, at home with her parents. While Mr. Stouder is not a seeker after public office he is nevertheless deeply interested in the welfare of his home city, and for two

terms he served as sheriff of the county, also being elected chief of the fire department, having been a member of the department for seventeen years. Though at present he is not actively engaged in railroad work, he retains his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Eureka, and was the first president of Redwood Lodge, B. of L. E., in that city. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World at Arcata (of which he was banker for six years), the Loyal Order of Moose in Eureka, and the Eagles in Arcata, and in political life is an ardent Republican. In June, 1914, Mr. Stouder suffered the loss of his wife, who was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, a devoted wife and mother and a friend in every sense of the word to all who knew her.

FRED M. GIULIERI.—Though a native of Switzerland, Fred M. Giulieri has, since the year 1905, been a resident of the state of California, where his father also, in early times, spent fourteen years in Marin and Sonoma counties previous to his marriage in his native land to Barbara Bravo. After his marriage, Peter Giulieri engaged in farming, his death occurring in Switzerland, where his wife still lives on the old home farm. Of their six children, Fred M. is the oldest, and was born near Locarno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, on May 4, 1885, received a good education in the public schools and learned farming and dairying in his native canton. He and his sister Severina, now the wife of Henry Bravo, of Metropolitan, are the only members of the family now living in California, Mr. Giulieri having made his home here since the age of nineteen years, attracted hither by the good reports he had heard of the country and a strong desire he felt to come to the Pacific coast. The month of February, 1905, found him in Eureka, Cal., and he soon secured employment on the dairy ranch of Mrs. Mozzini at Loleta, where he remained for nearly two years. For the next three years he was engaged in work upon a dairy ranch at Beatrice, in 1910 entering into a partnership with C. Pifferini, the partners buying out two dairies and leasing the two ranches near Grizzly Bluff, Humboldt county. Having now one hundred and forty acres under lease, they engaged in dairying, conducting a dairy of seventy milch cows for a period of five years, in December, 1914, dissolving the partnership and selling one dairy and lease. Mr. Giulieri at that time purchased his partner's interest, and now conducts a dairy independently on a fifty-five acre lease of bottom land at Grizzly Bluff, where he also raises hay and green feed for his herd of thirty cows, and is making a success of the business. An educated and well-informed young man, enterprising in his business affairs and liberal and industrious, he has won for himself success and a high place in the esteem of all with whom he is associated. In his political interests Mr. Giulieri is a member of the Republican party, in his fraternal associations holding membership in the Druids' lodge in Ferndale.

ATTILIO BIASCA.—A successful young dairyman of Ferndale, Cal., Attilio Biasca at the age of twenty left his home in Switzerland and came to California, where his brother Henry had preceded him three years earlier. Born in Lodrino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, a place which has sent many of her sons to be instrumental in the development of California lands, Attilio Biasca was one of three sons, the date of his birth being

October 2, 1884. The father, Peter, conducted a farm in the Alps district, where his family was reared, and where he and his wife, Amelia (Gamusci) Biasca, and youngest son, William, now reside; a glazier by trade, he spent many months of the year occupied in that business in Paris, France. When the son Attilio had completed his education in the local public schools and had learned farming and dairying as it is done in that part of Switzerland, he served a short time in the infantry, until honorably discharged, after which he followed his brother Henry to California, arriving in Humboldt county April, 1905. For a time thereafter he was in the employ of Ambrosini Brothers on the Mayflower and Woodland Echo ranches, and later worked at other dairies on Bear river ridge and in the Eel river valley. Having saved his money, in 1908, in partnership with his brother Henry, he leased the Smith and Williams ranch and in the following year the Zoutard place of over one hundred acres, where he has conducted a dairy ever since, having in 1912 bought out his brother's interest in the business. On the fertile soil of these lands he raises hay, clover and alfalfa for his herd of sixty cows, as well as green feed such as corn and beets, while on a ranch which he rents, consisting of two hundred acres on Bear river ridge, he is engaged in raising young cattle.

In his political preferences, Mr. Biasca is an upholder of the Republican party, while his interest in the dairy business has led him to be a stockholder in the Valley Flower Creamery Company from its organization. His marriage took place in Ferndale, in December, 1912, his wife, formerly Miss Victorina Minetta, being a native of the same Swiss town as himself, and they are the parents of two children, William Peter and Amelia Victorina Biasca.

NIELS THOGERSEN.—Among the younger business men of Eureka of the self-made type, one of the most successful is Niels Thogersen, proprietor of the Excelsior Dairy, who not only deals in milk but operates the farm from which his customers are supplied. For the last sixteen years this business has occupied the principal share of his attention, yet in that time he has acquired other interests even more valuable and extensive, and his executive and financial ability have been demonstrated in a number of important transactions. Coming to this country alone, and starting without influence or aid of any kind, he has made his way to prosperity by the most commendable methods, gaining the respect of the most substantial element among his fellow citizens. He is a Dane, born June 4, 1874, near Esbjerg. His father, Clemens Thogersen, who is now deceased, was a landowner. His mother, Kjisten Marie (Nielsen), survives. They had two children, Thoger and Niels.

Mr. Thogersen was reared and educated in Denmark, being allowed such advantages as the public schools afforded. He was brought up to farm work, including dairying, so it was quite natural that when he came to this country he sought employment in the same line. He had some friends at Ferndale, Humboldt county, Cal., to which place he came when seventeen years old, having arrived at Field's Landing, this county, April 9, 1891. He was employed at dairying, farming and teaming for the first seven years following his arrival here, and sixteen years ago rented the farm two miles south of Bucksport, where he has ever since carried on dairying,

building up a very large business. Buying stock and two wagons, he added to his herd as his profits enabled him to do so and custom increased, until he now has over eighty excellent cows, with a ready market for the product. His city barns are at Pine and Grant street, Eureka, from which point he conducts his deliveries, having two wagons to supply the retail and one for the wholesale trade. The property which he continues to rent, two miles south of Bucksport, comprises one hundred and thirty acres of the old Hinch estate, at Elk River Corners. His own holdings, all purchased since he began business for himself, consist of two hundred twenty acres southeast of Field's Landing which is leased for dairy purposes, and a five hundred acre ranch near Benicia, Solano county, which he has reclaimed by building a dyke. This latter tract, which is also devoted to dairying, is being seeded to alfalfa as rapidly as possible. Besides these holdings he also owns an interest in a valuable gold mine in Trinity county, Cal., and some Eureka city property, a residence at Pine and Grant streets and another at Pacific and Union streets. He has also become interested in transportation and is a stockholder in the McCormick Steamship Company of San Francisco, engaged in lumber and passenger traffic between San Diego and Portland. With his stock and other business equipment this is an excellent showing for sixteen years of application, and represents much hard labor, good judgment, sound management and the most satisfactory service to his patrons. Mr. Thogersen conducts his dairying operations along modern lines, and produces a high grade of milk, for which he finds a steady demand. Tall, strong and active, with an energetic nature and pleasant personality, he has worked his way into the confidence and respect of all who know him, and fully deserves the high measure of esteem he enjoys.

In Oakland in 1903 Mr. Thogersen married Miss Hildah Carlson, of Eureka, Humboldt county, who has been his faithful helpmate in all his undertakings. Mr. and Mrs. Thogersen were reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Thogersen is a charter member of the Danish Brotherhood No. 95 at Ferndale. He did not find time to visit his old home until the spring of 1903, when he made the trip to Europe to see his mother and brother, also visiting other European countries besides Denmark.

ROBERT WILKINSON ROBARTS.—For almost forty years a resident of Humboldt county, and throughout that entire time actively engaged in enterprises that tended to develop and build up the country, opening up new enterprises and strengthening opportunities in established fields of endeavor, the record of the accomplishments of Robert Wilkinson Robarts, lately deceased, is so closely interwoven with the life history of Humboldt county and the city of Ferndale that neither could be correctly written without much being said about the other.

Mr. Robarts was a native of England, having been born in the county of Kent, May 30, 1860, and was at an early age entered in a private school, according to the custom of the country, remaining there until he was fifteen. An elder brother, James T., who for some time had been seeking his fortunes in Canada and the United States, returned home for a visit, and his accounts of the wonderful lands beyond the sea so enthralled the lad

that he also secured permission to go to the western continent, accompanying his brother on his return. The brothers came directly to Humboldt county, Cal., where the elder was already well known, and Robert secured employment on a ranch at Bear river, then owned by Richard Johnson and still known as the Johnson place. The chief occupation on the ranch was dairying, and there young Roberts remained for two years, mastering many of the details of the business. He then returned to Ferndale and went into the butcher business with G. M. Brice as partner, for several years following this line with success, but later selling his interests and engaging in the livery business with the same partner. After a few years Mr. Roberts disposed of his interests in this enterprise also, and entered upon a successful career as a buyer and seller of stock and hides throughout the Eel river valley, during this period meeting practically every man in the valley and forming many warm friendships which lasted throughout his lifetime, as well as establishing for himself an enviable business reputation and also making an appreciable fortune by his efforts. His interest in farming had never waned, however, and eventually he purchased a farm and for a number of years devoted himself to its management, in addition to his farming interests engaging in buying stock. This last is, perhaps, the industry which has felt the greatest influence from the activities of Mr. Roberts and the one which he was most actively instrumental in developing, he being the first man to ship cattle from the valley, his first shipment of fifty-one head being carried on the steamer Pomona. He was also actively interested in the breeding of blooded livestock. The race track at Ferndale was built on his ranch, but this ranch has since been sold. He was also heavily interested in Port Kenyon, when it was a popular shipping port. Dairy farming was one of the hobbies of this energetic man, and until the time of his death he was intimately connected with this enterprise in the Eel river valley and was engaged in buying and selling butter. Whether or not he was born with the fabled silver spoon in his mouth is not definitely known, but it may be safely inferred, for every enterprise to which Mr. Roberts put his hand met with astonishing success. He was a man to whom the supervision of large undertakings meant merely careful attention to many small details, and it was doubtless to this characteristic, coupled with wisdom, sagacity and much foresight, that he owed his great success. There might be added to this also a knowledge of men and a deep insight into the workings of the human mind, with a natural inclination on his part always to play fair.

The marriage of Mr. Roberts took place in Ferndale on January 14, 1880, uniting him with Miss Amelia Grace Francis, who was born in that city, the daughter of Francis and Grace (Roberts) Francis, natives, respectively, of Glamorganshire, Wales, and Cornwall, England. Coming to Galena, Ill., when young people, they were married there. The grandfather, Captain Henry Roberts, was a sailing master and ran a vessel across the Atlantic in early days. On coming to Galena, he, with his sons, engaged in the butcher business, with meat markets in Lead City. The family was well acquainted with Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, afterwards president of the United States, who was then a tanner in Galena and bought hides of the Roberts family, the acquaintance being resumed in Humboldt

county by Mr. and Mrs. Francis when Captain Grant was stationed at Fort Humboldt. Francis Francis was engaged in lead mining near Galena until 1850, when he joined the rush to the gold mines in California. Leaving his wife and little daughter in Galena, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, making a six months' trip, and on his arrival on the west coast worked in the mines and also built the Snow Mountain ditch at Nevada City, Cal., which brought water to the camp for mining purposes. In 1852 his wife joined him, coming via the Isthmus of Panama. They came to Humboldt county in 1858, locating first at Uniontown, now Arcata, but within a month came to what is now Ferndale and purchased one hundred sixty acres from a Mr. Shaw, this being the original town site of Ferndale. Mr. Francis first sold the land in acres and half acres, and cut up and sold smaller tracts, not realizing it would be a town later, and he started the water works at Ferndale, which his family still owns. Here his death occurred, his wife still living, at the age of eighty-seven years. The water system has been incorporated as the Francis Land and Water Company, which is owned by his children. Of the eleven children of Mr. Francis, four are living, his daughter Clara, now Mrs. G. M. Brice, having been the first child born in Ferndale, and his youngest daughter being now the wife of Robert Wilkinson Robarts, and reared and educated in Ferndale.

Mr. and Mrs. Robarts were the parents of five children now living, namely: Grace M., the wife of R. S. Feenaty; Blanch A., now Mrs. John D. Shaw, the mother of one daughter, Grace Gwendolen Shaw; Keith Douglas; James Floyd; and Lucile Marguerite, the latter all of Ferndale. In Ferndale Mr. Robarts was acknowledged as a man of power and influence, where for many years he was actively associated with every movement for the betterment and upbuilding of the community. A prominent member of the Odd Fellows, he was exceedingly popular in that order, and both in Ferndale and throughout the valley possessed a host of friends. He died November 24, 1914, perishing in the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Hanalei at Duxbury Reef, Cal., his body being recovered and brought to Ferndale, where interment took place November 27, 1914.

W. EHREISER.—The proprietors of Hotel Trinidad, in the town of that name in Humboldt county, Cal., are Mr. and Mrs. W. Ehreiser, who though natives of foreign lands, have known this part of California well since the early days of its settlement, Mr. Ehreiser having come to this county in 1884, and Hilda Peterson, who was later to become his wife, having moved here four years later.

The native land of Mr. Ehreiser is Germany, he having been born in 1859 at Baden, where he grew up on his father's farm, at the age of twenty-one years removing to the United States and securing employment at Little Rock, Ark. Removing to Arcata, Humboldt county, Cal., in 1884, until the year 1898 he was employed at the Union Hotel and at different lumber companies as cook. His marriage occurred in Arcata in 1892, uniting him with Miss Hilda Charlotta Peterson, who was born at Mariastad, Skaane, Sweden, in which country her father was a farmer and large land-owner. The education of Mrs. Ehreiser was received in the schools of her native town, and in 1884 she came to the United States, living first in Connecticut and later for two years in New Jersey. The year 1888 saw her removal west to California, where she lived at Arcata until 1898, when

she and her husband settled at their ranch a mile above Trinidad, an estate consisting of forty-five acres. This they improved, erecting buildings and a comfortable residence, and engaged there in farming and stock raising until leasing the place in order to go into the hotel business. In 1913 they entered into their new line of business in Trinidad as proprietors of Hotel Trinidad, the principal hotel between Arcata and Crescent City, and here they have earned for themselves a high reputation in their chosen profession as well as by their active interest in the upbuilding of the town and the giving of their time and means to all worthy objects connected therewith.

Besides the responsibilities connected with the hotel business, both Mr. Ehreiser and his wife are well known for their participation in the municipal affairs of Trinidad, where he serves as city marshal and his wife has been elected to the city Board of Trustees, both being known as noble and upright citizens standing for high morals. In fraternal circles also Mr. Ehreiser is well known, being a member of the North Star Lodge, K. P., and a Past Commander as well as a member of the Anniversary Lodge, I. O. O. F., his wife having at one time been connected with the Rebekahs at Arcata. Of their two sons, Harold, who is a graduate of the Eureka Business College, is a clerk in the Eureka postoffice, while the younger son, Albert, is in the employ of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco.

EDWARD WILHELM OLSON.—An enterprising and successful dairyman of Field's Landing, Humboldt county, Cal., Edward Wilhelm Olson is a native of Spjutstorp, near Malmo, Skaane, Sweden, where his birth occurred on October 21, 1871, his father dying when the lad was nine years of age. Edward Wilhelm grew up on the farm, and received his education in the public schools of his native land, at the age of sixteen years removing to the United States, where he secured employment for three years at a dairy in Holyoke, Mass. Leaving that state, he next went to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the carpenter's trade at the town of Brookston, following the same occupation for a year also at Jamestown, N. Y. Going to South Bend, Ind., Mr. Olson was for four months associated with the Oliver Plow Works of that place, whence he moved to Attica, Ind., finding employment there on a farm for a couple of years and in a livery stable for a year. While living in Attica he was married to Miss Anna Nylén, also a native of Sweden, born at Mjölby, Ostrejtland, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Alma, who is a graduate of the high school at Eureka, class of 1915; Herman, who is at present assisting his father in the dairy business; Harold, Margaret, Dorothy, Eddie and Clarence, the children all residing at home. After his marriage in Attica, Ind., Mr. Olson continued ranching for five years, after which he carried on farming independently upon a rented ranch until the year 1903, when he removed to Humboldt county, Cal., locating first in the city of Eureka, where his wife's uncle, G. A. Waldner, had made his home. In a short time, however, Mr. Olson leased the Miller ranch of eighty acres near Field's Landing, where he engaged in dairying with a fine herd consisting of twenty cows. Leaving this place, however, in November, 1910, he at that time leased his present place, which comprises about one hundred and ninety acres, where he conducts a dairy of forty cows of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds. Aside from the business responsibilities of his dairy ranch, Mr.

Olson is a stockholder in the Eclipse Creamery, of which he has for two years been manager, and fraternally is known as a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eagles and the Hoopa Tribe of Red Men, all in the city of Eureka, while his political interests are with the Republican party.

GEORGE FLECKENSTEIN.—A country lad, born in Dubuque county, Iowa, November 26, 1867, reared on a farm, where he was early taught the responsibility of labor, George Fleckenstein first came to California in 1886, when with his mother and other members of his family he joined his father in Humboldt county, where he had previously journeyed to establish a home. Since that distant time he has resided for the most part in Humboldt county, with only a brief excursion into Napa county, where he was engaged in business for a few years. Throughout the county he is well and favorably known, having made for himself a reputation for business integrity, industry and honorable achievement which will endure long after the man himself has passed to his fathers, for it is closely inwoven with the history of this section of the state, and so will not perish.

When Mr. Fleckenstein was but two years of age his father removed with his family from Dubuque county, Iowa, to Warren county in the same state, there continuing his occupation of farming. For a few years the son attended the public schools of the district, but at an early age went to work as an assistant to his father in the blacksmith shop which the elder Fleckenstein had opened on the farm, facing the highway. Here he remained for a number of years, thoroughly mastering every detail of the trade, and when, in 1885, his father determined to come to California, hoping thereby to better the family fortunes, the eighteen-year-old lad was left in charge of the blacksmith shop and the farm. Arriving in California, the elder Fleckenstein spent a year in Los Angeles county, but not finding there the conditions which satisfied him he later came into Humboldt county, locating in Eureka. The following year he sent for his family, who, disposing of the Iowa interests, arrived in Eureka February 23, 1886.

On his arrival in California young George Fleckenstein made his first independent start, cutting loose from the fireside, and facing life for himself. He first found employment in a sawmill on Salmon creek, but after a short time the mill closed and he went to Bayside, where he was a blacksmith for Flannagan-Brosson Co., continuing with them until 1892. In that year he purchased property at McKinleyville, which is now known as the Fleckenstein place, and is the home of the family. Here he opened a blacksmith shop on his property, fronting the highway, and conducted it with much success. In 1896, being interested in land in Napa county, he removed with his family to that county, locating five miles north of Vallejo, where he acted as manager for the Knight Land Company, remaining for two years.

The call of home is strong in the hearts of such men as this, however, and at the end of two years Mr. Fleckenstein returned to his home place at McKinleyville and has resided there since. He again opened his blacksmith shop on the farm, and has continued to follow this trade with success and profit. He is also greatly interested in the breeding of fine live-

stock, and is the owner of one of the fastest trotting horses in the county, this particular horse being his greatest pride.

On September 13, 1892, Mr. Fleckenstein was married to Miss Anna Whalen, the marriage taking place in Eureka, then the home of the bride. Mrs. Fleckenstein is a native of Kansas City, Mo., born July 3, 1870. She came to California with her father, Joseph Whalen, when a child and settled in Humboldt county, where her father is well known as a mechanical engineer. She is the mother of two children, a son, Allen, and a daughter, Anna, both popular in their circle and well known in Humboldt county.

Mr. Fleckenstein is interested very keenly in politics and is closely associated with the local affairs concerning the welfare of his party, which is Democratic. He is considered one of the stanch members of the farming class in Humboldt county, and has accumulated property of much value, which he has handsomely improved and which is a great credit to the community.

WILLARD J. RILEY.—As proprietor of the Bridgeville Hotel, Willard J. Riley has made many warm friends in this part of the state, and is also well known to the traveling public all over the northern part of the state as a genial and obliging host, whose first thought is for the care and comfort of his guests, and whose pleasant manner and warm-hearted kindness add materially to the popularity of his house. Both Mr. and Mrs. Riley are well known in Bridgeville, where they have resided for a number of years, and also in Eureka, where they made their home until Mr. Riley's ill health obliged them to make a change, and they came to Bridgeville at that time.

Mr. Riley was born in Buchanan, Berrien county, Mich., June 27, 1856. At an early age he was obliged to leave school and go to work, his first employment being in a factory where broom handles were manufactured. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Indiana, and when he was twenty-one they moved to Rooks county, Kansas, where they homesteaded. There young Willard Riley was married, April 10, 1885, to Miss Florence A. Faulkner, who has since that time been his constant companion and helpmeet. She is the descendant of Edmund Faulkner, who came from King Charles county, Southampton, England, in 1745 and located at Salem, Mass. There he was married to Dorothy Robinson, February 4, 1747, and by her had several sons, one of whom was Col. Francis Faulkner, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Riley. Colonel Faulkner helped to gather the militia for the battle of Lexington and fought in that famous engagement. Later he fought under General Washington, and after the war became a prominent and influential business man, and built the first woolen mill at Acton, Mass. The father of Mrs. Riley was John M. Faulkner, born in Mason county, Ill., where he was a prominent merchant and also an influential member of the Masons and of the Odd Fellows. Her mother was Nancy Beagle, born in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Riley was born at Bedford, Iowa, and later removed to Lincoln, Neb., she being a graduate of the State Normal School at Peru, Neb. She obtained her first teacher's certificate when she was but sixteen years of age and was a very clever and efficient teacher, being engaged in educational work in Nebraska and Kansas. She was the eldest of four daughters and was a close companion of her father,

who was postmaster, merchant and justice of the peace at Olive Branch, Lancaster county, Neb., to which place he gave the name. After a time the family removed to Kansas, owing to the ill health of the father, and at Roscoe, Graham county, that state, he engaged in general merchandising and farming. In all these enterprises Mrs. Riley was his close associate and assistant, and early developed a remarkable business ability, which is one of the strong traits of all the Faulkners.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley became the parents of three children, two daughters and a son, the latter, Floyd W., the youngest born, dying in infancy. Of the daughters, the elder, Myrtle, is now the wife of F. J. Stransky, telegraph operator at Cisco, Cal., and Ada resides with her parents. Mrs. Riley and her daughters are members of the Rebekahs at Blue Lake. Both Mr. and Mrs. Riley take a great interest in local affairs, standing firmly on the side of progress and general public improvement. Mr. Riley is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics save in connection with local questions of importance.

[After the above was prepared Mr. Riley died in Eureka, June 16, 1915, his death being mourned by his family and a host of warm friends.]

JOHN VANCE.—For many years the business activities of Eureka and vicinity were to a large extent dominated by the strong personality and influence of the late John Vance. A man of marked individuality, force of will and self-reliant powers, he was a shrewd, keen observer, and had a rare faculty for rightly reading and judging men and their motives, being seldom deceived in his estimate of persons. Just and honorable in his transactions, he was also very decided in his opinions, and would fight opposition most relentlessly. He was not a follower of any fad, fashion or personage, in his social, business and political relations depending upon the dictates of his conscience, and relying upon his own judgment and forethought. He was born October 1, 1819, in Nova Scotia, and died in January, 1892, in Eureka, while he was serving his second term as mayor of the city. He was the ninth child in order of birth of a family of ten children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Mary, Alexander, George, Isabel, Jane, Charlotte, Catherine, John and Thomas. Four of these children came to the Pacific coast, George, Charlotte, John and Thomas.

George Vance was for a number of years a prominent business man of Humboldt county, but afterwards moved to San Francisco, where his death occurred. He was the father of John M. Vance, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work. Charlotte Vance married a Mr. Benson, and settled in British Columbia, where she spent the remainder of her life. Thomas Vance located in Eureka, where he and his family reside.

John Vance attended first the common schools in Nova Scotia, afterwards completing his early education at the evening sessions of the Mechanics' Institute, at St. John, New Brunswick. At the age of sixteen he began learning the trade of a carpenter and shipbuilder, serving an apprenticeship of four years with his father. Going then to Roxbury, Mass., he was there successfully employed as a contractor and builder for ten years. Following the tide of immigration to the western coast in 1849, he took passage on the steamer Ohio, which was confiscated at Havana. The passengers subsequently proceeded on the Georgia to the Isthmus, which they

crossed on foot, afterwards taking the steamer Panama, which arrived in San Francisco in the early part of 1850.

Resuming his trade, Mr. Vance remained in that city about a year, and then went to Foster's bar, on the Yuba river, where he tried his luck at mining. In February, 1852, with a party of enterprising pioneers, Mr. Vance located on Humboldt bay, and from that time until his death was actively identified with the development and advancement of this section of the county, being a prime mover in the establishment of industrial enterprises of all kinds. As a carpenter and millwright he assisted in converting the steamer Santa Clara into a sawmill, and a short time later came near losing his life from injuries received in the wreck of the Mexican, near the site of the present lighthouse. Soon after his recovery, forming a partnership with Capt. E. Tomlinson under the name of John Vance & Co., he purchased the general store of Pickard & Long and embarked in the mercantile business. That he realized even in those pioneer days the value of judicious advertising may be shown from a clipping taken from the first issue of the Humboldt Times, on September 2, 1854, namely:

JOHN VANCE & CO.

Front Street.

Have on hand an assortment of groceries and provisions, such as flour, pork, beef, lard, butter, hams, codfish, sugar, coffee, beans, whisky, brandy, buckwheat flour, tobacco, starch, soap, candles, potatoes, window glass, farming utensils, crockery, nails, hardware, etc., which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

J. V. & Co. are daily expecting a large and complete assortment of goods suitable to this market.

John Vance.

E. Tomlinson.

Mr. Vance subsequently turned his attention to lumbering, buying the mill at the foot of G street, which had been built by Ridgeway & Flanders, who were not successful in operating it. The partner of Mr. Vance, Mr. Garwood of San Francisco, was lost on the steamer Merrimac, and he continued his milling and logging business alone. The manufacture of lumber, however, was not a profitable enterprise for many years, the prices being so low that many companies failed. With persistency of purpose, Mr. Vance retained his interests, wisely investing his money in timber tracts, eventually becoming the owner of thousands of acres of the finest standing redwoods to be found in the county. In the midst of this tract, in 1875, Mr. Vance erected a sawmill on Mad river, the plant having a capacity of about forty thousand feet per day, and for a number of years produced some of the most choice clear redwood lumber on the coast. He also owned and operated a mill in Eureka, carrying on a very remunerative business in this line for many years.

For the transportation of the products of his two mills, Mr. Vance had four vessels built, the Uncle John, Oceania Vance, Lizzie Vance, and the Sparrow, which carried lumber to the principal coast markets. Through his energy redwood was exported to foreign markets, his lumber trade with Tahiti, Australia, South America, Central America and the Hawaiian Islands having been extensive. In 1872 he erected the Vance Hotel, a large and handsome block, which has ever since been the leading hotel of the city.

One of the original stockholders of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad, Mr. Vance served as its first president, and was again made president of the company in 1887. He wisely encouraged, and generously supported, all beneficial projects, and contributed liberally to public and private charities.

Prominent and active in the management of public affairs, he was the Whig candidate for county treasurer in 1854, his nomination for the office being announced in the first copy of the Humboldt Times, towards the establishment of which he lent such financial assistance that the paper became a success. Although Mr. Vance received one hundred six out of the one hundred sixty-eight votes cast in Eureka, he was defeated, the county being a Democratic stronghold. From the time of the formation of the Republican party, he was one of its most loyal adherents. In 1880 he strongly advocated the election of George C. Perkins, and as a delegate to the Republican convention in 1890 cordially supported Colonel Markham, whom he entertained in a sumptuous manner at the time of his memorable visit to Humboldt county.

In 1888 Mr. Vance was elected mayor of Eureka, receiving a handsome majority, and served with such marked ability that he was reelected to the same position in 1890 for a term of two years. Before the expiration of the term, however, he was called from his earthly labors. Under his wise administration many improvements were made in the city, streets being graveled, the sewer system extended, an additional number of lights provided, the city limits extended, and its prosperity in every way greatly enhanced.

In Roxbury, Mass., Mr. Vance married Sarah A. Corbett, by whom he had three sons; one of whom died in childhood. The others are Edgar H. Vance, born February 8, 1844, in Massachusetts, and now residing in Oakland, Cal.; and Silas Albert Vance, who was born May 11, 1846, in Massachusetts and died in Los Angeles.

CLYDE A. BROWN.—A type of the rising young business men who are rapidly taking over the reins of affairs in all departments of life, educational, commercial and governmental, Clyde A. Brown is one of the prominent young men of affairs in Ferndale, where he has elected to erect his roof tree and rear his family, making for himself a place in the life of his community which will be worthy and acceptable. He is a native of Humboldt county, having been born near Ferndale, on his father's ranch, November 24, 1885. His boyhood days were passed on the ranch, and later he attended school at Grizzly Bluff. After a time, and while he was still a lad, his parents removed to the island, and he attended the Grant school there, graduating from the grammar grades. Following this he spent a year attending the Ferndale business college, where he was graduated in 1904, when he was nineteen years of age.

Returning to Ferndale, he accepted a position in the Johnson Brothers General Merchandise Store, where he remained for three years, from there going to work for W. H. Robarts in his grocery store. After a short period of employment here, he purchased the business from Mr. Robarts, in partnership with Joseph Hansen, and has since then been engaged in its conduct. The partnership has proven to be a profitable one, the business has grown and they now have one of the best grocery houses in the city.

Mr. Brown has always been progressive and is actively interested in all public questions that affect Ferndale. Though still under thirty, he has created a place for himself in his home city which might well be the envy of much older men. On June 10, 1908, he was married to Miss Katie Elizabeth Ammer, a native of Humboldt county, born on the Eel river April 30, 1889. They have two charming children, little Bernice and Marian, who are the delight of their father's heart.

In addition to his business prominence, Mr. Brown is an influential member of several fraternal and social orders, prominent among which are the Woodmen of the World and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

SILVIO COMISTO.—Silvio Comisto, wholesale and retail liquor dealer of Ferndale, is a man who is exceptionally well liked by his fellow townsmen, both "wets" and "drys." Mr. Comisto is a man of sterling worth of character, honest, fearless and fair in all his business dealings. He has been a resident of Ferndale for nearly thirty-five years and during that entire time has been in the liquor business with his present partner, Philip Calanchini, he being the junior partner of the firm of Calanchini & Comisto.

Mr. Comisto is a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Ticino, September 1, 1861. When he was but thirteen years of age he conceived a great desire to come to California, where an elder brother, James, was already located, he living at that time in Sonoma county. Young Silvio Comisto made the long journey alone from his native land, and for a time he remained in Sonoma county, near his brother, working out on various dairy ranches by the month. Later on he came into Humboldt county, and in 1882 located in Ferndale, engaging in the liquor business.

The marriage of Mr. Comisto took place in 1903, uniting him to Mrs. James Comisto, the widow of his brother, then deceased. She is the daughter of John Clark, a pioneer of Sonoma county. There are no children of this union, but Mrs. Comisto has two daughters by her previous marriage, the younger of whom, Hazel, is still living at home. The elder daughter, Ruby, is now married to F. E. Kelley, a civil engineer, and is residing in Scotia.

In addition to his interest in the liquor business, in which he makes a specialty of fine table wines and all high class fancy drinks, Mr. Comisto is greatly interested in the dairy business, as is also his partner, Mr. Calanchini. Both men have heavy investments in this line of industry and give much time and thought to the development of this business.

In addition to his popularity as a business man and a worthy citizen, Mr. Comisto is well known in fraternal circles, being a prominent member of the Masons and also of the Odd Fellows, and takes an active part in the affairs of each. Mr. Comisto has never taken any active part in politics from a partisan standpoint, but is deeply interested in whatever he believes to be for the welfare of the town and its ultimate progress. He is interested in education, libraries, and such similar improvements, and is one of the strongest supporters of the good roads movement and of all general permanent improvements, and for many years has been a director of the Ferndale Fair Association. He has the greatest faith in the future of Ferndale and vicinity and is heavily interested in property in the town and also in acreage in the surrounding country.

ROLLIN DURAN BOYNTON.—Another of the native sons of California, and one who is closely identified with early history in Humboldt county, although not the scene of his nativity, is Rollin Duran Boynton, who was born in Santa Clara, Santa Clara county, January 28, 1857. The early years of his life were, however, passed in Humboldt county on the home farm of three hundred twenty acres, on Eel River island, where he still resides and which property still belongs to the Boynton estate. He also owns other valuable real estate, and has been extremely successful in his farming and dairying ventures. He has always been a man of public spirit and keenly appreciative of all movements that served to uplift mankind, as well as being a kind friend, a good neighbor, and a worthy citizen.

Mr. Boynton is the son of Franklin Zouinglos and Emily Ann (Kennison) Boynton, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter having been born near St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Boynton Sr., when yet a young man, removed to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1850, when he came to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast, making the long trip around the Horn and landing at San Francisco. He at once went to work in the mines, locating and developing claims for several years and meeting with much success. Ill health compelled him to forego this line of occupation and he took up a Spanish grant and engaged in farming for three years, but did not find his former success in the new venture. It was in 1858 that he came into the Eel river valley and located on Eel River island where his family has since lived. A brother, R. C. M. Boynton, had made the trip some few weeks before and his glowing accounts of the splendid government land open for location proved the necessary magnet. The journey was made by water from San Francisco to Eureka, from there to Myers Landing and thence across Table Bluff; then by boat up the Salt river to the island of promise. Both brothers located tracts of one hundred sixty acres each. The land was heavily timbered with spruce, alder brush, salmon berries and trees of different varieties, and the labor of clearing it and putting it in condition for cultivation was no small undertaking. At first the brothers engaged in stock-raising, dairying, making both butter and cheese, which was sold to the soldiers then stationed at Fort Humboldt. At this time there were only two other families located on the island, and the supply of food products for the market was at the minimum. Soon, therefore, they added potatoes to their crops, and raised beef for the market. The farms proved to be very productive and the profits therefrom were large, and he afterwards purchased his brother's one hundred sixty acres, making him three hundred twenty acres. Mr. Boynton continued to reside on his farm until the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1908, although for a number of years he had not been actively engaged in business. His wife, who like himself had come to California in an early day, crossing the plains with an uncle, T. J. Finch, in 1854, had preceded him by thirty years, having passed away in 1878. On her arrival in California her people had located in San Jose, and there she resided until her marriage with Mr. Boynton.

Rollin Duran Boynton first attended school that was on the Walker place in what was known as Fern cottage, Centerville. Later he attended school on the Island and in Ferndale until he was twenty years of age. While attending school he had always assisted his father on the farm during

vacations and on the completion of his education he assisted in the care of the home place for a number of years. Later he went to work in the mines on Trinity river at Weaverville, where he remained for two years, meeting with scant success. Returning to Humboldt county in 1875, he again worked for his father on the farm, and in 1880, together with another brother, took entire charge of the home place. At that time the land was chiefly devoted to grain raising, but in 1885 they took up dairying and have met with marked success, continuing in this line down to the present time.

On February 27, 1890, Mr. Boynton was married to Miss Minnie Hansen, a native of Davenport, Iowa, born September 9, 1861. She is the daughter of August J. and Annie (Garkan) Hansen, born in Germany. They were in New Orleans, La., one year, thence to Davenport, Ia. Mr. Hansen was a blacksmith and farmer till 1875, when they brought their family to Ferndale, engaging in farming on Eel River island until their death. Mrs. Boynton was raised and educated here. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have two children: Elizabeth N., and Rollin Z., both of whom are well and favorably known among the younger generation in their community. Mr. Boynton is prominent in all local affairs of moment, and is classed as one of the most successful and thoroughly substantial men of the valley. His business has prospered and he is recognized as an important factor in the commercial life of his section. Politically he is a Republican of the old school, and his party affiliation is strong. He has always taken an active part in the governmental affairs of his county and of the state, and has several times served his party as district delegate to the state conventions. In this Mr. Boynton but follows in the footsteps of his pioneer father, who like himself was a Republican and an ardent party man. Both men have always been interested in fraternal orders, the father being a prominent member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, while the son adds to these the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM ALBERT BROWN.—In this latter day, when wise men are crying "back to the soil," and young men and young women are crowding into the cities, with their dust and dirt, their rush and fever and vice, there to spend their strength and energy in the unequal struggle for place and position, and ending all too often with scarcely enough to keep body and soul together, and with much that might have made life sweet crushed and broken and beaten out of them—it might be well if they would all make a study of the history of the farmer boys of Humboldt county (and other counties as well) and learn from them just what a man may make of his life and opportunities when he remains on the "soil," instead of having to go back to it. The California pioneers who came to the coast in an early day acquired farms, reared their families and educated them close to the heart of nature, gave to their sons and daughters a heritage that the children of a later generation are all too often missing, and the child of the pioneer showed the possession of these qualities in the life that he led, and which he is still leading.

Well known among the pioneers of this class, and a native of Humboldt county, is William Albert Brown, born in the Eel river valley, March 11, 1859, on his father's farm. Mr. Brown has followed farming all his life, and has accumulated a handsome patrimony from the fruits of his industry. He has been successful, and is one of the most prosperous and reliable men of

his community, a citizen of ability and worth, with an undisputed place in the hearts of his friends and neighbors and in his section of the great commonwealth of California. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Dean). Brown, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. In about 1848 the elder Brown came to California across the plains with ox-teams, and soon afterward he settled in Humboldt county on a ranch near Grizzly Bluff, where he lived until the time of his death, May, 1906.

It was in this region that the son passed the barefoot days of his boyhood, working on the farm when he was not in school, and becoming well versed in the lore of field and wood. He attended the district school at Grizzly Bluff until he was eighteen years of age, when, having completed the course offered there, he went to work for his father on the ranch. After a few years thus spent, he determined to start out for himself, and accordingly rented a ranch near Centerville and engaged in farming. He later branched out into the dairying business, which he made very profitable. He remained here for two years, then renting a property at Grizzly Bluff and continued his career as a farmer there. When at the end of two years his lease on this farm expired, he gave up ranching for himself for a few years, and became foreman for Z. Russ and Sons on an extensive property at Bear Ridge. Their interests were largely general farming and dairying, and the young foreman proved so adept in the successful conduct of their interests that he remained with them for six years.

Independent enterprises, however, proved again to be the strongest inclination of young Mr. Brown, and he returned to the Eel river valley, locating on Eel River island, where he rented a ranch of eighty acres and engaged again in farming and dairying for himself. After this property was improved and in proper condition, he rented an additional tract of forty acres, and for twelve years he followed his chosen occupation here. He has always been greatly interested in the breeding of blooded stock, stoutly maintaining that pure strains are the best investment and the most profitable. He has been especially interested in milch cows and on this property maintained a herd of sixty head of graded Jerseys.

Three years ago (1912) Mr. Brown retired from active business, and is now living in Ferndale, enjoying the just reward of his years of industry. He has erected a handsome new home, and surrounded himself with modern comforts, where he resides with his wife and children, who like himself, are natives of Humboldt county.

Mr. Brown was married in Ferndale, November 9, 1882, being united with Miss Mary E. Morgan, who was born at Cape Mendocino, Humboldt county, the daughter of Andrew J. and Emily (Pole) Morgan, born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father came to California in 1852, across the plains, and was married in Sacramento, his wife having come via the Isthmus. In 1862 they came to Cape Mendocino, Humboldt county, where they were engaged in stock-raising. In 1865 he located on Eel River island, where he followed farming till they retired to Eureka, about 1904, where they spent their last days. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children: Clyde, a merchant in Ferndale; Muriel resides with her parents.

Mr. Brown is a staunch Republican, and is interested in both local and national questions. He is well posted on all issues, and takes an active part

in questions of civic improvement, always on the side of progress and betterment. During his lifetime many changes have taken place in Humboldt county, not the least of these being the upbuilding of the city where he now makes his home. When he first came to the Eel river valley the river itself was a mere trickle of water, only about fifteen feet wide; there were no wagon roads, and the mountain trails, over which all provisions and supplies had to be packed on horse or mule back, were rugged and dangerous. That he has been a factor in the upbuilding of his community, adding to its resources and aiding in making the life of its citizens fuller of golden opportunities and the joy of living, is a matter of much satisfaction to this pioneer of the Golden West.

MARTIN HAUGH.—A native of Ireland, but a true pioneer of Humboldt county, having come to California and located first in Arcata in 1870, Martin Haugh is today one of the respected and prosperous retired farmers of the county, a man who has wrested from the soil a goodly fortune, and who is now enjoying the fruits of his toil in peace and rest. He is the owner of several handsome properties in Humboldt county, mostly in the vicinity of Arcata, of which his son now acts as manager.

Mr. Haugh was born in County Clare, Ireland, in January, 1847. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the national schools. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one when he decided to come to America where the opportunities were greater for an ambitious young man. He landed in New York but remained there only a short time, soon coming to Humboldt county, Cal., where he had a brother and a sister living at Arcata. He secured employment in a saw mill at Trinidad where he worked for Smith & Daugherty for a number of years, until their mill closed down. After this he returned to Arcata and took up farming. He rented land for a time, later purchasing his first farm from Nicholas Heffron, a tract of forty acres, only a small portion of which was cleared and under cultivation. For the first five years he farmed, the land not being in condition for dairying, but during the past thirteen years he has made a specialty of dairying. Twelve years ago he purchased an additional tract of eight acres about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Alliance, of partly improved land, and moved his family there, making this their permanent home place where they reside at present. Mr. Haugh's son, William Haugh, has charge of the ranch of forty acres and also manages his father's other interests, the elder Mr. Haugh having now retired from active business life. In addition to the farm there is a timber claim of one hundred sixty acres located near the Big Lagoon on Redwood creek which Mr. Haugh has held for more than twenty-five years.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Haugh has been an active factor in the affairs of his community for many years. He is a Democrat in politics and has taken a keen interest in the affairs of his party, having been close in its councils and confidences, and serving in various capacities of trust. He has been for several years a member of the Democratic county central committee and is well versed in all questions of the day. He is also a prominent member of the Catholic church at Arcata and of the Knights of Columbus.

The marriage of Mr. Haugh took place in Arcata, February 23, 1884, uniting him with Sarah Heffron, a native of the province of Quebec, Canada,

born January 4, 1860. When she was but a year old her parents came to Humboldt county and she has since resided here. They made the long journey from Quebec by way of the Isthmus and located first below Bayside, in 1861. Mrs. Haugh lived at home with her parents until the time of her marriage. She has borne her husband five children, one son and four daughters. These are Mary J., William, Margaret, Alice and Grace, all well known in Humboldt county, where they have been born and educated, and where they have grown to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Haugh is the descendant of an old Irish family, his father, Martin Haugh, having been born in Ireland and followed the occupation of farming during the greater part of his life. Both his parents died before he came to America.

The father of Mrs. Haugh, Nicholas Heffron, was also born in County Clare. He moved to Canada with his parents when he was six years of age and when grown engaged in farming there. He came to California in 1861, locating in Humboldt county, below Bayside, but soon located on Arcata bottoms, where he engaged in farming, following this occupation practically all his life. He was in Humboldt county at the time of the serious Indian trouble but escaped without annoyance. The mother of Mrs. Haugh was Ellen English, a native of Canada. She lived at home with her parents up to the time of her marriage to Mr. Heffron, and both passed away several years ago.

EARL W. HILL, M. D.—Truly a native son of California, since he was born in this state on February 6, 1888, and has devoted most of his professional service to California, Dr. Hill is making for himself a record in his chosen career of which his state may well be proud. Born in Eureka, Cal., the eldest of eight children, he is the son of Uriah W. Hill, a native of Rolling Dam, New Brunswick, and Lucia (Coggins) Hill, of Minnesota, who came to California almost thirty years ago, where the father, after his experience in the lumber business in Minnesota, was employed in various sawmills and is now a millwright in the Dolbeer-Carson Mill at Eureka. In that city the son received his early education in the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in the class of 1909, whereupon he took a four years' course at Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, in San Francisco, graduating in 1913 with the degree of M. D. For five months Dr. Hill served as house physician at the Livermore Sanitarium, Alameda county, after which he was for four months an interne at the Alameda County Hospital at San Leandro, then entering the United States Civil Service as surgeon in the Reclamation Service in Washington and Montana, a position which he filled for a period of eight months. Returning to Humboldt county, Cal., in January, 1915, he located at Alton, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, building up for himself a wide practice in that locality and meeting with the success which his careful training, practical experience and natural ability have won for him.

The marriage of Dr. Hill with Miss Goldie Hart, a native of the state of Wisconsin, was solemnized at Eureka, in December, 1914, and in the following month they made their home in the city of Alton, Cal.

FERDINANDO M. TONINI.—One of the old settlers in Humboldt county, a fine man in every respect and well liked by all with whom he is

associated, Ferdinando M. Tonini has made for himself a name among the successful dairymen in the section of California where he has made his home. Born in Caveragno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, November 20, 1859, he was the youngest of five children born to Celestino and Helena (Inselmini) Tonini, both natives of that place. The father, as a young man, went to Holland, where he spent a few years, but returned to his native land, where, after his marriage, he engaged in farming, both he and his wife being now deceased. After completing his education in the local public schools, the son Ferdinando assisted his parents on the home farm until he was past twenty-two years of age, being then fired with a desire to try his fortunes in America.

It was in the year 1882 that Mr. Tonini came to California, then a new and only partially settled country compared to its present flourishing condition, and after spending two years in Marin county, this state, Mr. Tonini came to Humboldt county in 1884, where he has since continued to make his home. For two years he worked on a dairy ranch at Rio Dell, after which he determined to engage in the business independently. Accordingly he leased a seven-hundred-acre ranch at Petrolia, in partnership with William Spaletta, where they milked a herd of seventy-five cows and manufactured butter, the churning being done by horse power, the product being shipped to San Francisco in squares or kegs, butter at one time being sold as low as eleven cents a pound. At the end of five years the business was sold out and the partnership dissolved, Mr. Tonini continuing, however, in the same line of business in the employ of others, in order to save for another start. His marriage took place in Ferndale, Cal., uniting him with Miss Mary Spaletta, also a native of Ticino, and Mr. Tonini then started in business independently once more, leasing three hundred acres of land near Rio Dell, where he conducted a dairy of forty-five cows for the space of six years. After this, he removed to Arcata Bottoms, renting a forty-acre ranch there, where he ran a dairy of twenty-five cows until the year 1913, at that time selling out and purchasing his present ranch of forty-eight acres on the Mad river, near the Mad river bridge, three miles north of Arcata. Here Mr. Tonini has a splendid farm, located on rich bottom land, whereon he is enabled to raise alfalfa, green feed for his herd, and potatoes, and owns a splendid herd of twenty milch cows. One of the original stockholders of the United Creameries Company, an institution that is doing much towards making dairying a success around Arcata, Mr. Tonini is well known in his chosen line of work where he holds a high place, both for his thorough understanding of the business and his efficient methods of work. He is also well known as a staunch Republican in his political interests. Mr. and Mrs. Tonini are the parents of five children, Lena, Candina, Eugenia, Ferdinand and William, who, though born in California, recall in their musical names the foreign land which was the birthplace of both their parents.

LOUIS H. OLSEN.—From various foreign lands people have come to make their home in California, attracted hither by reports of the fertile soil and the opportunities for energetic young men in this new country, and America is always glad to welcome to her shores industrious and ambitious sons of other lands who bring with them the qualities of perseverance and enterprise to apply to their work in their adopted home.

Among the prominent business men of Loleta, in Humboldt county, Cal., must be mentioned Louis H. Olsen, who is making a success of the lumber industry there, and is well and favorably known throughout the Eel river valley. Born in Flekkefjord, Norway, on January 9, 1871, he was the son of a farmer of that country and was educated in the local public schools. One of his brothers left home for California, and five years later, instigated by his example, Louis Olsen in 1889 likewise came to America, going first to Eureka, Cal., and for about four years was employed with the Eel River Valley Lumber Company at Newburg, Cal., in the lumber yards of the company. For the three years following, Mr. Olsen was engaged in the lumber yards of the Pacific Lumber Company at Alton, Cal., and when they opened their yards in Loleta was put in charge of the same, continuing the management until December 1, 1910, when he bought the yards and stock and continued the business under the name of the Loleta Lumber Yards. The industry has grown with the town and the surrounding country, and has been an important factor in the upbuilding and prosperity of the place, Mr. Olsen holding a high place in the esteem of all with whom he is associated. He also represents various fire insurance companies, among them being the Hartford of Connecticut, the Home of New York, the Commercial Union of London, the Western Assurance of Toronto, the Aetna of Hartford and others, besides automobile and accident insurance companies.

In Alton, Cal., Mr. Olsen was married to Miss Virginia Olive Robertson, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of two children, Lenwood Vernon, who is a bookkeeper for the Elk River Lumber Company at Falk, and Thelma Irene. To show his faith and optimism in the value of Humboldt county real estate and investments, Mr. Olsen has purchased property in Loleta, on which he has built three residences, and which he still owns. In 1903, with his wife and children, he made a trip back to his old home in Norway, visiting his parents who were then living, though both have since died; and though pleased to see his childhood home and old friends once more, Mr. Olsen, after comparing conditions there with those in the New World, was satisfied to return to his adopted home in California, where he has been enabled to make such a success in life.

In his religious preferences, Mr. Olsen is associated with the Lutheran Church, while politically he is a member of the Progressive party. The fraternal associations with which he is connected are numerous, he having been made a Mason in Ferndale Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and a member of the Ferndale Chapter No. 78, Royal Arch Masons; he is also Past Grand in the Loleta Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F., and has been prominent in the Woodmen of the World, being the present clerk of White Clover Camp No. 398 of Loleta, W. O. W., of which he is past head camp delegate; in the order of the Knights of Pythias he is past chancellor of Springville Lodge No. 150 of Fortuna, and is also a member of the Sons of Norway in Eureka, and with his wife a member of the Rebekahs. The interest which Mr. Olsen takes in the advancement and welfare of the town of Loleta, where he makes his home, is shown by the fact that he is a member and ex-secretary of the Loleta Board of Trade.

JOSEPH C. RAMOS.—One of the successful dairymen of Humboldt county, who has come from foreign lands to make his home in California, is Joseph C. Ramos, a liberal and enterprising man who is making a success of his venture in a new land. Born in Isle Flores, Azores, September 24, 1879, he was the son of Antone, a farmer and dairyman of that place, and Annie Ramos, who died in 1913, the father also being now deceased. Of the family of eleven children, six are now living, Joseph C. being the second youngest. He grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the local public schools, remaining at home until he had reached the age of twenty years, when he removed to California, whither his brother Frank had come in 1893. In September, 1899, Joseph Ramos arrived in Humboldt county, and for three years was in the employ of Will Turner at the mouth of the Mad river, at the end of that time determining to go into business for himself. Accordingly he rented the ranch from Mr. Turner, an estate which covered an area of two hundred and eighty acres of bottom land, where for eighteen months Mr. Ramos conducted a dairy of seventy-eight cows. Then leasing the place to his brother Frank, he leased the Clark ranch of one hundred and twenty acres at Alliance, for nine years operating a dairy there comprising a herd of fifty cows. During this time, in partnership with his brother he also leased the Rosso ranch of John P. Silva at Bald Mountain, a place of eleven hundred and forty acres, where he ran a dairy of sixty cows and raised stock, after two years selling his interest to his brother. Also while on the Clark place, he bought his present property in 1913, the fine old Menefee place of thirty acres adjoining Alliance on the south side. One month later his house was burned, and he continued to live at the Clark ranch until 1914, in the meantime building his new residence on the place, a twelve-room modern dwelling, commodious and attractive, as well as erecting large barns for his stock, which comprises twenty cows of the Holstein breed, for which he is enabled to raise on his ranch plenty of hay as well as green feed.

In his political preferences Mr. Ramos is allied with the Republican party, while his fraternal associations are with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage took place in Flores, Azores Islands, on October 18, 1898, uniting him with Miss Annie Noia, a native of that place, and they are the parents of three children: Antonio, Mary and Annie.

HUMBOLDT STANDARD.—Dating from an humble beginning, the Humboldt Standard has built for itself a place not merely confined to the limits of Humboldt county, but with all of northwestern California for its field and having all of northern California in its sphere of influence. Its growth has been steady and healthy—there has been nothing of the mushroom about it—and it is now standing upon a firm foundation made up of a strong, clean and fair editorial and news policy and a businesslike management.

The Humboldt Standard was first published from a little room on the second story of a building on First street near E street, which is still standing. R. V. Chadd, a printer-editor, was its founder. Under his ownership it continued for several years and then passed into the hands of William Ayres, who moved the office to the corner of Second and E streets. From the ownership of Mr. Ayres it passed into the hands of F. P. Thompson, who immediately turned the paper into a semi-weekly with Seth Millington, after-

wards superior judge of Glenn county, as its editor, and F. A. Cutler, now attorney for the board of regents of the University of California, one of several employees.

As a semi-weekly, the paper was published until after 1888, when J. F. Thompson purchased a half and later the entire interest in the paper. Shortly after he came into control Mr. Thompson made the Humboldt Standard a daily paper and from that time its real development as a powerful publication dates.

One step after another has advanced the Standard, but what gave it its first real impetus was the unerring hand of J. F. Thompson. Writer of virulent editorials which soon commanded wide attention, an astute business man, kind-hearted and highly respected and progressive withal, Mr. Thompson is the real father of the Standard of today.

Mr. Thompson continued in active control of the paper until failing health caused his retirement from active service, when Major H. W. Patton became a partner in the business together with Will N. Speegle, who, prior to that time, had been an employee and who is now its editor and general manager. Major Patton was succeeded in his interest by George K. Coleman and he, in turn, by George H. Burchard, who disposed of his interests a few years ago. Mr. Speegle always retained an ownership in the paper and his is now the guiding hand.

Since Mr. Speegle took complete charge many more improvements have been made. The old presses have been discarded for a modern Duplex equipment, while the mechanical department of the paper has been brought up to a high standard of efficiency. The Standard, under the ownership of J. F. Thompson, has the credit for bringing the first Mergenthaler linotype into northwestern California.

Mr. Speegle is essentially a newspaper man and newspaper builder along conservative lines, and step by step, he has continued the work of J. F. Thompson in making the Standard the paper it is today. Its news policy is contained in its entirety in the words, "all the news that's fit to print." It deals fairly and courageously with every problem and is now recognized as the type of newspaper of which America will never have too many.

DALY BROTHERS.—Throughout the length and breadth of Humboldt county the name of Daly and the Arcade at Eureka are associated with efficiency in mercantile enterprises and a large list of satisfied customers. It would indeed be difficult to find an establishment along the north coast of California that stands for a higher quality of service than the Arcade and certainly there is none with a more courteous group of clerks or a more varied stock of goods including everything needed in the modern city home or the isolated frontier ranch. Hitherto it has been difficult to achieve success in mercantile enterprises in this northwestern coast country, but the proprietors of the Arcade have solved all difficulties and forged their way to the front in a manner gratifying to their friends and beneficial to the city. Various elements have entered into their growing prosperity, but perhaps none has been more important than their care and skill in buying. From the first they have realized that to succeed they must buy at prices that would enable them to sell at very reasonable figures. To aid in buying they made the acquaintance of manufacturers and bought direct where they could

secure the desired articles at lowest prices. A further aid was the establishing of an eastern agency with the firm of Jay & Co., of New York City, and still another vital factor in the buying business has been the semi-annual visits of the proprietors to the eastern markets.

The founding of the Arcade dates back to the year 1895, when Cornelius Dennis Daly decided there was an opportunity for mercantile enterprises in Eureka. This decision was not hastily made, but was the result of investigation and careful thought. In 1895 his brother, John F., a business man of Grass Valley, joined him and together they rented a small building on F street next to the First National Bank. Their first efforts were on a very small scale, but such was their energy and such their intelligent supervision that in five years they were able to move to their present location on F street. Here again they made a modest start, renting two stores, or about one-fourth of their present quarters. The rapid development of the business caused them to increase their space until they finally acquired the ground floor and half of the upper floor of a half-block, stocked with modern goods that would do credit to a metropolitan center. Recently the store was remodeled at an expense of \$12,000, making it one of the most up-to-date buildings in this section of the state. While the custom of buying direct has laid the foundation of this great business, another secret of its advance is the square dealing of the proprietors, who have carried the highest principles of personal integrity into their business and have never allowed a customer to leave their establishment dissatisfied. In 1906 another brother, Patrick M. Daly, became associated with the business, to which he gives all of his time, and has been an active factor in promoting the interests of the firm.

CORNELIUS DENNIS DALY.—Among the men who have been instrumental in bringing Humboldt county to the forefront and prominently identified in its upbuilding, is Cornelius D. Daly, well known not only in the county but throughout the state as one of its most enterprising and successful business men, and one who is always ready and willing to give of his time and means for civic improvement and betterment. He is a native of Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, born November 27, 1863, the son of Dennis and Catherine (Walsh) Daly, also natives of that county. The Daly family comes of old and honored stock, members of the family for generations having been among the most prominent business men of that section, and it was therefore a natural trend of mind that caused Mr. Daly to take up mercantile pursuits as a life work. Throughout life, his father was successfully engaged in mercantile affairs in Charleville and held a prominent and enviable position financially and socially.

Of the sixteen children born to Dennis and Catherine Daly, Cornelius D. was the fourth oldest. His first experience in mercantile life was in his father's store in Charleville, where he spent several years. He then entered the employ of Pim Bros., Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, the most prominent dry goods merchants in that city, with whom he remained until 1886. In that year he came to California, locating in San Francisco, where for a time he was with the firm of O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.

Desirous of starting in the mercantile business for himself, Mr. Daly began looking about for a location, and with that end in view he worked in some of the smaller cities and towns in California. It was while still on this search that he came to Eureka in 1892 to work for the old firm of Crocker Bros. After working there a couple of years he saw an opportunity to start

an independent business in Eureka, so in 1895 with his brother John F. he established the nucleus of the present large business, starting in a small one-story building on F street next to the First National Bank. In a few years the business had outgrown these quarters and was the occasion of removal in 1900 to the present location at F and Fourth streets. At first a fifty-foot frontage answered the needs of the business and when this proved too small the proprietors secured fifty feet more and later took in the whole half block frontage, until it is now recognized as the largest establishment of the kind in Eureka.

In 1898 Mr. Daly made his first trip back to his old home and during his visit there became acquainted with the lady who afterwards became his wife, the marriage being solemnized in New York City, July 20, 1900. Before her marriage Mrs. Daly was Miss Annie Murphy, a daughter of the late John Murphy, who was also prominent in mercantile life in Charleville, where Mrs. Daly was born. She received her education on the continent, in one of the large convents in Belgium, and it was while she was on a visit to her home that she met Mr. Daly. They have five children: John, Charles, Catherine, Cornelius and Maura. Mr. Daly's fraternal associations are with Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Columbus, besides which he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Eureka Development Association, and in fact is active in all things that tend toward the upbuilding of Eureka. The family are active members of St. Bernard's Catholic Church.

In the summer of 1913 Mr. Daly and his wife returned to their native land and enjoyed a delightful visit at their old home, besides having the advantages of a somewhat extended European tour that gave Mr. Daly ample opportunity to renew acquaintance with and make a study of mercantile enterprises in the Old World.

FRANK HENRY BERTSCH.—A native of Ohio, Frank H. Bertsch was born in Columbus, Franklin county, April 6, 1866, and in 1874 he moved with his parents to Del Norte county, Cal., where the father, Joseph A. Bertsch, engaged in farming near Crescent City. Until he was fifteen years of age, Frank H. Bertsch was a pupil in the public schools of the county, after which he joined forces with his father in the care and management of the home ranch. In 1888 with his brothers he built and operated a shingle mill on Smith river, but the venture did not prove very successful and after six years it was given up. Frank H. Bertsch then moved to Humboldt county, in May, 1892, finding employment with the Vance Milling Company at their mill in Samoa, where he had charge of all pile driving operations. Later he moved to Fortuna and again engaged in lumbering, being employed in the woods for J. L. Morrell. In the spring of 1894 he moved to Loleta and engaged in contracting and building for himself, following the business for three years, or until 1897, when he bought a livery business and also engaged in buying and selling cattle, horses and hogs, he being the only man in the vicinity at the time who was engaged in this business. In 1909 he sold his livery business to devote his attention more exclusively to farming and dairying, purchasing his first ranch in the vicinity of Loleta. Today he is the owner of two dairy ranches in the valley and also two stock ranches, one at Dyerville and the other at South Bay, the latter of which he operates

himself as a dairy and stock ranch, his dairy comprising seventy head of milch cows. In 1902 Mr. Bertsch built the water works in Loleta and in 1906 he entered into partnership with W. Parrott in the operation of the city water plant. When Mr. Bertsch first came to Loleta there was only one store in the town and now it is a thriving, industrious little city.

Mr. Bertsch was married in Crescent City, Cal., May 14, 1891, being united with Miss Alida Brown, who was born in Canada and who came to California with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bertsch have one child living, Clarence, who is attending the Eureka Business College. Mr. Bertsch is a member of the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and is president of the Loleta board of trade, and has also been constable for four terms. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and has always taken an active part in all affairs of the party. Since taking up his residence in Humboldt county he has entered heartily into all movements that have for their object the good of the community, and he is regarded as an enterprising and prosperous citizen, indeed one of the most prominent men in the district.

EUGENE BIONDINI.—Well known among the dairymen of Humboldt county, Eugene Biondini is a young man of high ideals, honesty and integrity of purpose, who has come from his native Switzerland to make a home for himself in California. His father, Louis, came to this western state about the year 1890, and for ten years carried on the occupation of dairying in Plumas county, after a four years' visit to his native home returning for another period of ten years of dairying in California. The parents of Eugene Biondini are both natives of the village of Leggia, Canton Grisons or Graubunden, Switzerland, where the father is a farmer and dairyman, the mother's maiden name having been Lucia Ceresa. Both parents are now living in their native canton in Switzerland.

Born in the same little town as his parents, on March 19, 1888, Eugene Biondini was the second oldest child in a family of four, and the only one now residing in the United States. Brought up on his father's farm, he received his education in the local public schools, at the age of fourteen years leaving home for California, in 1902 joining his father, who was then in Plumas county, and remaining with him a year. Thence the son removed to Lassen county, in the same state, where for three years he was employed upon dairies, from there going to Washoe City, Nev., and engaging in farm work for a short time. In the fall of 1906 he came to Humboldt county, finding employment on a dairy near Grizzly Bluff, attending night schools for a while in the city of Ferndale, and continuing his work on dairies until the year 1910, when he had saved enough money to enable him to start in business independently. Accordingly, in 1910, he leased the Alexander Christen place and two years later the John Colvin ranch, thus coming into the use of eighty acres in all, whereon he successfully conducted a dairy of fifty cows. Disposing of his lease in the autumn of 1913, he removed to Arcata, where he rented the Stone ranch consisting of two hundred and forty acres of land, where he has fine pastures and raises hay, clover, corn, carrots, etc., for his herd, which comprises full-blooded and high grade Frisian Holstein cattle, milking about one hundred and fifteen cows and ranking among the large dairymen in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Biondini took place in Ferndale, January 5, 1914, uniting him with Miss Lillian Ambrosini, who was born in Ferndale, and is the daughter of Martin Ambrosini, one of the oldest Swiss-American citizens of Humboldt county. Politically Mr. Biondini is allied with the Republican party, while his fraternal associations are with the Ferndale branch of the Druids.

ANTONIO BETTAZZA was born in Savallo, Province of Brescia, Italy, May 21, 1888, the son of John B. and Dominica (Dozzina) Bettazza, both natives of that place. The father was in the employ of a lumber company and died when Antonio was two years of age. The mother is still living on the old home. The parents had three children, as follows: Angelina resides in her native place; Antonio is the subject of this sketch; and Mary remains with her mother.

Antonio Bettazza was reared in Savallo and received a good education in the public schools of his native place. From countrymen returning from California he obtained good reports as to wages and opportunities, so it was not surprising that April of 1907 found him in San Francisco. After spending eleven months on a dairy ranch in San Mateo county he came to Humboldt county, where he found employment with Charles E. Sacchi, a dairyman near Arcata, for one year, then worked for William Spalletti for over two years. Later he worked one year at Sweasey's dairy ranch on Ryan slough. During all these years he had in mind the dairy which he hoped to own some day, and saved his earnings accordingly. In partnership with Faustino Maskini he rented the Nixon ranch, in 1911, and from his former employer, Mr. Spalletti, purchased the dairy herd and has continued dairying ever since. It is a splendid place of one hundred and sixty acres, rich bottom land, where is raised an abundance of feed. Besides milking sixty cows, the proprietors also engage in stock raising. Politically Mr. Bettazza is a Republican.

Faustino Maskini was born in Leverano, Italy, July 13, 1885, coming to California in April, 1906. In the fall of 1907 he came to Humboldt county and was employed at the Sweasey dairy until 1911, when he became a partner of Mr. Bettazza, and they have met with success in the dairy industry.

FRANCISCO RIBEIRO was born on the Isle of Tucer, one of the Azores, November 14, 1880. His father was Juse Ribeiro, a farmer, and Francisco was the oldest of his five children. He was educated in the public schools and remained at home until the fall of 1904, when he emigrated to California, coming directly to Arcata, Humboldt county, regarding which place he had received most excellent reports while at home. He found employment in a dairy at Blue Lake, where he remained nearly three years and then worked on a dairy farm near Arcata until he started in business for himself. After the death of his father, his mother, brothers and sisters joined him at Arcata.

By November, 1910, Frank Ribeiro had saved enough money to begin the dairy business independently and so leased the Mel P. Roberts ranch adjoining Arcata, a place of two hundred and thirty acres of rich bottom land, where he raises large quantities of hay, corn and green feed and is quite extensively engaged in dairying, milking ninety cows and also raising cattle. He has made a success of the business and can be very proud of

what he has accomplished in the industry. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Arcata, as well as the I. D. E. S.

GEORGE AND ANTONIO SCALVINI.—Among the sons of Italy who are making a success of dairying in Humboldt county are George and Antonio Scalvini, who were born in Baglino, Province of Brescia, Italy, April 25, 1882, and August 17, 1883, respectively. They are the sons of John and Lucia Scalvini, who were farming people in Baglino, but who are now making their home with their children in Humboldt county. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: John, George, Antonio, Rocco, Giutono, Catherina, Lucia, Dominica, Marie, Pietro, and Paul, all of whom now live in Humboldt county. The Scalvini boys were reared on the farm in Baglino and received a good education in the public schools. In 1908 Antonio came to Humboldt county, George coming in 1909, after which they worked on dairy farms in the vicinity of Ferndale until 1911, when four brothers, John, George, Antonio and Rocco, leased the Simon Smith ranch of one thousand acres three miles south of Centerville, and engaged in dairying, milking seventy-five cows. In 1913 George and Antonio sold their interest to the other two brothers and the two as partners then leased the Mrs. Bragdon's place of one hundred and sixty acres, as well as two hundred acres for range adjoining the place. Here they have established themselves in dairying, milking forty cows. They are also engaged in raising cattle and are making a success of their undertaking. Both are energetic, hard working young men and cannot fail in the enterprise they have undertaken. Politically they believe in the principles of the Republican party.

ALBERT DUSI is a native of Ono Degna, Province of Brescia, Italy, born October 20, 1884. There he grew up on his father's farm and attended the public schools of the town. At the age of nineteen years he went to France, when he worked for a year. In 1905 he came to Allegheny, Pa., where for a time he was employed in the coal mines, but the work did not suit him, so in September of 1907 he came to Humboldt county, Cal., and found employment on a dairy near Ferndale. His accumulations of four years enabled him to begin dairying for himself. For two years he ran a dairy on the S. Smith place in the hills, then in November, 1913, he leased the present place of eighty acres, where he is milking sixty cows. The place is rich bottom land, which gives him an opportunity to raise ample hay and green feed for his herd. He is a stockholder in the Capital Creamery and is a liberal and enterprising man, always willing to aid any enterprise that has for its aim the betterment of the community and its citizens. Politically he is a Republican.

ANTONE RAVA.—Among the citizens who have come from sunny Italy and made a success of the dairy business in Humboldt county is Antone Rava, who was born near Cremona, Lombardy, Italy, January 17, 1874. Chent Rava, his father, was a farmer, so Antone was raised on the farm and he attended the local schools. From a lad he had listened to the tales from returning countrymen of the wonderful natural resources and opportunities in the United States, and he became anxious to try his luck. However, no opportunity arose until he was nineteen years. In April, 1893, he came to Pittsburg, Pa., but did not like it there, so in November of the same year he came on to Sonoma county, Cal. Near Forestville he went to work on a dairy

farm, continuing to work there and near Bodega and in San Francisco for seven years. In the spring of 1900 he came to Ferndale, Humboldt county, where he became foreman for Joseph Russ on the Mazeppa ranch, a position he filled for seven years. Having determined to engage in the dairy business for himself, in 1908 he leased his present dairy ranch of one hundred and sixty acres from Mr. McCloskey three miles from Loleta, since which time he has made a specialty of the dairy business, milking eighty cows. The herd is made up of well selected, full-blooded and high-grade Jerseys. Years of experience have enabled him to become proficient in the business, and he personally looks after all the details of the dairy and farm.

Mr. Rava was married in Eureka, being united with Miss Auratia Ballati, also a native of Lombardo. To Mr. and Mrs. Rava two children have been born, Walter Antone and Donald. Fraternally Mr. Rava is a member of Loleta Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F.

RAFAEL LANINI.—Switzerland has sent many of her sons to California, where they have been instrumental in building up different enterprises in the state. Among those who have made a success of the dairy business is Rafael Lanini, who was born at Frasco, near Lacarno, Canton Ticino, September 13, 1859, the son of Fadale Lanini, a farmer at Frasco. There Rafael was reared, attending the public schools of the vicinity until he was nine years of age, when he found his way to Torino, Italy. There he began earning his own livelihood, working his way and attending night school, also.

In December, 1879, Mr. Lanini came to San Francisco and a few days later to Ferndale, Humboldt county, where he soon found employment on Bear River ridge on Nat Hurlbutt's dairy ranch. After remaining there ten months, he worked two years for Jesse Walker at Petrolia, also two years for Charles Cook, three years for James Jacomini and two years for James H. Goff, all of Petrolia. He then went to Capetown, where he leased a ranch and ran a dairy for five years, and then came to Ferndale, where he leased the John Swain ranch and ran a dairy for three years. For four years he engaged in dairying on a ranch on Little Cock Robin island, which was washed away. In November, 1902, he leased the present place of one hundred thirty-one acres from James J. McCloskey, where he has a dairy of fifty cows. He took an active part in the management and work of the ranch himself and by his close application and perseverance has made a success and acquired a competency. He has followed the dairy business steadily since 1879. Mr. Lanini owns forty acres on Elk river about three miles from Eureka, where he is building a bungalow and improving the land for a dairy ranch. Here he will reside with his family, although he will still run the McCloskey place.

Mr. Lanini was married in Petrolia, October 13, 1885, being united with Miss Nancy May Eby, a native of Rohnerville, and the daughter of David D. and Mary (Harrow) Eby, born in Illinois and Missouri, respectively. Mr. Eby crossed the plains to California in pioneer days and in about 1861 came to Humboldt county and is now farming on Price creek.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lanini have been born seven daughters: Ada, Mrs. Athanasion in Eureka; Ethel, Mrs. Aston, residing in San Francisco; Mamie, Mrs. McClelland, of Eureka; Hazel, Mrs. Speridiani, of Loleta; Angie, Mrs. Delzompo, of San Francisco; Severena and Doloras. Mr. Lanini is school

trustee of Eel River District and is much interested in the cause of education. He is a Republican.

MARTIN PEDRAZZINI was born near Campo, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 8, 1875. His father, Charles Pedrazzini, was for some years a miner in Australia and then a painter in Paris, spending his winters in Campo, where his family resided. Martin, the youngest of four children, was reared in Campo, where he received his education in the public schools. Having heard such favorable reports of greater opportunities for young men in California, he resolved to migrate and try his fortune in the Golden West. At the age of fifteen he came alone to San Francisco, where he arrived a stranger in a strange land. From January, 1891, until July of the same year he was employed on a dairy ranch in Marin county and at the end of that period he came to Ferndale, Humboldt county, where for two years he worked on a dairy, then three years on Henry Van Dusen's place at Singleys. Having saved some money he determined to engage in dairying for himself. Although only twenty-one years of age he had had much experience, which had developed his powers of observation and self-reliance and enabled him to forge ahead on his own account. He launched out by renting a part of his present ranch, afterward purchasing cows from the owner, Mr. Davidson. Afterwards he rented the adjoining place from the same man and is now operating one hundred and eighty acres of good bottom land, his place being located three miles from Loleta. He has a herd of one hundred milch cows, the care of which takes all of his time.

In Ferndale occurred the marriage of Mr. Pedrazzini and Corinna Filippini, also a native of Ticino, and to them have been born four children, Anna, Charles, Albert, and Ruby. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN EDWARD LIND, principal keeper of the Humboldt light station on Table Bluff, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, May 28, 1858. His father, Carl Lind, who was a warrant officer in the Swedish navy, died in 1871. John E. received his education in the public schools of Stockholm prior to the age of twelve years, for at that age he began work in the machine shop at the navy yard, and also went to school there. At the age of thirteen he went to sea, for the most part in the coasting trade. In 1876 he came to Chicago, Ill., remaining until 1877, when he went to New York City and there shipped on the sailer Carrolton around Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving in April, 1878, after a voyage of about six months. As early as 1879 he came to Eureka. He then continued the coasting trade on the Pacific until 1887. In that year he entered the light house service as a rigger at the building of the St. George light station, helping to put in the engines and machinery until it was completed. In the year 1889 he made a trip to Sweden on a six months' visit to his old home. In 1892 he became third assistant keeper at St. George light house. Afterwards he was advanced to second assistant keeper, continuing there in the two capacities for eight and one-half years. He then became first assistant keeper at Arguella light station in Santa Barbara county for five months, then was appointed principal keeper at Pigeon Point, San Mateo county, where he remained for nine years. He was then transferred to Honolulu as principal keeper at Makkapuu light station, remaining about four months, then as principal keeper of Ano Nuevo (New Year's) light station, San Mateo county, remaining for three years. In

October, 1913, he was appointed principal keeper of Humboldt light station on Table Bluff, where he has remained ever since, filling the duties with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Lind was married in Crescent City, Cal., March 11, 1899, being united with Miss Theresa McNamara, a native of that place and the daughter of Nicholas McNamara, a pioneer of Del Norte county. Of this union there are three children, John Edward Jr., Theresa, and Adelaide. Fraternally he was for some years a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Foresters, but on account of his isolated position he withdrew. Both he and his wife are Catholics in religious belief.

NAPOLÉON GONDOLA.—The sons of sunny Italy have contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of the dairy industry in Humboldt county, and among them is Napoleon Gondola, who was born at Consilio Romo, Province of Como, Lombardi, Italy, April 26, 1882, and is the son of Francisco and Julia (Crancki) Gondola, also natives of Como. The father is a farmer, owning a farm about a half a mile from Lago di Como. The mother, who died many years ago, had fourteen children, of whom eight are living, Napoleon being the oldest. His boyhood was spent on the farm, during which time he attended the local schools, and after his school days were over he gave his whole time to assisting his father on the farm, continuing this until he was twenty-four years of age. Having become interested in California in the meantime, he came hither in 1907, locating in Humboldt county, where he found employment with Martin Pedrazzini, a dairyman at Loleta, and where he was steadily employed for about eight years, only quitting his employ to engage in business for himself.

In April, 1915, Mr. Gondola purchased the dairy and lease of the Fraser place on Cannibal Island, comprising ninety-six acres of bottom land which yields an abundance of pasture, hay and green feed for his dairy of forty milch cows. He is a very industrious and energetic man and by his years of experience and perseverance is making a success of his chosen life work.

MARK CHARLES CRIVELLI was born near Lugarno, Ticino, Switzerland, January 1, 1886, the son of Giuseppe and Kate (Magistretti) Crivelli, farmers at Lugarno until they came to Humboldt county, Cal., where they are spending their last days with their children. Of their eight children Charles is the second youngest, and was brought up on the farm in Switzerland, where he received a good education in the public schools. During his boyhood he learned dairying as it is done in Ticino. At the age of seventeen, in 1903, he concluded to come to California. For three years he worked on a dairy near Petaluma, Sonoma county, and in 1906 he came to Loleta, Humboldt county, finding employment on the dairy ranch of John Larsen at Beatrice. Afterwards he worked on other ranches until October 1, 1908, when he leased the present place of two hundred and twenty acres near Loleta and has since then made a specialty of the dairy business, milking eighty cows. He has made a success of the business by close application and diligent work and is recognized as a man well informed in his line. With five others he owns the Belmont Creamery, of which he is manager.

In Eureka occurred the marriage of Mr. Crivelli with Miss Dalide Ballati, born near Como, Italy, the daughter of Joseph Ballati, who spent some years in California and then returned to Italy, where he now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Crivelli have three children: Josephine, Curtis, and Catherine. Mr. Crivelli is a Republican in his political views.

HENRY GRANDY.—A young man who has traveled much over California and has had considerable experience in other parts of the state is Henry Grandy, a dairyman at Grizzly Bluff. He was born at Menzonio, Ticino, Switzerland, March 19, 1880. His father, Antone Grandy, was a merchant, postmaster and telegraph operator until he died in 1903. His mother, Mary Canepa, is still living. Of her nine children Henry is the sixth in order of birth, and received a good education in the public schools of his native place. His older brother, Albino, was living at Point Reyes, Sonoma county, so when Henry was fifteen years of age he came to California and joined his brother at Point Reyes. He also had a brother-in-law, Louis Grandy, who was a dairyman there and he worked for him for three years. Afterward he removed to Riverside, where he worked in a dairy for two years and during this time attended night school for over one year. The time and effort thus expended after the day's work have had their reward, for the knowledge thus gained has been of great assistance to him in later years. Subsequently Mr. Grandy engaged in business for himself, operating the Swiss-Jersey dairy with a retail milk route in Riverside for four years, then he ran a dairy at Arlington for eight years.

From Riverside Mr. Grandy went to Tulare county as foreman of a large dairy of one hundred twenty-five cows, a position he filled for three years, when he came to Humboldt county. In September, 1913, he leased the present place of thirty acres near Grizzly Bluff, which is devoted to a dairy of eighteen cows. He is very handy with tools and is a good carpenter and blacksmith as well as a farmer and dairyman.

Mr. Grandy was married at Santa Rosa, being united with Miss Diva H. Camasy, she too being a native of Menzonio, Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Grandy have three children as follows: Floyd, Olga, and baby. Fraternally Mr. Grandy is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows, and the Independent Order of Foresters, all in Riverside. Mr. Grandy is a well read and well informed man, and speaks several languages, besides Swiss and English, speaking French and Spanish.

EDWARD ALEXANDER ZEHNDNER.—One of the most enterprising young men of Humboldt county is Edward Alexander Zehndner, who was born in this county September 11, 1879, the scion of one of the most prominent pioneer families of the county. Young Zehndner received his early educational and business training in the public schools of Arcata and Eureka, graduating from Eureka Business College in 1901. Anxious to acquire more of an education, he decided to attend the University of California, where he accordingly took a year's course. But his father, who owned a large dairy ranch, found the duties of the place too much for him to attend to alone, so sent for his son, who therefore returned from college and entered into the dairying and farming business. Under his father's supervision he met with much success in this occupation, but in 1906 determined to engage in some other line of work. His brother had retired from the office of depot master at Arcata, and Edward Zehndner was offered the station, which he accepted, holding the position of manager of the depot for twenty months, after which he returned to the home place to assume active management of

the ranch. The Zehndner ranch is one of the show places of Dows Prairie, being considered one of the finest of its kind in the district. Mr. Zehndner continued to live on the home place, which he endeavored to make a monument to his ability as a farmer, clearing sixty acres of the land that he found peculiarly adapted to farming, and also going extensively into stock raising. When eucalyptus trees were first mentioned as being fine wood for furniture making, Mr. Zehndner was one of the first to become interested in the matter, setting out a grove of fifty acres, and along with other enterprising men who foresaw the possibilities of this industry has made a commendable success of his eucalyptus trees in the face of bitter opposition.

An ardent Progressive Republican, Mr. Zehndner enters actively into all matters pertaining to the advancement of the county. Fraternally he is a member of the Arcata Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in his religious associations is a staunch member of the Presbyterian Church. On October 10, 1910, he was married to Miss Grace Whittier, also a native of Humboldt county, she having been born in Ferndale, June 5, 1893. Of the union of these two pioneer families there is one daughter, Evelyn Adeline Zehndner, born August 29, 1913. The county may well be proud of Mr. Zehndner, for he has done much good work in the community. Always taking an active part in any matter for the advancement of the district where he resides, and being prominently identified with affairs of public interest in the locality, he is a worthy member of one of the pioneer families of Humboldt county.

THORWALD and WILLIAM H. FREDRICKSON.—Among the early settlers of Iaqua, Humboldt county, is the Fredrickson family. The elder Fredrickson, James P., was born on the Island of Bornholm, Denmark, August 15, 1828. He went to sea when a lad and followed that occupation for many years, from Denmark sailing into many foreign ports. Three years were spent in seal fishing in the Arctic ocean off the coast of Greenland and Spitzbergen. At the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California he came around Cape Horn on a sailer as man before the mast and on his arrival in San Francisco he left the ship and started for the mines, which he followed for some time, being reasonably successful, after which he returned to Denmark.

However, his taste for adventure and exploring was not satisfied, so he started on a journey to Australia, where after following prospecting and mining in that wilderness he went to New Zealand, and from there to California. In 1866 he arrived in Humboldt county, and for a few years he lived in Eureka, farming and lumbering.

In October, 1870, James P. Fredrickson located in the Iaqua district, purchasing three hundred twenty acres of school land, and began the nucleus of a large and successful ranching experience. He also homesteaded one hundred sixty acres. He built a house and made needed improvements. He also ran a dairy of twenty-five to thirty cows, panning, skimming and churning by hand, the butter being hauled to Eureka and shipped to San Francisco. He purchased land adjoining until his ranch comprised seven hundred sixty acres at the time of his death in 1901.

James P. Fredrickson was married while living in Australia, in April, 1865, his wife being Amelia Negus, who was a native of Essex county, England. She died in Eureka, leaving five children, as follows: Mary, the

wife of John Johnson, of Iaqua; Thorwald, of Iaqua; Victoria A., Mrs. M. F. Shook, who died at Iaqua; William H., a partner of Thorwald; and Henrietta A., who resides in Eureka.

Thorwald and William H. Fredrickson, who are engaged in farming and stock raising on their ranch at Iaqua, are both native sons of Humboldt county, Thorwald having been born in Eureka, June 13, 1868, and William H. at Iaqua May 27, 1877. They received their education in the local schools, Thorwald's education being supplemented with a course at the Eureka Business College, where he was graduated in 1890. Subsequently he followed clerking and also logging for a time. After the death of the father the brothers began stock raising in partnership and have continued together ever since, an arrangement that has been carried on in peace and harmony, the brothers having entire confidence in each other.

In 1903 they purchased their present ranch of one thousand acres on the Iaqua road, where they make their home, besides operating two hundred sixty acres of the old home ranch, the whole being devoted to raising hay, grain and cattle, in which they have been successful and are building up a splendid herd of beef cattle. They also engage in threshing, operating a power threshing machine during the season. The improvements have been made with an outlook to permanency, having substantial residence and barns, and the ranch is well watered, and taken as a whole is splendidly adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted.

Thorwald Fredrickson married Irene Erwin, a native of Petrolia, and they have two children, Lois and Ruth. For five years he was a member of the board of trustees of Iaqua district and was clerk of the board, while William H. is now serving his second term in the same position. Fraternally both brothers are members of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., as well as Thelma Lodge of Rebekahs, in Eureka, being active in the philanthropies of the order, besides being liberal and charitable in public movements for the upbuilding of the community and the betterment of its citizens. Politically they are stanch Republicans.

JOHN C. BRICELAND was born in Virginia about 1838 and died at Briceland, Cal., in 1901, aged sixty-three years. As a boy he came with his parents to Amsterdam, Ohio, where he remained until the age of seventeen, when he joined the rush to the gold fields of California, crossing the plains with ox teams. For a time he followed mining and then was employed on ranches in the Sacramento valley. At times his wages were very small, for conditions even in those days were not always good. On account of suffering from chills and fever he came to Humboldt county, where he was an early settler on Elk ridge and where he engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of raising horses, his herd at one time numbering five hundred head. These he drove into different parts of California and Oregon and sold. From Elk ridge he removed to Upper Mattole and later located at Ross' defeat, near what is now Ettersburg, where he owned a farm and raised cattle. This place he sold and about 1889 he purchased the old Collier place, the present site of Briceland. Before this a Hebrew by the name of Jim Filer had a little store here. Mr. Briceland bought him out and continued the mercantile business, enlarging the store and running it for three years, when he sold

the store building and goods. All these years he engaged in farming and stock raising as well as butchering. He built the Briceland Hotel and the town was named for him. He became the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land, portions of which he sold from time to time, and he now has about seven hundred acres. His last years were devoted to stock raising. He died on his ranch. He was a prominent and active Democrat and for many years was member of the board of school trustees. By his first wife, a native daughter of California, he had three children, as follows: Lucy, Mrs. Jack Wood, of Briceland; and Lizzie and George, both deceased. His second marriage was to Fannie White, also born in California, who died March 3, 1912. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom grew up, as follows: William, who died when seventeen years old; Maude, who died at fourteen; Laura, Mrs. Fearrien, who died here; Mary, who died at thirteen years; and Walter, John and Carl, all of Briceland.

Walter Briceland, who now leases and operates the old Briceland ranch, was born at Briceland December 12, 1887. He was brought up on the home farm, attending the public schools in the vicinity, and ultimately learned the stock business thoroughly. He remained on the home farm until his father died, when he was employed on other ranches and in the bark woods. In 1913 he leased the Briceland ranch of over six hundred acres, which he is now operating, being engaged in raising cattle. The old Briceland ranch comprises nearly seven hundred acres located on Redwood creek, and on account of being well watered is an excellent stock ranch.

Walter Briceland was married March 3, 1914, the ceremony being performed in Briceland, where he was united with Cora Milburn, a native of Fortuna, the daughter of Frank and Eva Gray Milburn, old settlers of Humboldt county.

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1880 and has been connected with the lumber industry all this time, the last twelve years as foreman for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company. He was born on the St. John river at Magaguadavic, York county, New Brunswick, June 14, 1860, the son of James Graham, who was a farmer there until his death.

Mr. Graham was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. When fourteen years of age he worked as cook in the woods of New Brunswick for two years, then worked tending sled during winters and on the farm summers. In 1878 he arrived in Minneapolis, Minn. There he followed tending sled and driving on the upper Mississippi river until 1880, when he came to Humboldt county, Cal. Two of his brothers, Frank and Alexander, had come to California, and their reports were so favorable that he determined to join them. On his arrival he went to work for his brother Alexander in the woods at Freshwater, continuing with him for two years, then was in the employ of his brother Frank at Bayside as chain tender during summers and chopper in winters; later became foreman. Since then he has continued in the employ of his brother Frank or in the employ of companies in which he is interested. For the past twelve years he has been woods foreman for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, and his many years' experience qualifies him for the position. He makes his home in Eureka. At

one time he owned the property at the corner of Huntoon and C streets, which he sold to Mr. Ward in November, 1913. He now resides on A street, near Hawthorn.

William M. Graham was married in Eureka to Mrs. Frances E. (McConaghy) Pass, born at Prince William, York county, New Brunswick. Externally he is a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., at Arcata, also a member of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association in Eureka, a member of the Woodmen of the World in Eureka, and Mrs. Graham is a member of the Women of Woodcraft.

ELVIZIO REZZONICO was born at Torricella, Tavarni, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 16, 1886, the son of Giuseppe and Margerita (Frigeri). The father, who was in the employ of a railroad company as foreman, died in 1908. The mother is still living. Elvizio, after completing the public schools, entered the employ of the railroad company under his father and continued in that occupation until he came to California. He was married in Ticino September 21, 1907, being united with Miss Rose Crivelli, also a native of Torricella. On June 1, 1910, Mr. Rezzonico came to Humboldt county, where for four months he was in the employ of the railroad at Bay-side, then for his brother-in-law, Charles Crivelli, at Loleta, for four months, and afterwards worked for Charles E. Sacchi, a dairyman at Arcata, for eighteen months. His wife and little daughter joined him in 1912. In September, 1913, he leased his present place of thirty acres of bottom land which he devotes to dairying, milking sixteen cows, nearly all Jerseys, and is meeting with deserved success. To Mr. and Mrs. Rezzonico have been born three children, Modesta, Joseph and Lidio. Mr. Rezzonico is ambitious and appreciates the opportunities to be had in California. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party.

LOUIS BARLOGGI was born at Lauertetz, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, January 26, 1881, the son of Michael and Rosa (Martini) Barloggi, who reside on their farm on the Valverzsa river. Of their twelve children, nine of whom are living, Louis, the oldest, received his education in the public schools. From a lad he learned farming and dairying as it is done in his native country. However, he had become interested in the Pacific coast country and determined to try his fortune where opportunities were more favorable than in his native land. Leaving home in December, 1903, he arrived in Solano county, Cal., in January, 1904. He found employment on a dairy farm in the Suisun basin, and continued at that occupation until 1909, when he came to Humboldt county and for four months was employed in the Pacific Lumber Company's sawmill at Scotia. He then came to Capetown, where he worked for James Biasca for a period of two years, after which he leased the Myrtle Grove dairy ranch of six hundred acres on the coast at Capetown, owned by Harry Blum of Ferndale. Here he engaged in dairying on his own account and is making a success of the enterprise. He is milking fifty cows in his dairy and is using a steam engine to do the separating and churning, the product being shipped to the San Francisco market.

Mr. Barloggi is an industrious and energetic young man, who attends strictly to his work, and by his close application is making a success of dairying.

JAMES W. TIMMONS.—A representative of an old and prominent family in Humboldt county and himself well and favorably known, James W. Timmons is a native son of the county, born in Eureka December 8, 1857. His father, M. Timmons, was a native of Ireland and came when a young man to Boston, Mass., where he worked his way from the bottom to foreman of a lumber yard. While in Boston he married Hester Callahan. Leaving Boston in 1850 he and his wife came to California, first locating in San Francisco, where Mr. Timmons entered the employ of Ryan & Duff, lumber men in that city, working his way up until he was made foreman of the yard. It was in 1852 that he made his first trip to Humboldt county, but subsequently he returned to San Francisco and resumed his old position with Ryan & Duff. In 1856, with his family, he located in Eureka and for a short time was foreman for Ryan & Duff, after which he became associated with Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company as foreman of the yards, a position he filled for many years. About fifteen years before he died he returned, residing at his home on Fourth and M streets until his demise in 1903. His widow still resides at the old home, looking after the property Mr. Timmons left her.

Of the seven children born to this union James W. Timmons is the second oldest and was reared and educated in the public schools of his native place. After completing the schools he entered the employ of McKay & Co. at the Occidental Mill as tally man, continuing there for a period of three years. Next we find him at Kibesillah, or Newport, Mendocino county, at Hunter & Stewart's Mill as tally man and later as planeriman for two years, when he moved to Cleone, the same county, and became mill foreman for the Little Valley Lumber Company, continuing there for a year. He then spent a year in San Francisco as tally man, thence going to Puget Sound. After spending four months there he returned to Humboldt county and entered the employ of John Vance, continuing with him off and on for many years. Then for a period of seventeen years he was with Flanagan & Brosson, now the Bayside Mill, where he became mill foreman, a position he filled acceptably and well, using the years of experience in the lumber industry to advantage. After this he was with the Hammond Lumber Company at Samoa until 1909, when he came to Bulwinkle as yard foreman for the Little River Redwood Company, having continued uninterruptedly in the position ever since.

With his wife and daughter, Neva, Mr. Timmons makes his home at his residence, 236 Long street, Eureka. Mrs. Timmons was in maidenhood Ida Davis, a native of Ohio, and they were married in Eureka. Fraternally Mr. Timmons is a member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. Mr. Timmons is well and favorably known throughout Humboldt county, is well read, and having a retentive memory is an interesting conversationalist. He has a host of friends who admire him for his integrity and worth.

FREDERICK JOHN MOORE is a native son of Humboldt county, born in Arcata October 25, 1886, the son of John Addison and Hattie C. (Sheets) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They were married in the latter state and about 1879 emigrated to Humboldt county, Cal. The father was engaged in farming in the Maple creek section at one time, and afterward followed the woods with E. B. Jackson. He was elected and served as supervisor of District No. 3, Humboldt county, after which

he again followed lumbering and timber cruising for a time, or until he engaged in the real estate business, which he is following at the present time in Eureka.

Of the marriage of John A. and Hattie C. Moore five children were born, Fred J. being the third oldest. He received his education in the schools of Blue Lake, and then for eighteen months he was a clerk in J. C. Worthington's store in the same town. He continued in the latter position until September 7, 1903, when he entered the employ of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Korbel as postal clerk, then as train dispatcher, later became assistant bookkeeper in the office and assistant shipping clerk in the lumber office. Afterward he was promoted to head shipping clerk in charge of the lumber department, which position he has held since 1906.

Mr. Moore was married at Blue Lake October 25, 1909, being united with Miss Bertha Fulmor, a native of Michigan, and they have three sons, Frederick John, Jr.; Francis Lee, and Herbert Louis. Fraternally Mr. Moore was made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Moore is also a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Moore is also a member of Court Korbel No. 8022, A. O. F., at Blue Lake, of which he is past chief ranger, and also a member of the Hoo Hoos, a lumber organization. Mr. and Mrs. Moore attend the Presbyterian Church at Blue Lake, he being a member of the board of trustees. In his political principles he is a stanch Republican.

EMIL B. ECKART, head filer at the Bulwinkle mill for the Little River Redwood Company, was born near Nordhausen, Province of Saxony, Germany, June 9, 1884, son of Lorenz and Anna (Faulbier) Eckart. The father was a farmer and merchant and man of affairs until his death. The mother is still living at the old home. Emil was raised on the farm, where he learned to work faithfully and well. He was educated in public schools. When his schooling was completed he worked for the government in the bookkeeping and civil engineering departments for three years. He then concluded to try his fortune in America and in the fall of 1900 we find him in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was in the employ of his uncle, Mike Seeboth, in a foundry for two years. From there he went to Battle Creek, Mich., in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway as a machinist and later as a fireman. After eighteen months he returned to Milwaukee, where he spent three years with the Milwaukee Street Car Company, working his way from the bottom to assistant engineer of the system. Hearing good reports from the Pacific coast he resigned his position in the spring of 1907 and made his way to Humboldt county, Cal. He worked in the Eureka Boiler Works for a short time and the same summer came to Bulwinkle, where he entered the employ of the Little River Redwood Company as engineer of the old mill for fourteen months and afterward as engineer of the new mill. In 1911 he entered the filing room as assistant filer and in February, 1914, he was made head filer, a position he has filled satisfactorily and well ever since.

Mr. Eckart was married in Oakland, Cal., September 11, 1913, to Miss Annie Wiirre, born in Helsingfors, Finland. He owns a residence on Buhne and California streets, Eureka, where he makes his home. Politically he believes firmly in the principles of the Republican party.

FRED YANCY AYER was born in Bodega, Sonoma county, Cal., June 22, 1882. His father, John Ayer, a carpenter by trade, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada. He came from Boston, Mass., to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1854. He engaged in dairying at Bodega, Sonoma county, and later followed the carpenter's trade. He was married at Bodega to Vesta Nichols, a native of Tennessee. In 1895 they removed to San Jose and in 1898 to Blue Lake. He followed his trade of carpenter until he died, in 1907, at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother now resides in Berkeley.

Of the five children in the parental family our subject is the third oldest. He was educated in the public schools and early in life began to make his own way. His first work was in San Jose, where he was employed as a messenger boy, besides which he sold papers. In 1898 he came to Blue Lake and worked at the carpenter's trade with his father, then in shingle mills as shingle weaver, here and in Samoa for three years. He gave this up to take a business course and entered the Eureka Business College, from which he graduated in 1906. After a short time with the Hammond Lumber Company he came to Korb and since October of that year has been in the employ of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company. He first acted as train dispatcher for the Arcata and Mad River Railroad about four and one-half years, then was in the office of the lumber company as lumber shipping clerk. Promotion came to him in April, 1915, when he was made foreman of the Riverside mill for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Riverside, on the north fork of the Mad river.

Mr. Ayer was married at Dow's Prairie to Miss Eva Elizabeth Lee, born in Nicolaus, Sutter county, Cal., the daughter of Walter C. Lee, who came to California across the plains from Illinois with ox teams in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer have two children, Sidney Lee and Evelyn Ethel.

GEORGE SAMS.—One of the old-timers connected with the lumber industry in Humboldt county is George Sams, who was born in Warren county, twenty-one miles east of Des Moines, Iowa, October 7, 1862. He was the son of George and Hannah C. (Edwards) Sams, farmers in Iowa. During the Civil war the father served in an Iowa regiment, and during his enlistment received serious injuries from which he died in St. Louis, Mo. The mother was married a second time to John Wright, and in 1872 they all came to Humboldt county, Cal., where the mother died.

George Sams, the only child of his mother's first marriage, spent the first ten years of his life in Iowa, when he accompanied his mother and stepfather to Rohnerville, Cal. Here he lived on a farm and received a good education in the public schools. He then worked as a shingle packer until he made enough money to take a course at Heald's Business College, San Francisco, graduating therefrom in 1883. On his return to Humboldt county he went back to the shingle mill at Fortuna as a packer for a year and then followed the same line of work for a year at Scotia. In partnership with the Rowley brothers he built a shingle mill near Fortuna, but a year later sold his interest in the mill and returned to the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, continuing for a period of twelve years in the shingle mill as a sawyer. Subsequently he became an expert filer. In 1900 he came to the Riverside

mill under H. W. Jackson and has continued with the same people ever since as filer. However, in 1907 he was transferred to the Korbel plant of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company and since that time has had charge of filing the resaws and shingle saws, to which he devotes his entire time, filling the position with entire satisfaction.

Mr. Sams was married in Fortuna, being united with Miss Hattie M. Rowley, born in Colorado. She died in 1893, leaving four children: Myrtle, Mrs. Henry Burg, of Fortuna; Nellie, Mrs. William Florent, of Portland, Ore.; William, who is serving in the United States army, being stationed in the Philippines; and Frances, a graduate of the San Jose state normal and formerly a teacher. She is now Mrs. William Brown, of Trinidad. Fraternally Mr. Sams is a member of Blue Lake Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand and past district deputy; is a member of Mad River Lodge No. 185, K. of P., at Blue Lake, of which he is past chancellor.

ALEXANDER ROSS SUTHERLAND, holding the position of head filer for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Korbel, was born at West River, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, March 7, 1869, the son of William and Isabella (Ross) Sutherland, also natives of Pictou county, of Scotch parents on both sides. The father being a farmer, Alexander was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. He remained with his parents, aiding with the duties of the farm until he was twenty-one, when he came to the Pacific coast in 1890 and at Port Blakeley he entered the machine shop of the Renton & Holmes Lumber Company and there learned the machinist's trade. In 1893 he came to Greenwood, Cal., as machinist with the L. E. White Lumber Company, and continued with them for seven years and during which time he learned filing. He then came to Usal, Mendocino county, in March of 1900, securing the position of head filer for the Usal Lumber Company. However, six weeks later he was offered the position of head filer at the Riverside mill of the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, under H. W. Jackson, and he has continued with the management ever since. After seven years at the Riverside mill he was transferred to the Korbel mill as head filer, a position he has filled ever since. Mr. Sutherland was married at Greenwood, being united with Miss Lottie Main, a native daughter born at Noyo, Mendocino county, and two children have been born of the union, Ross and Stella. For six years Mr. Sutherland served as trustee of the North Fork school district and was clerk of the board for five years of the time. He was deeply interested in having good schools, and it was during this time that the new school house was built in Korbel. Fraternally he is a member of Blue Lake Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand and past district deputy, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He is a member of Mad River Lodge, K. P., of which he is past chancellor. Politically he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

HENRY BRAVO, who is engaged in dairying at Metropolitan, was born in Cugnasco, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, May 20, 1879, the son of Bartol and Josephine (Pellisconi) Bravo, farmers. The mother died in March, 1910, and the father is still in business in Switzerland. Of their six children four are living, Henry being the third oldest. He received a good education in the public schools and learned farming from a lad. He continued helping his father until he was twenty-one years of age. His brother Paul, who had

come to California in 1893 and was residing in Humboldt county, sent back good reports to the old home of better opportunities in the west and the younger brother determined to try his fortune on the Pacific coast. In March, 1900, he arrived in Eureka, Cal. He was employed on a dairy at Loleta for one year, then was engaged in the same line near Ferndale for three years. Later he worked for the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia a year and next was with the Metropolitan Lumber Company another year. After working one year on a farm at Rio Dell he concluded to start in dairying for himself, and for the purpose rented his present place of one hundred acres at Metropolitan in 1906. Here he has followed dairying ever since. He has built up a herd of high grade Jerseys and is milking forty-five cows. In connection he is also engaged in raising hogs, breeding the Ohio Improved Chester White, of which he turns off about fifty head a year. The ranch is all rich bottom land, growing not only good pasturage, but on it he raises ample hay and green feed for his cattle and hogs. He has reason to be pleased with his success in California and he has established a record in the vicinity for being industrious, persevering and energetic, and also for being honest and upright in all his dealings.

Mr. Bravo was married at Ferndale December 22, 1910, being united with Severina Giulieri, also born in Cugnasco, Switzerland, and they have three children, as follows: Rena, Rose and Fred. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party.

ZACCHEUS MAHLON HARRIS.—The millwright at the Bulwinkle plant of the Little River Redwood Company was born at Frankfort, Mower county, Minn., April 18, 1875, the son of Frank and Amelia (Story) Harris, born in New York and Wisconsin, respectively. The father was a soldier in Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war and was wounded while in the service. After the war he removed to Mower county, Minn., where he was a farmer. In 1877 he brought his family to Napa county, Cal., where they are now engaged in farming. Zach, as he is familiarly called, was two years of age when he came with the family to California. He received a good education, after which he assisted his parents on the farm until he was eighteen years old. He then worked at the carpenter's trade in Napa county about two years. In 1895 he came to the redwoods in Humboldt county, where he found employment with the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia as a millwright and during the years he was with them he helped build the old mills and the new mills also. He was away for a while, during which time he was a millwright in San Francisco and in Solano county. He then returned to Scotia, resuming his old place, and continued there until 1910, when he removed to Samoa in the employ of the Hammond Lumber Company as millwright. Resigning the latter position he became foreman of construction work for the government on the South Jetty, Humboldt Bay, a position which he filled for about one year.

In 1912 Mr. Harris came to Bulwinkle as millwright and since then has performed the duties connected with the position in an able manner. He is successful in his line of work and has a good record with the different companies he has served. He was married in Napa to Miss Ida Raddlefinger, a native daughter of Arcata, the daughter of Samuel Raddlefinger, a prominent pioneer of Humboldt county and a man well posted on the history of the

early days. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two children, Mahlon and Delpha. Fraternally he is a member of Napa Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, at Napa. He is interested in the cause of education and is serving as a member of the board of trustees of Little River school district, being president of the board.

JOHN P. ANDERSON.—Since 1877 Mr. Anderson has been a resident of Humboldt county, coming here from Warren county, Pa. He was born on the Island of Bornholm, Denmark, February 6, 1852, the son of John and Caroline (Lund) Anderson, farming people there. Reared on the farm in Denmark, he received a good education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he began earning his own livelihood by working on neighborhood farms. In the spring of 1870 he came to the United States and located in Warren county, Pa., where he was employed in a tannery for three years, and later was engaged in railroad construction work. His brother, James P., had already come to Humboldt county, and through him John became interested in the west and decided to join his brother. In March, 1877, he came to San Francisco and then on the old steamer Humboldt came to Eureka. He immediately went to work for his brother on the Angels ranch, continuing with him until 1886, when he bought the old Rich ranch on Canyon creek, his present place. This lies about five miles above Korbel, and is devoted principally to raising sheep, usually running three hundred to four hundred head.

Mr. Anderson was married in Arcata to Miss Minnie Gent, who was born in Germany and came to New York when six years old, and since she was twelve years old she has been a resident of Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have eight children: Jessie, Mrs. Lane, of Salem, Ore.; Fred, Ernest, John, Arthur, Wesley, Walter and Elenor, and all make their home in Humboldt county except Mrs. Lane. Mr. Anderson has been school trustee of North Fork school district three terms. He is a member of Blue Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of Rebekahs in Blue Lake. In politics he espouses the cause of the Republican party and has served on the grand jury.

WILLIAM S. FALK.—The name of Falk is so closely identified with sawmilling in Humboldt county that it goes naturally along with any account of that industry. William S. Falk, now head filer at the mills of the Bayside Lumber Company of Eureka, might be expected to show considerable adaptability for his work, his father, Elijah H. Falk, the present mayor of Eureka, having the reputation of being the most skilful millwright in California. (A sketch of the latter will be found on another page in this history.)

Of the six children born to his parents William S. Falk is the oldest, and was born April 9, 1868, at Mount Cory, Ohio, and came with his parents to California in 1878. Being very young when the family settled at Eureka, he received all his education here, in the public schools. He has spent practically all his life at his present line of work. He commenced to work when fifteen years old in the filing room of the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, subsequently was filer for two years with the Moore & Smith Lumber Company at Sanger, Cal., and then for ten years held a similar position at Fairhaven, with the Bendixson Shipbuilding Company. For the last seven years he has been with the Bayside Lumber Company, beginning to work for that

concern shortly after the completion of its mill at Eureka, where there are two hand saws, each about sixty-five feet long and weighing about two hundred pounds. Great skill is required to keep these valuable instruments in perfect working order, as they must be. As a saw wears most on one side it has to be hammered carefully to be kept true and running straight on the large pulleys. When a saw breaks it is repaired by splicing, which when expertly done restores it to its original efficiency, just as strong as ever. Mr. Falk understands all this nicety and has the skill and judgment required for such particular work, his work at filing, hammering and splicing being unexcelled. As an all-around capable mechanic he is trusted completely with this all-important part of the work at the mill, for which his experience and natural ability well qualify him.

Mr. Falk married Edith McDade, and resides with his wife and two daughters (Daisy and Nellie) in Eureka. He is a highly esteemed citizen of the place where he has lived all but the first few years of his life, and is considered a worthy member of a family whose representatives have all been an honor to the community.

CLARK MILTON WYNN.—Another of the prosperous farmers of Humboldt county is Clark Milton Wynn, a native of Ohio but for many years a resident of California and a loyal supporter and admirer of the Golden State. He has met with much success in his undertakings and is known on Dow's Prairie, where he resides, and in Arcata as one of the substantial and altogether dependable men of the county.

Mr. Wynn was born at Big Prairie, Wayne county, Ohio, October 3, 1874. In 1883 he came with his parents to Humboldt county, locating on Eel river. Here he attended school on Cannibal island until fifteen years of age, when he assisted his father on the farm. Later he started out for himself, first working on the neighboring ranches. In 1894 he moved to Arcata and went to work for M. P. Roberts on his dairy ranch, and later was employed for two years on the ranch of Frank Deuel, where dairying was the chief occupation. At this time he was employed by Jacob Zehndner, remaining with him until 1900 and working on his dairy ranch. In 1900 he secured employment with the Vance Company, and later the Hammond Lumber Company, building railroads, and continued at various occupations until 1909, when he entered into partnership with his brother Thomas and leased his father's home place on Dow's Prairie. This property numbers one hundred fifty acres and is especially well adapted for dairying. The brothers at once improved the place and engaged in dairying, and are at present carrying on this occupation and meeting with good success. They also follow general farming in connection with their dairying interests.

Aside from his business enterprise, Mr. Wynn is well and favorably known. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been actively interested in local politics. He is also a member of the local lodge of Eagles.

The brother with whom Mr. Wynn is in partnership is Thomas Boden Wynn, born in Humboldt county, March 18, 1887. He attended the public schools of Arcata and later of Alliance for two years, at the age of eighteen commencing work for himself, in which he has been very successful. The first sixteen months he was with Pete Hansen on his dairy ranch, and for a number of years thereafter was employed on the various ranches of

the neighborhood, becoming an expert dairyman. In 1909 he came to the home place with his brother, which they have since operated. In politics he is also a Republican.

The father of these two prosperous young farmers is William B. Wynn, a native of Ohio, born in Wayne county, October 8, 1845. He came to California, where his father had preceded him by several years, and together they engaged in farming, after a year, however, going into the dairy business for himself, purchasing seventeen acres of improved land on Eel river and leasing ninety-seven acres adjoining. He was very successful and for a number of years remained on this property, in 1893 selling his Eel river ranch and moving to Arcata bottom, where he purchased fifty-seven acres of improved land and again engaged in dairying. In 1903 he sold this property and bought the ranch on Dow's Prairie where his sons are at present engaged in dairying and farming. Mr. Wynn, Sr., has at present retired from active business and resides in Arcata, where he has many warm friends and acquaintances.

The mother of Clark Milton and Thomas Boden Wynn was Camilla Jane Boden, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, who died in Arcata about the year 1900 and was the mother of three children, namely: Clark Milton, Andrew Clifford and Thomas Boden. The former and latter are partners and Andrew C. resides in Wisconsin.

The grandfather of Clark Milton and Thomas Boden Wynn, and the father of William B. Wynn, was Jesse Wynn, a native of Pennsylvania. He crossed the plains in 1849, leaving his family in the east. For a time he was located at Marysville, in 1855 coming to Humboldt county, where he carried on farming until the time of his death, in 1888.

GEORGE PINKERTON.—One of the old-time loggers and lumbermen, a resident of Humboldt county since April, 1876, George Pinkerton was born in Lynnfield, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, December 13, 1853. His father, James Pinkerton, was born in the North of Ireland, coming when a lad with his parents to New Brunswick, where he became a farmer and where he married Margaret Mitchell, also born in New Brunswick. After the father died the mother and children finally came to California.

George Pinkerton, the oldest of their ten children, was reared on the farm in New Brunswick, where he was educated in the public schools. From a boy he learned logging and river driving on the St. Croix and its branches. In 1875 he came to the Pacific coast and on Puget sound spent one year in the lumber woods. In April, 1876, he came to Humboldt county, Cal. His first employment was with Mr. Connick on Ryan slough chopping in the woods. Two years later he did team tending for him and others. Following this he worked for Alexander Graham on Freshwater and also for Mr. Vance. He engaged in the manufacture of shingles and shakes on the Freshwater above where the postoffice is now located, operating a mill with two shingle machines and one shake machine, the product being taken by rail to the bay and thence on lighters. He also engaged in logging for eighteen months, on Elk river for the Holmes Eureka Lumber Company. Afterwards he was superintendent of the woods, getting out timber for the Little River Lumber Company at Bullwinkle, when the mill was building and also building their railroad. After this he quit the lumber industry to look



George Pinckston

after his farming and ranching interests. As early as 1883 he purchased a ranch at Brainerds Point on the Arcata road, seven miles from Eureka. It was stump brush and marsh land. He cleared and improved it and reclaimed the marsh land by ditching and dyking it and developed the ranch of two hundred seventy acres into a dairy farm with rich bottom land which he now leases for that purpose, having built suitable buildings. Among them are two large modern barns specially planned for the care of the large dairy herd on the place. He also owns thirteen hundred acres on Mad river, where he raises cattle, the ranch being well improved for the purpose. Many years ago he purchased the hotel at Freshwater Postoffice in the Garfield district which he rented for many years and which was called Hotel Pinkerton. For the last two years he and his wife have made their home there.

The marriage of Mr. Pinkerton occurred in Eureka, February 22, 1899, being united with Mrs. Eda Climena (Trafton) Getchell, who was born near his native place in New Brunswick. Her father, John Trafton, was a lumberman and spent his last days in Humboldt county. Mrs. Pinkerton came to Eureka in the fall of 1875 and here she afterwards married Sergeant Getchell, who died in this county. By her first union she had six children, five living, as follows: Harry, of Bayside; Eda, Mrs. Cole, of Freshwater; Jennie, Mrs. Adams, who lives at Freshwater Corners; Effie, Mrs. Thompson, of Eureka; and Ellsworth, of Bayside. Mr. Pinkerton is well liked and highly respected, being a man of excellent business acumen and has acquired a competency.

GEORGE WILLIAM COOPER.—Stock raising and general farming have been the chief industries which Mr. Cooper has followed throughout his active career, but with these he has combined several lines of activity, which have rounded out his business life and been the means of bringing him success. A native son of California, born March 4, 1861, in Hydesville, Humboldt county, at Cooper mill, which is about two and a half miles northeast of the town, he made that vicinity the environment of his entire life and as he grew, imbibed the enthusiasm of his fellow citizens in the development of his community and the welfare of its citizens.

George William Cooper is the son of George Dalrymple Cooper, born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, one of the sons of Capt. William Cooper, who arrived in San Francisco on July 1, 1850, having made the journey around Cape Horn in his own vessel, the Packet, in company with his wife, six sons, three daughters, a son-in-law and daughter-in-law and a two-year-old child, bringing with them building material, furniture, implements, seed and two years' provisions, intending to take up government land on some navigable stream in California, but on account of the Spanish grants gave up the idea. In San Francisco some of the party fell ill and died, and one of the sons left that city in February or March of the year 1851, coming to Humboldt county, where his good reports soon brought the others and they engaged in farming near Hydesville. There in the Eel river country during the Indian warfare of the year 1852 there were only twenty-three white settlers and several hundred Indians. Of the five Cooper brothers (John W., George D., Adolphus, David and William), Adolphus and David were killed by the Indians in 1852

and George D. in 1861; William died from exposure while bringing cattle from Sacramento valley to Humboldt county in 1853; and John W. lived to old age and died at Arcata in April, 1906. The Cooper brothers built a grist and a sawmill on Yager creek and made the first flour and manufactured the first lumber produced south of Eureka. George D. Cooper owned one hundred sixty acres along this creek, and it was while operating one of their mills at this place that he and a Mr. Tinkle were attacked by the Indians on July 23, 1861. Mr. Tinkle, though wounded, made his escape, and Mr. Cooper was killed by two bullet wounds. His wife, formerly Elenore Caroline De Lasaux, a native of Canterbury, England, who had come to Humboldt county with her brothers in the early '50s, where she was married to Mr. Cooper, at the news of his death took her three months' old son, George William, in her arms and fled to John W. Cooper's residence, a mile distant. Her second marriage occurred in Canyon City, Ore., where she had resided for some years, and in a short time she came with her second husband, H. S. Case, to Humboldt county, where they made their home near Rohnerville, afterwards returning to the old John W. Cooper place, where her death took place some time later.

The only child of George D. and Elenore Caroline Cooper was George William Cooper, the subject of this sketch, whose father met his sudden death at his mill at the hands of the Indians. He was reared on the farm, attending the public schools at Hydesville. When he became of age he began farming independently on one hundred sixty acres which he owned on Yager creek, improving the tract and also hauling grain to Hookton on South Bay for a time. Having added dairying to his general farming operations, Mr. Cooper for twelve years continued successfully at Yager creek, his dairy-ing business interesting him in the Hydesville creamery. In 1897 he leased the property and moved to his present place at Alton. With H. A. Dinsmore in 1903 he began operating a stock ranch at Bridgeville, which was chiefly range and adapted for stock-raising, the ranch being known as the old Simon Brown place, now the property of Cooper and Dinsmore, who are both also interested in operating a barley mill at Alton.

On October 15, 1884, Mr. Cooper was married at Alton to Clara Emma Dinsmore, who was born at that place, the daughter of John Owen and Margaret J. (Davis) Dinsmore, the mother's death having occurred August 21, 1907, while on a visit at Marysville. The Dinsmore family to which Mrs. Cooper belongs has figured conspicuously in the early history of the county, and its members have been representative citizens in their several localities, her father, John Owen Dinsmore, having enjoyed a wide acquaintance in the vicinity and held the esteem and affection of all who knew him. Born in Maine in the year 1816, Mr. Dinsmore grew up on the farm and when a young man started out in the lumber business, which he followed until 1846, at that time removing to Texas, where he taught school for several years. Returning to his home state, he left there a second time when the discovery of gold in California brought so many strangers to this state. But Mr. Dinsmore was not yet ready to settle in the far west, and spent several years in farming in Illinois, where he met and married his wife, after which, in 1859, he came once more to California; located in Humboldt county, and returned east once more only to bring his wife and children to the state of

his choice. Here he cultivated and improved land in Humboldt county, and also owned valuable timber land, and by the sale of his extensive property was able to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. It will thus be seen that by the marriage of Mr. Dinsmore's daughter with George William Cooper there were united two of the prominent pioneer families of this part of the state of California, families whom Humboldt county is proud to remember. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are namely: Zina, the wife of Dallas N. Gould, and mother of two children, Dallas Cooper and Clinton Leslie Gould; and Inez, attending the San Jose State Normal School. The father is an active member of the Hydesville Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., also of the Veteran Odd Fellows. He aids all movements having for their purpose the betterment of general conditions, and is an active, public-spirited citizen in the best sense of the word.

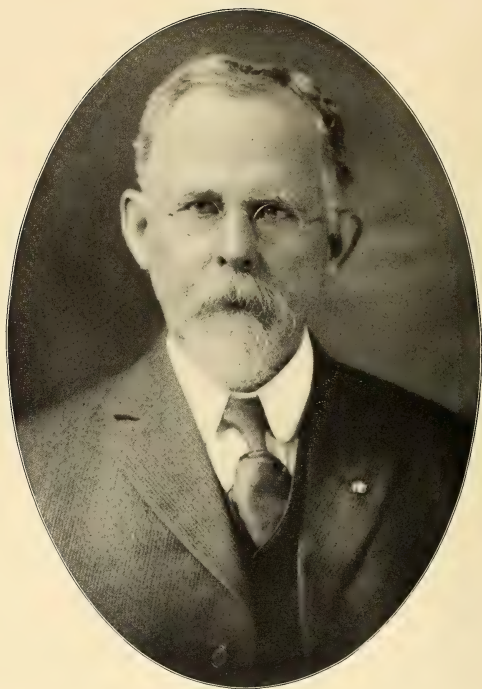
FRED A. DINSMORE.—The family of Fred A. Dinsmore can be traced back for two generations in Humboldt county, Cal., where he is well known as a successful farmer and dairyman. One of the first settlers of the Eel River Valley in Humboldt county was his grandfather, John Owen Dinsmore, who was born in Maine, in 1816, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1846, at which time he took up school teaching in Texas. Returning after a few years to his home state, he remained there until the discovery of gold in California called him west once more, this time to the Pacific coast, where he was fairly successful until the death of his partner, when he left the state, buying and settling on a farm in Illinois, where he married Margaret J. Davis, a native of Indiana, whose life from infancy had been spent in Illinois. In 1859, leaving his wife and three children in Illinois, John O. Dinsmore came west once more to California, and devoted his attention to raising cattle in Iaqua, Humboldt county, from which location Indian thefts caused him to remove nearer the coast, where he stayed until 1860, when he sold his cattle and went east, returning with his family to California and locating in Humboldt county, where he spent the rest of his life. A brief sketch of the life of John O. Dinsmore is given in this book in connection with that of George William Cooper. He was the father of eight children, of whom William Dinsmore, who became one of the foremost ranchmen in the county, was the father of Fred A., the subject of this sketch.

It was at the early age of four years that William Dinsmore came across the plains from Illinois with his parents, who settled in Humboldt county. He received his education in the public schools and at the age of twenty-one married Anne Rolley, of English parentage, and at the time of his death, in June, 1904, left five children living with their mother at their beautiful home near Alton. William Dinsmore had purchased one hundred and sixty acres situated half way between Alton and Metropolitan, which place he improved, engaging in farming, stock raising and dairying. In 1893 he set out an apple orchard of thirty acres, the largest of its kind in Humboldt county. He became one of the most favorably known men and had the reputation of being the squarest man in the county. The children of William Dinsmore are as follows: Albert, who is now a dentist residing at Ferndale; Fred Andrea, born at Rio Dell, Cal., April 18, 1880, who since his father's death runs the farm at Alton; George E., a com-

mission merchant at Seattle, Wash.; Elsie J., who resides with her mother at Alton; and Mabel, who married Dr. Starr, a dentist at Reno, Nev.

Of this family, the second son, Fred A. Dinsmore, has become a prosperous farmer in Humboldt county, where he grew up, receiving his early education in the McDiarmid district, and supplementing it with a commercial course at Craddock's Business College, Eureka, where he was graduated in 1905. That autumn he took charge of the home ranch for his mother, which he leased in 1909, carrying on dairying and farming there up to the present time. He is extensively engaged in raising apples, principally Greenings and Bellefleurs, which he ships to the San Francisco market, having shipped as many as twelve thousand five hundred boxes in a season. On his ranch he has a herd of sixty milch cows, mostly Jerseys. The wife of Mr. Dinsmore was formerly Miss Christine Quist, a native of Thiard, Idaho, to whom he was married in Eureka on January 9, 1909, and they have three children, Myrtle S., Wallace A. and Ralph O. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore dispense old-time hospitality at their home in Alton, and are members of the Eastern Star, Mr. Dinsmore being fraternally connected also with the Eel River Lodge, F. & A. M., at Fortuna; the Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; the Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T.; and the Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church at Fortuna, and politically he is a member of the Republican central committee of Humboldt county.

SAINT LEAGY GOBLE.—One of the early settlers in the Eel river valley is Mr. Goble, who first located in the valley in the fall of 1870. He was born in Henry county, Ill., February 11, 1853, and is the son of Ephraim Goble, also a native of Illinois, having been born on the Little Wabash, and engaged in farming in Henry county for a number of years, when, in 1866, he removed to Brown county, Kans., where he farmed until 1869. At that time, determining to better his condition by removing to Oregon, he crossed the plains with horses and mules by way of Ogden, Utah, and up through Idaho, across the Snake river, then past Mt. Hood into Oregon, where he remained for a year. Conditions there he found were not to his liking, and having a brother Abraham with him who had been in Humboldt county, Cal., they decided to come to Eureka. Coming by wagon to Crescent City, they continued their journey with pack mules by trail down the coast, finally arriving at Eureka. As there was no wagon road they had shipped their wagons from Crescent City and they had to be sent by boat to San Francisco and thence back to Eureka. Locating on Humboldt Hill on South Bay, Mr. Goble bought a farm there, but in January, 1872, came to Eel River Island, where for a time he rented land, and then purchased forty acres of land across the road from his present place. The property being in an unimproved state and covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber, Mr. Goble commenced the clearing of the land and the building of the new home for his family, and here he engaged in dairying and farming until the time of his death in 1884. He was a very industrious and successful man, and the many affairs of the ranch were left in the capable hands of his son, Saint Leagy Goble, who took active charge of the home place in 1891, later purchasing the present tract, consisting of thirty-seven acres of unimproved land, and on it he has built his residence and made every modern improve-



J. R. Davis,

ment possible, and has engaged successfully in farming and dairying. He owns two hundred and forty acres on Williams creek, where he runs his young stock, and also makes two hundred and fifty cords of wood a year, which is hauled to Ferndale, and has likewise for a number of years been in the teaming and hauling business, in which he has been very successful.

On February 21, 1891, Mr. Goble was married in Eureka to Miss Winifred M. Miller, who was born in Council Grove, Morris county, Kan., the daughter of J. W. and Mercy A. (Harlow) Miller, who were natives respectively of Indiana and Maine. Her father served in the Civil war in the Sixty-third Indiana Regiment, after which he was a farmer in Kansas until 1874, coming to California afterwards and locating near Ferndale, where he bought a ranch and engaged in farming. He is now holding a position in the Mare Island Navy Yard. The daughter, now Mrs. Goble, was reared and educated in Humboldt county, and is now the mother of four children, namely, Ray Elbert, Irma May, Ross Arden and Chester C. Mr. and Mrs. Goble are members of the Rebekahs, in which she is past Noble Grand, Mr. Goble likewise holding membership in the Ferndale Lodge No. 220, I. O. O. F., and Encampment. For several years he was trustee of the school district, at present being a trustee of the high school. At one time he was interested in various creameries, but has only retained his interest in the Excelsior Creamery. A prosperous, progressive man, Mr. Goble's success is due entirely to his own painstaking efforts and unceasing labor.

JASPER N. DAVIES, A. B.—The oldest teacher now in active school work in Humboldt county, the principal of the Winship Intermediate school and a prominent educator and citizen of Eureka, Jasper N. Davies is a native son of California, born in Old Sonoma, August 29, 1856. His father, Rev. Solomon Wesley Davies, was born on Hominy creek, near Asheville, N. C., coming of an old Virginia family of Welsh descent, and was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was a pioneer of California, coming hither in 1852, and was a member of the first Conference held in the state. He continued active in the ministry until a few years before his death in Santa Rosa, where he was accidentally killed by a train in 1884. He was married in Sacramento in July, 1855, to Mary E. McClenney, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains with her parents in an oxteam train. Her father, R. T. McClenney, had crossed the plains to California in 1849 to the gold fields and returned on the plains to meet his family half way in 1854, piloting them through to California, where Mrs. Davis was married in 1855. She died in St. Helena in 1905.

They had a family of six children, of whom Jasper N. was the eldest. Being a Methodist minister's son he was reared in the different places on the circuit in Central California, receiving a good education in the public school and at Alexander Academy at Healdsburg. Later he entered Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, where he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B. While in college he worked during vacations on farms or taught school, thus helping to defray his expenses. After graduating he taught in Sonoma and Mendocino counties until 1879 and then came to Humboldt county. He taught the Janes school near Arcata and later became principal of the school. In 1883 he gave up teaching for the time being to become bookkeeper for A. Brizard in Arcata. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Arcata under

Cleveland. It was then a fourth-class office, but in 1887 it was made a third-class office and he was then appointed by Cleveland to the same position, serving four years or until 1891, when he retired from the office on account of change of administration.

In 1891 Mr. Davies resumed teaching, becoming principal of the Janes school, a position which he resigned seven years afterward in order to devote his attention to the improvement of his homestead, located near Orick. While there he taught the Orick and afterwards the Stone Lagoon school until 1900, when he obtained the principalship of the Hydesville schools, holding it until January, 1903. In that year he came to Eureka as principal of the Washington school, holding this position from its opening for five and one-half years, after which he became principal of the Lafayette school for two years. He was then transferred to be principal of the Lincoln school when it was opened and held it for five years. In the fall of 1915, on the establishment of the first intermediate school in Humboldt county, and among the first in the state, he was chosen its principal, a position he is now filling admirably.

Mr. Davies was married in Arcata, June 16, 1885, being united with Mrs. Catherine (Lothian) Hanna. She is a native daughter of Arcata and her father, Peter Lothian, was the first sheriff of the county and a very prominent man. They have three children. Jasper Alexander, a graduate of West Point in 1910, spent four years in the Philippines as a member of the Thirteenth United States Infantry and is now second lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States Infantry stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas. The other two, Mary Annette, and Wesley L., make their home with their parents. By her first marriage Mrs. Davies had three daughters: Olive E., a trained nurse; Clarissa S., Mrs. L. P. Dorais, and Catherine L., Mrs. Rudolph. All are living in Eureka except Mrs. Rudolph, who resides in Marshfield, Ore. At different times Mr. Davies has been a member of the county board of education, in 1884 and 1897. While in Arcata he was a member of the board of trustees for three years and was also president of the board during this time. He was made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106 in 1881 and is senior past-master, serving in 1884-86-89. He is a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., which he served three years as high priest and is also a member of Oakland Lodge of Perfection No. 2, as A. A. S. R. He is very prominent in the fire department, being secretary and a member of California Hose Company No. 5 from the time of its organization in 1904. He is secretary of the Eureka Volunteer fire department and of the Eureka fire police. In national principles he has always been a Democrat, while in the line of his profession he is a member of the Teachers' Club and has also been a member of the National Educational Association.

OREL BRAY FRENCH.—The automobile business of Ferndale has been vastly improved since the advent of Mr. French, and the county roads have been made very convenient and safe for the traveler through the sign posts and danger warnings that he has installed along the main traveled roads, a thing no one had attempted before he undertook the work. Mr. French is a Yankee of sturdy, thrifty stock, and was born in Solon, Somerset county, Me., on January 23, 1872, the son of Oliver B. and Elenor (Black) French, both natives of Maine. The father was a harness maker and saddler

in Solon, where he died, and the mother now makes her home with her son, Orel B. His parental grandfather, Rev. Luther P. French, served as chaplain of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war, and was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years presiding elder in the East Maine Conference. Orel B., the descendant of this worthy ancestor, was graduated from the elementary schools of his home state, then entering the high school and later the Somerset Academy and the University of Maine at Orono, where he remained a year and a half, taking the mechanical engineer's course to perfect himself in the profession he had chosen as his life's work. He then moved to Boston, Mass., where he obtained employment in the shops of the Eyelet Tool Company, remaining with that company two years, then securing employment with the National Machine Tool Company in South Boston, a position which he held for a year and a half. He next became connected with the Navy Yard at Charlestown for six months, but left there for East Liverpool, Ohio, where he opened and had charge of a garage, in 1908 removing to San Francisco, Cal. Here he was again engaged in the automobile machine business, having charge of the White Company's shops until 1913, when he came to Ferndale, Humboldt county, and opened a fine garage. He erected his own building, a small one at first, but as the business increased he enlarged the shop until now he has one of the finest in the county, built of corrugated iron and cement, 76x100 feet in dimensions, and located on Ocean avenue. Here he has installed modern, up-to-date machinery run by an electric motor, and has a vulcanizing department in connection with the garage, as well as doing storage battery recharging. To him has fallen the honor of having made the county roads convenient and safe for travelers, he having installed his signs at all important crossings, as well as signals at all the most dangerous points along the main road. He has met with unusual success since coming to California, and is a trustworthy, industrious man and a thorough mechanic, his success being due to his own unaided and unceasing labors. Mr. French was married in San Francisco to Miss Elizabeth McKenna, a native daughter of California, she having been born at Cloverdale, Sonoma county.

PETER E. PETERSEN.—The population of California is cosmopolitan in its nature, and through Humboldt county in particular will be found great numbers of families of foreign birth. Among the German people of that vicinity Peter E. Petersen has been a leading citizen. He was born near Apenrade, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 7, 1874, where he attended school and assisted on the home farm until coming to California on January 7, 1892. He came direct to Humboldt county, and his first employment was for his uncle, T. O. Petersen, who lived on Eel River island, and it was on this ranch that he gained his first experience in dairying. His parents were Andrew E. and Maud (Eskeldsen) Petersen, farmers near Apenrade, and they sold their place in Germany, joining their son in California in 1894. In that year Mr. Petersen rented a ranch on Coffee creek, where he engaged in dairying that year. His father then purchased this same ranch, which consisted of seventy acres of partially improved land, and father and son engaged in business together. At first most of their time was consumed in clearing the land, and for six years, or until 1900, they successfully carried on dairying and the work of attending the ranch, at which place the parents

still reside. Mr. Petersen was married in 1900 and moved over on the Eel River island, where he rented eighty acres of land from S. Fulmor, and for two years followed dairying and farming at the new location. From there he removed to Bear River Ridge, renting the Nat Hurlbutt ranch of two thousand acres and entering into stock raising. Later he purchased the Doc Stevens ranch on Bear river, and followed farming and dairying there, the place consisting of four hundred forty acres of grazing land, which for six years he devoted successfully to dairying. At the end of that time he leased it to other parties as a dairy and returned to Ferndale, accepting a position with the Central Creameries Company, in charge of the boilers in their Ferndale plant. After eighteen months Mr. Petersen purchased his brother's lease of J. A. Shaw's ranch at Centerville in 1910 and moved onto this property, where he has operated a dairy ever since. The ranch comprises one hundred sixty acres of land on which he has a dairy of seventy-five cows of the Holstein breed. For some years he was president of the Ferndale Creamery and since the spring of 1915 has acted as its manager. Five years to the day after coming to the United States he received his citizenship papers and is indeed a model and worthy citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Petersen on January 18, 1900, united him with Sophia O. Quist, a native of Helsingfors, Finland, the daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Berglin) Quist. Her father was a descendant of the Kronhjelm family, one of the oldest and most prominent among the nobility of Sweden and Finland. He was an officer in the government employ for many years, and spent his last days in Humboldt county with Mrs. Petersen, who was educated in the high school of her native city, where her mother's death took place. The daughter came to California in 1891, locating with relatives in San Francisco, and afterwards entered the St. Helena Hospital Training School for Nurses, from which she was graduated May 29, 1898, following her profession thereafter in San Francisco until her marriage with Mr. Petersen. Of their union there are six children, namely: Harold E., Eleanor C., Helen H., Kermit Dale, Rosemary and Vesta A., all fine, sturdy children. Mr. Petersen is a member of the Ferndale Dairymen's Association and the Ferndale Cow Testing Association, and is a very successful farmer and one of the most prominent men in the Eel River Valley.

REV. J. J. GLEESON.—A man of splendid attainments, enthusiastic and conscientious in his work, Rev. J. J. Gleeson, the pastor of the Church of the Assumption at Ferndale, Humboldt county, brings to his work at that place the efficiency gained by careful preparation, exhaustive study and research coupled with many years' experience in pastoral work.

Born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1864, Father Gleeson received his preliminary education in the national schools of that country, when about fifteen years of age entering the Diocesan College at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, where he made his classics, and in the fall of 1885 becoming a student at All Hallows College, Dublin, where he completed the study of philosophy and theology. At Maynooth College he received his subdeaconship and deaconship from Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, and on June 24, 1890, was ordained priest by Bishop Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, for the diocese of Sacramento, Cal. In September of that year Father Gleeson came to Sacramento, becoming assistant to Rev. Thomas Grace, at that time

pastor of the Cathedral and now Bishop of Sacramento. In the autumn of the following year Father Gleeson became assistant to Rev. Matthew Coleman at Marysville, remaining there until the fall of 1892, when he was placed in charge of the parish of San Andreas, which comprised the whole of Calaveras county, missions being located in different parts of the county, several chapels also being built by him during his three years' occupancy. The date of his first service in this parish was on the last Sunday of October, 1892, his last service there being on the last Sunday of September, 1895, in which month he became pastor at Jackson, his services at that place commencing on the last Sunday in September, 1895, and ending on the last Sunday in September, 1912. He was also chaplain at the state reform school at Ione and the Preston School of Industry for a period of seventeen years. In October, 1912, he was appointed and assumed the duties of pastor of the Church of the Assumption at Ferndale, where he is at present located, and since that time he has labored faithfully and well at that place, bringing into use his years of experience which render him so helpful to his parishioners, being in charge likewise of St. Patrick's Church at Petrolia. The congregation of St. Mary's or the Church of the Assumption was first attended by priests from St. Bernard's Church at Eureka until 1878, at which time Father Lawrence Kennedy became its first resident pastor, continuing to officiate in that capacity until the year 1892, during which time he completed the first church which stood on the present site, and about the year 1883 erected the parsonage. In 1892 Father Kennedy was succeeded by Father Kirley, and a year later came Father Nugent as pastor, the present church, erected on the site of the old one, being built by him. The original building was moved to the rear, and is still the property of the church, having been remodeled to suit the purposes of a school, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Eureka opening a school and academy there in the fall of 1915. The pastorate of Father Nugent, which covered a period of three years, was followed by that of Father Kiely, who remained there as pastor for fourteen or fifteen years, until the coming of Father Gleeson, whose faithful service and eminent fitness for the position have endeared him to the hearts of all with whom he is associated.

LAURENCE C. MORGAN.—One of the leading citizens of the thriving little city of Fortuna, as well as one of the best known and most generally popular men in the Eel River valley, is Laurence C. Morgan, proprietor and general manager of the L. C. Morgan Company, general merchandise store, with which organization he has been variously connected for the past fifteen years. Mr. Morgan is thoroughly familiar with every detail of his business, having practically grown up with this house, and his genial, kindly nature, coupled with his keen business judgment and his wide grasp of affairs, makes him a favorite with friend and patron, as well as with his employes and business associates.

Born in Elmira, Solano county, Cal., July 8, 1878, this progressive young merchant removed to Fortuna with his parents when he was still a lad, and has grown to manhood amid the scenes where he is now recognized as a man of large affairs. He attended the public schools, graduating from the high school, and afterwards took a course in a business college in Eureka, graduating in 1899. Immediately after the completion of his business course he

entered the employ of Newell & McIntyre in their general merchandise business at Fortuna as delivery man. Since that time the climb has been swift and steady, until from the very bottom of the ladder this enterprising young man has now reached the topmost rung, and at present owns the controlling interest in the business where he was once a humble employee. For almost a year he was on the wagon, and was then given a clerkship inside. Here again his work was so satisfactory that he was very soon promoted to a position of greater responsibility, and in 1902 was made manager of the store, which was still known as the Newell & McIntyre General Merchandise Company. This arrangement continued until 1906, when Newell & McIntyre retired from the firm and engaged in other lines of business. At that time Mr. Morgan, together with J. F. Benton, now of Arcata, bought out the Newell & McIntyre interests in the company, and operated the store together for the succeeding three years. In 1909, however, Mr. Benton withdrew, and his interests were taken over by L. C. Morgan, his partner, B. F. Morgan, J. H. Smith and W. P. McIntyre, and Mr. Morgan was again in sole charge of the management of the enterprise. Another change in the firm occurred in 1912, when Mr. McIntyre retired and a new member was taken in the person of W. A. Bush. At this time the firm name was changed to the L. C. Morgan Company.

With the growth of the business the firm had branched out, and a branch store was opened at Shively for a period of three years. In 1913 it was decided to close this branch and concentrate on the main house in Fortuna, and since that time the floor space of the store has been enlarged to three times its former size, the stock has been greatly increased, and in every department there have been additions and changes for the better. At present this is the largest general merchandise store in the Eel river valley and stands as a monument to the ability, industry and general application of practically one man, Laurence C. Morgan, who has been the manager for some twelve years or more.

Recognized as one of the leading and most progressive citizens in the community, Mr. Morgan stands four-square for civic betterment and social welfare. Politically he is a Progressive Republican, and has been active in the affairs of his party for a number of years, being counted as one of their most substantial men. In social and fraternal affairs in Fortuna Mr. Morgan also is prominent and popular. He is an influential member of the Native Sons, and a prominent member of the Christian Church, where he at present is superintendent of the Sunday school, and is actively associated with all church work. In the business affairs of his little city the position of Mr. Morgan cannot be overestimated. He is reckoned as one of the strongest members of the board of trade, and there is no question for the welfare of Fortuna in which he does not lead; and equally well defined is his opposition to all laxity in social or moral matters pertaining to the municipality. His business record is clean and praiseworthy and his friends and admirers are legion.

One of the most delightful homes in Fortuna is that of Mr. Morgan and his family. His wife was Miss Edith G. Newell, a native of Eureka, born December 4, 1880. They were married in Fortuna, October 18, 1902, and have two charming little daughters, Lucile, aged nine years, and Fay, a child of seven.

JOHN CANDIDO ROLANDELLI.—The second oldest in a family of five boys and two girls, John Candido Rolandelli is a native of Italy, having been born near the city of Genoa on April 3, 1876, the son of David, a farmer and horticulturist, also a native of that place, and Catherina (Lavagnino) Rolandelli, also born in that district, both of the parents now living. John Candido was brought up on his father's farm, assisting in the work there until the year 1900, and receiving his education in the local public schools, after which he came to the United States to see if he could better his prospects financially in California, where many of his countrymen had won success in their chosen lines of occupation.

In March, 1900, Mr. Rolandelli arrived in San Francisco, in May of that year going to Eureka, Cal., on the steamer Pomona, and secured employment in the woods near Trinidad, for a period of about three years. The following three years were spent in the employ of the Hammond Lumber Company, and in November, 1905, Mr. Rolandelli started in the fishing business, in which he has successfully continued ever since, fishing with nets, his catch being principally halibut and crab. He is the owner of a fine power launch, twenty-five feet in length, as well as of a number of smaller boats. Meeting with success in his business, he has been enabled to buy lots and has built a flat at No. 34 Vine street, Eureka, where he makes his home. His marriage occurred in San Francisco, uniting him with Miss Mary Boicelli, also a native of the country about Genoa, and they are the parents of two children, namely, Catherine and Louis. In his political preferences Mr. Rolandelli, like many others of his countrymen who have made their home in this part of California, is an upholder of the principles of the Republican party, and like them also is loyal to the country of his adoption.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND NORTON.—A man who has attained notable success in the lumber industry in Humboldt county, Cal., is Charles Townshend Norton, a native of Canada, who since the year 1875 has made his home in this county, by his industry and practical ingenuity materially aiding in the advancement of the district along the lines comprised in his chosen occupation.

Born at Annandale, Grand River, Prince Edward Island, Canada, Mr. Norton was the son of William and Flora (Townshend) Norton of that province, the father being a native of England, the mother of Scotland. William Norton, who was born in Monmouth, England, where he was a barrister-at-law, as was his father before him, came to Annandale, Prince Edward Island, in the days of the settlement of the Grand River country, and there took up a tract of land, as well as practicing law, acting as customs officer and postmaster and judge, and being known as a prominent and influential man until the time of his death. His wife, Flora Townshend, was born at Annandale, Scotland, and came to Prince Edward Island with her parents, who were among the early settlers of Annandale, the place taking its name from the original home of its colonists, and there Flora Townshend Norton still resides. Charles Townshend Norton was the youngest of their seven children, and was born March 6, 1858, educated in the local public schools, and removed to Humboldt county, Cal., in 1875. His first employment here was as trainman for the Vance Company, he soon being put in charge of the logging train of the company, in the early days when wooden

rails were used, made of scantlings from the laurel or pepperwood tree, which, though wearing well, were improved by strap iron nailed to the wooden rails, and later still the T iron rails being laid. Mr. Norton continued in the employ of the Vance Company for a period of seven years, for a small part of this time being with the Jolly Giant Mill, the principal owner of which was N. H. Falk. Next Mr. Norton removed to Trinidad, where he became engineer in charge of the train for the Hooper Lumber Company, a position which he held for five years, coming then to the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company at Falk, where for three years he was the efficient engineer on the logging train. At the close of that period he was with the Bucksport & Elk River Railroad as master mechanic and engineer of the road for nine years; with headquarters at Jones Prairie, in 1907 returning to the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company as superintendent of the railroad, which position he has continued to fill ably and satisfactorily ever since, having now been forty years in the same line of work in Humboldt county. Throughout his career Mr. Norton has had good success, there never having been an accident upon the road during his management. Perhaps that for which he is most noted is the invention and carrying out of a plan for the unloading of logs from the cars by the simple method of the engine's shoving the cars so that the logs strike a pepperwood boom set at an angle of forty-five degrees, which turns them into a chute and thence into the water, this device, which proves Mr. Norton to be very much of a genius along inventive lines, having later been copied by several other mills with great satisfaction.

In his political preferences Mr. Norton upholds the principles of the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. He was married in Trinidad, Cal., to Miss Catherine Nichols, a native of Humboldt county, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Arthur, who is employed by the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia; William, an engineer working under his father; and Clarence, who is in the machine shop of the Little River Lumber Company.

JACKSON SAWYER.—The pioneer history of Humboldt county contains no name of greater interest than that of Jackson Sawyer, of Table Bluff, near Loleta, who came to California in 1852 and has enjoyed a varied and unique experience in many ways. He is now almost ninety years of age, and lives on his ranch, located exactly on the top of Table Bluff, and a mile and a half away from Loleta. Mr. Sawyer is still active and mentally alert, but his principal occupation is reading, his favorite book being the Bible. He came to California from Pennsylvania, and after following mining for a while was variously occupied, until he came to Humboldt county, Cal., in August, 1852, when he worked in Eureka for a time, then took several claims, but did not keep them. Later he bought a squatter's right to his present property on Table Bluff, on which he secured a clear title from the government. He now owns one hundred sixty acres of improved land, which is well improved and very valuable. His experiences with the Indians and also with wild animals in an early day read like a romance, and are full of hair-raising adventures. The bears were accustomed to raiding his garden and his pig pens were their especial delight. The Indians never gave him serious trouble, save that they were natural thieves and beggars. Mr. Sawyer is most highly respected and well liked by all who know him. He is well in-

formed through his reading and keeps in close touch with the affairs of the community and the state.

A native of Montour county, Pa., born December 25, 1824, Jackson Sawyer is of English and Dutch descent. His parents both died when he was but eighteen months old and he was adopted into the family of Joseph Kerr, a farmer of Montour county, where he was reared and educated, remaining in his family until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Danville, Pa., where he found employment in the rolling mills, first as stock taker, and later receiving various promotions, due to his ability and attention to business, and to his strictly temperate habits. The discovery of gold in California prompted him to seek the new gold fields of California, and accordingly he made the long journey westward by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving at San Francisco in April, 1852. From there he went into Shasta county, where he engaged in mining on Clear creek, but not meeting with the desired success, came to Humboldt county in the fall of that year, locating at Eureka, where he found employment in lumber and sawmills. For a time he was employed by Jim Ryan in his lumber mill, and later worked on the Vance farm. Subsequently he lived at Hookton, where he had dreams of building up a commercial center, making the nucleus a wharf that he proposed building, but was unable to secure the necessary rights from the government and so gave up this project. The location of certain land at the top of Table Bluff pleased him and he bought out the squatter's rights of Capt. Edward Sanger, and later paid the government the prescribed \$1.25 per acre for the land. His patent for this is signed by Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States, and has never been out of Mr. Sawyer's name or possession.

The marriage of Mr. Sawyer bears the breath of romance, his bride, Miss Hannah Carter, being a former classmate, with whom he had entered into a wager to exchange letters on a date a year hence, shortly before leaving for California. These letters led to a correspondence, which in turn resulted in their betrothal, and the coming of the bride to California under the protection of the widowed mother of Mr. Sawyer, and their marriage in Eureka, and the establishment of their home on the ranch in Humboldt county. Mrs. Sawyer was a descendant of Scotch ancestry, her mother, Mrs. Rachael (Cameron) Carter, being a native of Scotland, while her father, James Carter, was born in Philadelphia, of English parents. Her marriage with Mr. Sawyer took place November 18, 1857, and her death occurred in 1897, she being then sixty-nine years of age. She bore her husband five children, of whom four are now living, William, Mrs. Rachael Ellery, Wilma and Annie. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Presbyterian church at Eureka.

[Since the above was written Mr. Sawyer has passed away.]

SANTI GIUNTOLI.—The proprietor of the Star Hotel in Blue Lake, Santi Giuntoli, was born in Torricchio Pescia, province of Lucca, Toscano, Italy, September 14, 1880; he was the son of Pelegro and Amida Giuntoli, who were farmers in Italy. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living, Santi being the second oldest. As a lad he was raised on the farm and educated in the public schools, remaining at home and assisting on the farm until twenty-one years of age. In October, 1901, he started for California, arriving November 5, 1901, and May 2, 1902, he came

to Humboldt county, and after working three months for the Hammond Company he rented a small ranch at Sunnyside, remaining one year, when he located at Bayside, where he engaged in raising vegetables. In 1907 he located in Blue Lake and started a fruit store and ran a vegetable and fruit wagon between Korbel and Arcata, and also to Trinidad, continuing for four years. In 1911 he began the hotel business as proprietor of the Star Hotel, and he has become widely known for the excellence of his table, and the hotel is a popular place for dinners and parties. He learned cooking from his mother, and he is well and favorably known for the splendid meals he serves. He attributes his success in no small degree to his wife, who is also one of the finest cooks in the county. He was married in Eureka, being united with Miss Mary Mattucci, born in Lucca, Italy, the daughter of Carlo and Chiarra Mattucci, who came to Humboldt county; the father died on his ranch on Dow's Prairie, while the mother still lives there. Mrs. Giuntoli came to Humboldt county when eleven years of age and received her education in the public schools. Fraternally Mr. Giuntoli is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

CHARLES LOWREY was born at Freestone, Sonoma county, September 16, 1865. His father, William H. Lowrey, was born in Tennessee, the son of J. D. Lowrey, who served in the Black Hawk Indian war and afterwards in the Mexican war with the rank of lieutenant. William H. Lowrey was married in Missouri to Elvira Hobbs, born in Illinois. They both trace their lineage back to Virginia. In 1852 they crossed the plains with ox teams to California. For a short time he followed mining and then located at Freestone, Sonoma county, where he owned a farm, afterward locating near Yorkville, Mendocino county, where he engaged in stock raising until he retired to Santa Rosa, where he died, aged seventy-eight, in 1898, his wife's demise occurring the same year. Of their nine children, seven of whom are living, Charles is the youngest and was brought up in Sonoma and Mendocino counties, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he began working on ranches and followed sheep shearing during the season. He also was engaged in freighting and teaming to Cloverdale and later in the same line on the coast at Gualala. In 1895 he came to Ferndale and for eight years hauled freight, teaming between Ferndale and Alton, after which he followed the same business at Garberville and Briceland, also driving stage for J. W. Hamilton between Garberville and Kinney. He ran the Briceland Hotel for one year and then did butchering for Fred Fearrien for two seasons.

On September 24, 1910, he was married, being united with Mrs. Nettie Grace (Cookson) McKee, born in Calais, Maine, a daughter of Bill Charles Cookson, a shipbuilder; his wife was Desia Smith, born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick; both Mr. and Mrs. Cookson passed their last days in California. Mrs. Lowrey is the second youngest of their four children and the only one living; she lived in New Brunswick until ten years of age, and in June, 1880, came to Garberville, where she completed the public schools. Her first marriage was to Don Alonzo McKee, born at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., where he was well educated, attending college in that state, after which he came west and was in Chicago at the time of the Civil war; he enlisted in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery of Light Artillery, serving the last

year of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then drifted west to Montana, afterward coming to Humboldt county, Cal., and followed the occupation of teaming and stock raising. He homesteaded one hundred sixty acres at Thorn and afterward added to it until he had four hundred forty acres on which he engaged in raising cattle. The place was originally called White Thorn, because the white thorn bush grew in such abundance. He died June 28, 1907, aged sixty-four years; he was a member of the G. A. R. and a staunch Republican. He was a school trustee and was clerk of the board. He was a man of splendid traits, liberal and enterprising; he was a very courageous man and was much admired by all who knew him. Since his death Mrs. McKee continued to operate the ranch until her marriage to Mr. Lowrey. They now engage in raising cattle and goats, and are raising the finest grades of Angora goats, having a flock of about one hundred thirty.

By her first marriage Mrs. Lowrey had five children: Alonzo Grant, a mail carrier to Shelter Cove; Harold, a farmer near Orick; Grace M., Mrs. Gowan, of Potter Valley; Vernon C.; and Helen Gould.

In 1913 Mrs. Lowrey was appointed postmaster at Thorn, while Mr. Lowrey is assistant postmaster, the office being kept at their house. Mrs. Lowrey is trustee of White Thorn school district, and for the past eight years has been clerk of the board. Mr. Lowrey by his former marriage had two children, Shirley and Hildred.

ANDREW J. CATHEY was born twelve miles south of Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, July 7, 1856. His father, John Albert Cathey, was born near Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., February 13, 1835, but was raised in Johnson county, Mo., where he became a farmer. He was first married there, in 1854, to Miss Margaret Amelia Weaver, a native of North Carolina. In 1860, with his wife and two children, he crossed the plains with ox teams, leaving Missouri May 1, 1860; he arrived in California August 12 of the same year, and located his family at Yorkville, Mendocino county. He followed mining, and while thus employed his wife died, in 1863. After this he worked at carpentering in Anderson valley. His second marriage occurred near Christine, in Anderson valley, April 18, 1875, to Dulcina Nunn, who was born in Webster county, Mo., and came to California with her parents when one year old, in 1857, settling in Anderson valley. After they were married Mr. Cathey started a blacksmith shop at Christine, which he ran until 1885, when the family came to Humboldt county, locating on a farm on the Eel river for two years; then at Fortuna for a period of five years, after which they moved onto a stock ranch at Bear Buttes, on the South Fork, where the father was engaged in stock raising for five years, since which time they have retired and are living with their sons near Briceland. John Albert Cathey had three children by his first marriage: Andrew J., the subject of this sketch; Charles L., of San Francisco; and William R., who resides in South Dakota. Of his second marriage there were four children: David, mentioned below; Robert L., of Trinity Center; Isabella, Mrs. Wright, of Briceland; and Stella M., Mrs. Arthur, who died in 1913, aged thirty years.

Andrew J. was raised in Anderson valley, Mendocino county, where he was educated in the public schools. He followed teaming, farming and stock raising. In 1885 he came to Humboldt county, where he followed the woods for some years. In 1895 he located the present homestead of one hundred

sixty acres on Telegraph ridge, three miles south of Ettersburg; he bought eighty acres adjoining and with two hundred forty acres that his parents own he has a ranch of four hundred eighty acres which is devoted to raising grain and hay, cattle and Angora goats. During all these years Mr. Cathey has followed teaming, principally for the Wagner Leather Company's plant at Briceland, and also has done considerable teaming to Needle Rock.

Mr. Cathey is a generous, big-hearted man, who has always stood ready to help those who have been less fortunate, and he is a man who is much esteemed and admired for his integrity and worth.

David Cathey was born at Christine, Mendocino county, in 1876, in 1885 coming to Humboldt county with the family. His schooling was obtained at Fortuna. For many years he worked in the redwoods for Montgomery, at Korbel; for the Pacific Lumber Company at Metropolitan, then again back to the Pacific Lumber Company as head chopper until he gave up the woods to take up farming, which he has followed on the home place since 1911. He married Miss Sadie Guptle, who was born at Port Kenyon, and who died at Shively, leaving three children: Andrew A., Archie E. and Myrtle M. David Cathey is a member of the board of trustees of Wilder school district, and fraternally is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 363, L. O. O. M.

ANDREW P. H. FRANZEN.—An enterprising citizen and a successful dairyman on the Freshwater, Andrew P. H. Franzen was born at Tondern, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, January 27, 1873, the son of Frederick and Catherina E. (Paulsen) Franzen. His father was a drover and engaged as a stock dealer in that country. He served in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war, and both parents are living. Of their family of twelve children six are living, Andrew being the second oldest. He was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, after which he worked for two years for a market gardener there. Later he learned the stock business under his father, after which he began buying stock on his own account, but soon concluded to come to California. In 1903 he came west and was employed on the Meek estate at Haywards, where he was in charge of their stable for about two years. Then, in 1905, he came to Humboldt county. Here he worked as gardener for the Pacific Lumber Company at Shively, then for the Scotia Hotel, after which he bought five acres at Scotia. This he sold soon afterward to the Pacific Lumber Company and leased their dairy ranch of one hundred sixty acres at Scotia, where he milked forty cows and sold the milk at retail in Scotia. After five years there he came to Freshwater in September, 1914, and leased one hundred ninety-four acres of the Pacific Lumber Company's lands on Freshwater, which he devotes to dairying. It is mostly bottom land, which gives him ample pasturage and enables him to raise plenty of hay and green feed for his dairy herd. He is milking forty cows of the Durham breed.

Mr. Franzen was married on the Island of Fohr, Germany, in 1895, to Miss Jennie Petersen, a native of that place, and they have seven children: Margaret, Catherine, Freda, Carl, Alice, Hilda and Mildred. Fraternally he is a member of Weeot Tribe No. 147, I. O. R. M., at Scotia; also of the Knights of Pythias of that place. In his political views he favors the principles advanced by the Republican party.

JULES ALPHONSE LAMBERT.—An old settler of Humboldt county, having been a resident here since 1874, Jules Alphonse Lambert is now engaged in dairying and fruit raising on the Freshwater. He was born near Vesoul, Department of Haute-Saone, France, October 22, 1848, son of Mathieu and Theresa (Pignet) Lambert, who were farmer folk there and owned a considerable estate. Mr. Lambert was reared on the farm and educated in the local schools, assisting his parents in operating the farm until he entered the French army in 1870, at the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war. He enlisted in the Ninth Artillery and served until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then operated the home farm with a brother until 1872. In that year he came to the United States, locating in Richardson county, Neb., where he remained until 1874. It was in that year that he came to Humboldt county. For two summers he was employed in the woods, then engaged in making split shakes from stumpage which he bought, disposing of the shakes in Eureka.

In 1876 Mr. Lambert returned to his native home in France, remaining there for four years. He was married in France in May, 1878, to Miss Irma Pigrenet, born at Vesoul, France, the daughter of Jean and Pauline (Harley) Pigrenet, the former being a blacksmith there.

Mr. Lambert was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, wood, ties and charcoal, and a dealer in the same. In October, 1880, with his family, he returned to Humboldt county, where he resumed his old business of making shakes, having settled on Ryan slough. In 1887 he purchased his present place of one hundred sixty acres on Freshwater, eight miles east of Eureka. It was stump land when he purchased it, but he has since cleared and improved it and built a residence and other improvements. Ever since he has engaged in dairying and farming, raising potatoes, sweet corn and vegetables, also raising fruit, apples, grapes and berries.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have two children: Alice, the wife of Walter Renfroe and the mother of three children (Irma, Camille and Alice), and Charles, assisting his father on the farm. Politically he espouses the principles of the Democratic party and with his family is a member of St. Bernard's Church in Eureka.

FRANK and CHARLES ALLARD.—Representatives of an old pioneer family and native sons of Humboldt county, Frank and Charles Allard were born, respectively, in Kneeland Prairie December 28, 1877, and Eureka October 7, 1879, sons of Richard and Ellen (Goble) Allard. Dick Allard, as the father was familiarly called, was born in New Hampshire. Attracted by the discovery of gold he came around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel and landed in San Francisco in 1852. The first year was spent in mining in the Sierras, after which he came to the mines on Klamath river in Humboldt county in 1853. Afterward he followed logging on Elk river and also Ryan slough for a number of years, and during this time made a couple of trips back to his old home. However, he was married on Elk river in 1871, his wife having crossed the plains in the early '60s with her parents. Subsequently she made the trip back to Illinois, recrossing the plains with ox teams. She is still living, making her home with her two sons. The father gave his time and efforts to dairying until his death, which occurred January 14, 1898. They had six children, as follows: Laura E., Mrs. Squires, of

Freshwater; Clara M., Mrs. Ferguson, residing in Denver, Colo.; Frank and Charles, the two partners of whom we write; Annie M. and Hazel, both living at home.

The Allard brothers were reared on the ranch at Freshwater, receiving their education in the public schools and learning farming and dairying. After their father's death they continued with their mother until she sold the ranch, after which they purchased a part of the Spear place further up the stream and there made their home.

For some years Frank Allard worked at teaming and also drove stage to Eureka until he discontinued to give his attention to raising vegetables and fruit in partnership with his brother Charles. They operate twenty acres of bottom and bench land, making a specialty of raising berries and vegetables, and run a wagon to Eureka six days a week. In the raising of berries they grow principally strawberries, raspberries and loganberries.

Fraternally Frank Allard is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., in Eureka, and also of Mount Zion Encampment of Odd Fellows, and both brothers are members of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E. Politically they espouse the principles of the Republican party.

FRED G. HINCKLEY.—A resident of Humboldt county since 1877, Fred G. Hinckley was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y., April 17, 1866, being the second oldest of six children born to Rodolphus and Lucy (Wells) Hinckley, also New Yorkers. The elder Hinckley served in a New York regiment during the Civil war. After the war he followed farming in Essex county until 1870, when he removed to Knox county, East Tennessee, and followed farming until 1877. At that time he brought his family to Humboldt county, Cal., locating at Yager, where he followed ranching. His wife died some eight or ten years ago, since which time he has lived retired.

Fred Hinckley was a lad of eleven years when he came to Humboldt county with his parents. He attended the local schools and assisted his father on the home ranch until he was twenty-two years of age, when he started for himself. For ten years without interruption he worked for L. S. Hurlbutt on his cattle ranch and then for three years for Nat Hurlbutt on the stock ranch. This brought it up to 1901, when he determined to engage in cattle growing as his chosen life work. Leasing the Nat Hurlbutt ranch on Mad river he started stock raising and a few years later, in partnership with his brother Rodolph, purchased the thirty-six hundred acre ranch from Nat Hurlbutt, and they have owned and operated it ever since. The ranch is well situated for cattle growing, being located just below Low Gap on Mad river. In the meantime the brothers acquired holdings of about three thousand acres at Yager and on the Grizzly range, among them the Becker ranch near Yager, where six years ago Fred Hinckley removed to make his headquarters and from which point he directs the affairs of the various ranches, while the brother Rodolph still makes the Nat Hurlbutt ranch his quarters.

Fred G. Hinckley was married in Los Angeles, being united with Miss Mattie Frame, the daughter of M. C. Frame, an old settler of Iaqua and postmaster there until his death. In his political views Mr. Hinckley believes in the principles of the Republican party.

DANIEL J. EAST.—A resident of California since 1861, and of Humboldt county since 1865, Daniel J. East was born near Ballarat, Australia, Septem-

ber 28, 1857, the oldest of nine children born to John R. and Sarah (Sweeney) East, natives of England and Ireland respectively. They were married in Australia, where John East was first a miner and later a farmer. In 1860 he came to San Francisco and the family joined him in 1861. He engaged in the wood business in Marin county. In 1865 he came to Humboldt county and homesteaded one hundred sixty acres near where Carlotta now is. The Indian war and troubles came on and after two raids of the Indians he moved his family to Hydesville. Five years later he moved to Rohnerville. One year after that he bought a farm on Eel river, where he remained until he died. The mother died in Eureka. From eight years of age Dan East was raised in Humboldt county and received his education in the public schools at Hydesville and Rohnerville, as well as the old college at Rohnerville. He remained home until twenty-one years of age, then went to the gold mines in Trinity county, where he operated placer mines for three years, after which he returned to his old home. The next three years were spent working in the redwoods there. With his brother Ed he farmed for two years, when they bought the old ferry across Eel river at Alton. The ferry was started in early days by Mr. Barnett. Dan East and his brother Ed ran it for twenty-seven or twenty-eight years. They built five different ferry boats on the river during this time. Ed sold his interest to another brother, Louis E. East, and the old ferry is known all over the county as East's ferry. Meantime, in 1908 Dan bought the old Humphrey Sevastes place on the middle Yager, thirty-eight miles east of Eureka, known as Thousand Acre Field. Here he owns six hundred fifty-seven acres on the main road, which he devotes to stock raising and farming, principally stock. He continued to operate the ferry until early in 1915, when he sold it. He is principally engaged in cattle growing, his brand being D E.

Daniel J. East married in Eureka, July 3, 1893, being united with Miss Luella Hendricks, born in Healdsburg, Cal., daughter of Joseph and Lodrina (Gilbert) Hendricks, born in Missouri and California, respectively. They were engaged in stock raising in Sonoma county. In 1881 they moved to Humboldt county and engaged in farming in the Eel River Valley. He died near Fortuna. The mother now resides in Scotia. Fraternally Mr. East is a member of Eel River Lodge at Rohnerville, also the Encampment at Hydesville, and also is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Fortuna. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics.

JASPER N. TURNER.—The Bull creek district of Humboldt county is one of the best known fruit raising sections of the state, the apples from that section being the finest of all that California produces, having taken the prize at the San Francisco Apple Show in the fall of 1914. Among the successful orchardists of this part of the county may be mentioned Jasper Turner, who owns a handsome place of two hundred thirty-two acres on Bull creek, which was the old Turner homestead, and belonged to his father since an early day. He has some ten acres in orchard, having both apples and prunes, but favoring the former, and his apples are among the finest raised in this locality. Mr. Turner is personally very highly regarded in his home community, where he has spent most of his thirty-five years, and where he now takes a prominent part in the affairs of the community. He is a Progressive Republican and takes an active interest in the political affairs of his section as well as

of the county. He is broadminded and his grasp of a situation is fair and comprehensive. He has rendered valuable service to the party in various capacities, and is also serving the public at this time as a member of the local board of school trustees. In this interest in educational matters Mr. Turner is following in the footsteps of his father, who gave the land, an acre and a half, on which the local district school stands, and in many ways aided in the cause of establishing the local district on a firm foundation, until today it ranks as one of the best district schools in the entire county.

Mr. Turner was born in Humboldt county, Cal., in 1879, and was reared and educated within its confines. He attended the local schools and later assisted with the care of the farm, he being the youngest son in the family, and so remained to care for his father in his declining years. His father was Noah Hatton Turner, commonly known as N. H. Turner, a native of Missouri, born in Marion county, in 1835. He came to California in 1852, crossing the plains in the famous prairie schooners, and located first in Sonoma county, where he met and married Miss Mary Ross, who died when Jasper was ten years of age. The parents came up to Bull creek in 1875, and purchased the present place when it was public school land, the original tract containing two hundred forty acres. Of this an acre and a half were given for school purposes and several acres were sold, leaving the present amount two hundred thirty-two acres. Several years before his death the father became paralyzed, and he willed this property to the present owner in consideration of the care which was given him during his illness, the payment of doctor bills, and other expenses, and the raising of a mortgaged indebtedness which it carried. Mr. Turner is now engaged in diversified farming, orcharding and stock raising, and is meeting with the greatest of success. He has forty head of stock, eight or ten horses and colts, and about a hundred hogs, on an average.

Mr. Turner is the youngest son in a family of ten children, there being two sisters younger than himself. The members of the family are all well and favorably known in Humboldt county, where they spent their youth, although they are scattered at this time. They are: Kate, the widow of John Myers, residing at Dyerville, and the mother of eight children; Jesse, residing at Gold Beach, Curry county, Ore., where he is engaged in stock raising; Nellie, who became the wife of Charles Bulger, of Fortuna, and died leaving one child; Ezra, a stockman of Gold Beach, Curry county, Ore.; Annie, now the wife of Robert Kelly, a dairy farmer of Rio Dell, there being four children in their family; William, a dairy rancher at Shirley, Humboldt county; Ida, now the wife of A. B. Lewis, a rancher of the Bull creek district, with a family of six children; Jasper N., the subject of this sketch; Lenora, now the wife of Louis Forley, of Santa Clara, and the mother of four children; and Leona, the wife of George Martin, an employe of the Newburg Mills at Fortuna, and the mother of three children. The last two mentioned are twins.

At Scotia, in 1898, Jasper Turner was married to Miss Agnes Rann, a native of Oregon. They have three children, Ila, Donald and Leonora.

JOHN C. BULL, JR.—Humboldt county has her share and more of able men, captains of industry and finance who have found it well worth their while to put their energies into local enterprises, and none more deserving

of note than John C. Bull, Jr., whose achievements have a definite place in the story of her development. Shipping has always played a large part in the prosperity of this part of the coast, and harbor facilities are as important as natural advantages of location. Mr. Bull's contribution therefore will have a permanent value, for it was he who built the jetty to the Humboldt harbor, a work with which every sailor who makes this port, and every other person interested in the success of Eureka as a maritime city, is familiar; and for a number of years he has been at the head of the H. D. Bendixsen Shipbuilding Company, which has the reputation of producing some of the largest and finest steam and sailing vessels built along the coast. Nor has his ambition kept within the bounds of these interests, extensive as they have been. Other business undertakings, public utilities, official duties, fraternal associations, and more of the integral parts which unite to constitute the complete life of the community have been included in his busy career, well rounded by his contact with all the phases of local activity.

Mr. Bull is a native of Boston, Mass., in which city his parents, Capt. John C. and Melissa (Chapman) Bull, were reared. The father was a sailor for many years, shipping when a small boy on a whaling vessel, as so many New Englanders of his generation did. He rose to be a captain, and in 1845-46 had command of the bark *Olga*, in the Pacific coast trade, carrying hides and tallow to California and Mexican ports. About the time of the rush for gold he had an experience quite typical of the times, his crew deserting in a body in the bay of San Francisco. Moreover, he was unable to recruit enough new hands to man the ship, being obliged to abandon her. Returning to Boston he did not remain there long, bringing his family out with him around the Horn to San Francisco, where they arrived in May, 1850. After a few years' residence in San Francisco he came up the coast to Eureka, Humboldt county, and in 1856 settled at Arcata (then Union Town), this county, where he remained until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-three years old. He had kept hotel at Arcata until shortly before that event. He devoted all his attention to his private affairs, taking no part in public matters beyond the casting of his vote, with which he supported the Republican party. His wife died when fifty-six years old. Their two children, born before they came to this state, were John C. and Amanda, the latter now the widow of W. F. Hustin.

John C. Bull, Jr., was born in April, 1840, and was in his eleventh year when the family made the memorable trip around the Horn. While yet a boy he commenced to learn the trade of plumber and coppersmith, remaining in San Francisco to complete his apprenticeship when the family removed to Eureka. In 1856 he joined them at Arcata, but after a few months returned to San Francisco to continue his education, attending the college at that city for a couple of years. He then gave his time to the cultivation of a ranch near Arcata, also conducting a meat market, and was thus occupied until 1892. Meantime he was on the lookout for opportunities, and though he had been carrying on his affairs modestly he had acquired considerable business experience and judgment, as his subsequent operations well prove. Thus it was that he came to take the government contract for the construction of the jetty to the Humboldt harbor, a work of great magni-

tude and one requiring executive qualities and intimate knowledge of local conditions possessed by few. The contract was for two million dollars, and the jetty was seven years in building, a statement which will be more easily understood when it is known that one million, three hundred twenty thousand tons of rock alone were required. So conscientiously and scientifically did he perform this task that it is considered one of the most substantial pieces of harbor work along the coast, and its success has been a most appreciable factor of the popularity of Eureka as a shipping point. Humboldt bay is being more favorably looked upon from year to year by those having maritime interests, and there is every evidence that the outlook is better now than it ever has been, so that the expenditures which have been made in the improvement of its harbor will be more than repaid as time proves their value.

After the completion of the jetty Mr. Bull put considerable capital into the shipbuilding industry, purchasing the shipyard in which he has ever since had such large interests. He is president of the H. D. Bendixsen Shipbuilding Company, which employs a large number of skilled workmen, and which has acquired and maintained a leading position among concerns of its kind. It would be the exception to find a capitalist of public spirit in Humboldt county who has not at one time or another had some transactions in redwood timber, and Mr. Bull is no exception. He was vice-president of the Redwood Land and Investment Company, and had a quarter interest in the Bayside Mill and Lumber Company; was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Arcata, and has served as one of the directors of that institution; and was owner of the Eureka Street Railway Company, of which he has been president. His cooperation in the establishment and conduct of all these was heartily welcomed and considered invaluable, for the influence of his support alone was sufficient to insure their being well received in the community. Moreover, his shrewd judgment and ability to carry out large enterprises instilled confidence in everything with which he was connected, inviting the good will which is the spirit of success. Other projects not directly connected with his private affairs, yet conducive to the general well-being, have received as generous a share of his attention. He has been a prominent member of the chamber of commerce and served as one of the board of directors, and he has been one of the directors of the Humboldt county fair.

A staunch Republican in political matters, Mr. Bull has enjoyed party activities, has served a number of years as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and although he has never sought public position for himself has been influential in assisting the candidates of his party and is well known among officials. He served one term as sheriff, in 1875-76.

Mr. Bull has joined various fraternal bodies, holding membership in Arcata Lodge, F. & A. M.; Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T.; Arcata Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand; Eureka Lodge, K. P.; and a charter member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Bull was married when but nineteen years old to Miss Mary Hunt, a native of Baltimore, Md., who died in the west when forty-four years old. She left a family of five children.

HUGH B. STEWART has been engaged in educational work during his entire life, choosing it as his life work while a student in the high school, and since that time all his activities have been carried on with that end in view, his aim being to acquire the latest methods for the instruction of pupils in the public schools. A native son of Humboldt county, Hugh B. Stewart was born in Eureka, March 21, 1878, the son of E. J. and Caroline S. (Dresser) Stewart, natives respectively of Quebec and Maine. The father came to Humboldt county in the early '70s. He followed the lumber industry principally as tallyman in the old Jones mill and afterwards in the Vance mill. He died in 1881, when his son Hugh was only three years of age. His widow some years afterwards was married to T. J. Alverson, and after this marriage she continued to make her home in Eureka until shortly before her demise, having gone to San Francisco on account of her health, and there she died, March 21, 1891. Of her first marriage were born three children: J. D., a resident of Walnut Creek, Cal.; Hugh B., of this review; and E. J., Jr., tallyman for Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company, in Eureka. The three children born of the second union are: Edward R., residing in Haywards, Cal.; Ruth, Mrs. J. A. Cummings, of Eureka; and Caroline, Mrs. Robert Wilson, of Centralia, Wash.

Hugh B. Stewart, who was reared in Eureka, was orphaned at thirteen years of age, after which he lived with his maternal grandmother. When he had finished his studies in the grammar schools he entered the Eureka High School, from which he was graduated in 1897. Obtaining a teacher's certificate, he immediately began his career as teacher in the Bull Creek district, after which he taught in the Glendale district and the Myers district, and then began teaching in the Eureka schools. During that time, ten years, he was principal of the Grant, Lafayette, Washington and Jefferson schools, respectively. In January, 1911, he was elected principal of the Arcata grammar schools, and has continued at the head of the schools ever since, and as principal has endeared himself not only to the scholars, but to all residents of the place. During this time the Pleasant Hill school building was built. Four separate buildings house the grammar schools of Arcata, in charge of a corps of eight teachers, besides the manual training department, which will be opened in January, 1916, with one instructor.

Mr. Stewart has continued taking advanced courses with different educational institutions and he is now doing work in the Humboldt State Normal School.

The marriage of Mr. Stewart occurred in Eureka, February 21, 1909, uniting him with Miss Georgia A. McLean, a native daughter of Eureka, and they have three children, Esther, Byron and Janet. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and with his wife is a member of Arcata Chapter No. 207, O. E. S. He is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 636, L. O. O. M.

L. C. LORENTZEN.—In his residence on his beautiful farm in a bend of the Mad river lives L. C. Lorentzen, who has been a resident of Humboldt county since January, 1898. He was born in Töndern, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 17, 1863. His parents, Jorgen and Maria (Schmidt) Lorentzen, were also natives of that place and were descended from old and honorable families there. The father was a farmer in well-to-do circum-

stances and resided there until his death in 1898. The mother is still living in the old home.

Of their five children L. C. Lorentzen is the oldest and was reared on the farm until the age of sixteen years, his education being obtained in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's and harnessmaker's trade, learning both trades during his apprenticeship. When twenty years of age, as was the custom and law of the country, he was mustered into the German army and served three years, after which he was honorably discharged in 1886. He then established himself in business in his native place and ran a shoemaking as well as a harnessmaking establishment, continuing actively in the business until 1898. He had a brother, Hans Christian, who had migrated to Humboldt county in 1886 and had returned to the old home on a visit. His favorable reports of the country and the splendid opportunities that awaited young men who were energetic and eager to engage in business made a great impression upon the mind of L. C. Lorentzen, and it was natural that he should determine to come to California also. It was in January, 1898, that he arrived in Eureka with his wife and two children. For two years he worked for his brother, who was a dairyman. Then he worked another year in the same line of work on ranches near Ferndale. Having accumulated some means, he determined to start in dairying for himself. He leased a dairy farm near Ferndale and operated it for three years, and then moved to Arcata bottoms and leased a ranch of sixty acres on Mad river. Later he leased thirty acres more, thus farming ninety acres on which he had a dairy of forty cows. At the end of seven years he sold his lease and purchased the Luther G. Crawford ranch of one hundred acres on Mad river and has resided there ever since. He has improved the place, one-half being under plow and rich bottom land, where he raises sufficient hay and green feed for his dairy herd of forty cows. He also leased one hundred acres of the Shaw place, which he farms in connection with his own. The ranch is beautifully located in a bend of the Mad river about three and one-half miles north of Arcata and is a splendid farm.

Mr. Lorentzen was married in Töndern, Germany, to Miss Annie C. Jacobsen, and they have five children living, as follows: John, Christian, Andrew, Leonard and Anton.

Mr. Lorentzen is a member of the Danish Brotherhood and of the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Danish Lutheran Church at Arcata, being a member of the board of trustees. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

MANVEL BRAZIL.—A young man who is meeting with success in his chosen occupation, Manvel Brazil was born at Topo, St. George, Azores, August 8, 1882. His father, Antone Brazil, was a farmer at Topo, and Manvel as a boy learned farming and dairying, receiving his education in the local schools. He remained at home assisting his parents until he came to California. He had relatives in the state, among them an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Manvel Faustino, in Humboldt county, and young Manvel heard such flattering reports of better opportunities and wages in the new country he determined to try his fortune on the Pacific coast. In 1900 he arrived in San Francisco and came immediately on to Humboldt county, where he found employment on his uncle's dairy at Petrolia. Six months later his

uncle removed to Elk River and the young emigrant continued with him for another year. Coming to Freshwater he was employed on the dairy farm of Harry Marks for two years, and then for George Walker at Walker's Point for thirteen months. For the next three years he worked for the Freshwater Company, having charge of the creamery on their dairy ranch.

Having saved sufficient money to start in dairying for himself, in 1907 Mr. Brazil leased the Zane ranch of two hundred seventy acres on Elk river and ran a dairy of sixty cows, continuing there for seven years and meeting with success. In the fall of 1914 he sold his lease and came to the Bayside district and leased the present place of two hundred seventy acres. This is on the Arcata road about eight miles from Eureka. The entire ranch is devoted to dairying, having a herd of seventy-two milch cows, which he is gradually increasing, with the intention of having a herd of one hundred. The ranch has over two hundred acres of bottom land, which gives him ample pasture as well as raising plenty of hay and green feed for his splendid herd of cows.

Mr. Brazil was married in Eureka, June 20, 1912, being united with Miss Annie Wagner, a native daughter of Humboldt county, born at Freshwater, the daughter of John and Rose Wagner, who were early settlers of Humboldt county, and engaged in farming and dairying. Mr. and Mrs. Brazil have one child, Manvel, Jr. Politically Mr. Brazil is a staunch Republican and takes pride in having become a citizen of the United States.

WILLIAM A. RICHMOND is a native son of California, born at Somersville, Contra Costa county, February 3, 1866, and was there reared until twelve years of age. His father, Thomas Richmond, was a native of Wales, where he was married. He then removed to Australia, where he followed mining, but later returned to England. In 1862 he came to the United States, landing at San Francisco. For a few years he engaged in mining in Sierra county, then removed to Contra Costa county, where he engaged in coal mining at Mount Diablo, being superintendent of the Independent Mining Company's coal mines. He divided his time between coal mining and gold mining until the time of his death, about 1881. His wife Ann died about the same time.

W. A. Richmond was the youngest of four children. He was reared at Somersville, Contra Costa county, up to the year 1878, when he made his first trip to Humboldt county, remaining one year and then returned to Somersville. His education was obtained in the public schools of California. In 1882 he returned to Humboldt county and this has been the scene of his operations ever since. For a time he went to school and then entered the employ of W. B. Alford, working in his drug store in Ferndale for three years. In 1887 he was employed by the Excelsior Redwood Company on Gunther's Island and became tallyman. In 1888 he went to Scotia with the Pacific Lumber Company as tallyman, remaining for eighteen months. He then returned to the Excelsior Redwood Company, having charge of the shipping and also of the steamer Phoenix engaged in general towing on Humboldt bay, but principally in towing barges of rock for the government jetty. In 1896 Mr. Richmond became associated with Flanagan & Brosnan Company in their mills at Bayside. They were also furnishing rock for jetties. Mr. Richmond was bookkeeper in the office until 1900, when the company sold out to the Bayside Mill and Lumber Company. Mr. Richmond took

charge of the latter company's operations as superintendent of the plant until it was sold to the Bayside Lumber Company in 1905. He continued with the new company in the same capacity until 1907, when he resigned and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Humboldt Commercial Company, a position which he held until 1910. He then spent some time traveling on the coast in recuperating his health. In April, 1912, he accepted the position of superintendent of M. A. Burns Manufacturing Company's plant at Camp No. 4 near Fieldbrook. The mill is engaged in manufacturing shingles and shakes, also getting out ties, with a capacity of 250,000 shingles per day and 15,000 shakes.

Mr. Richmond was married in Eureka, November 2, 1891, being united with Miss Lulu Johnston, a native daughter of the county, born on Bear river. Her father, Richard Johnston, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, was a merchant in Australia. In 1849 he came to California and followed mining. In 1855 he came from Weaverville to Humboldt and thus became one of the pioneers of the county. Fraternally Mr. Richmond is a member of Ferndale Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. In his political views Mr. Richmond is a straight Republican.

JOHN BRAZIL.—The dairy industry has become one of the most important in Humboldt county and has made it the leading county in the state as far as dairying is concerned. There has been a material change in the methods employed in this business since the early days. When Mr. Brazil first came to Humboldt county many people were still panning the milk and skimming the cream by hand, and now the separators are universally used, there are numerous creameries located at convenient places in the county, while there is also a large condensed milk plant where are manufactured evaporated and powdered milk. Among the men who have engaged in dairying actively and with success is John Brazil, a resident of Humboldt county for twenty-seven years.

John Brazil was born in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, June 15, 1866, the son of Joe Enos and Mary Brazil. The father was in business in Rio Janeiro for many years, but returned to St. George, Azores Islands, where he was born, and there he became a substantial farmer. He passed away in 1914, and his widow died in 1915. Of their seven children John was the second oldest. The scenes of his first recollections are clustered around Rio Janeiro, Brazil. When a lad he went to the Island of St. George, Azores, with his parents, where he assisted on the home farm and attended the local public schools. Being desirous of trying his fortune in the land beyond the seas, he migrated to Massachusetts in 1883. There he found employment in cotton mills in Lawrence and afterwards also worked on farms there. After remaining in Massachusetts for five years he came to Humboldt county, Cal., in 1888, and has since made his home here. By industry and perseverance he has become a man of affairs. For a while he was employed on dairy farms and later as a woodsman. About 1897 he leased a ranch on Kneeland Prairie, but unfortunately the year proved disastrous to him and he was compelled to return to work in the woods to make another stake. After several years of steady work and economy he again found himself in a position to start dairying on his own account. For this purpose he leased four hundred acres near Fields Landing, where he engaged in farming and dairying for six years, having

a dairy of forty cows. In March, 1913, he came to his present place, having leased the Henry Devoy ranch of three hundred twelve acres on the Fresh-water Marsh, where with the aid of his sons he is operating one of the largest dairies in the county, milking one hundred thirty-five cows during the season. The herd is of high grade stock, the animals having been carefully selected for their yield of rich milk. The separator is run by an electric motor and the cream is shipped to the Central Creameries Company, Eureka. The ranch is all bottom land, which gives Mr. Brazil not only ample pasture, but an abundance of green feed for his herd of cows.

The marriage of Mr. Brazil occurred in Lawrence, Mass., uniting him with Miss Mary Mendoza, a native of the Azores. To them have been born eleven children, ten of whom are living, as follows: John, Abel, Ida (Mrs. Costa), Enos, Fred, Louis, Frank, Joseph, Sadge and George. Fraternally Mr. Brazil is a member of the I. D. E. S. All of the family are ardent members of St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Eureka. Politically Mr. Brazil believes in the principles of the Republican party.

JOHN HOWARD JORDAN.—A man with thirty-five years' experience in the lumber industry in Humboldt county, John Howard Jordan is an able and valuable man in his chosen occupation, holding the position of foreman of the woods at Fieldbrook for the Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company, his many years of experience fitting him admirably for the place. He was born at Oak Bay, near St. Stephen, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, May 18, 1860. His father, John Jordan, who followed farming and logging in New Brunswick, spent five years on Humboldt Bay, when he returned to Oak Bay and again followed farming and logging, continuing this until his death.

John H. Jordan was reared at Oak Bay, receiving a good education in the public schools of the vicinity. He remained at home assisting his father until he was seventeen years of age, when he started out for himself. His first employment was on railroad construction, which he followed until October, 1879, when he came to California, spending the first four months near Davisville, Yolo county. In the spring of 1880 he came to Humboldt county, being employed by D. R. Jones, and in 1885 he entered the employ of the Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company, and has continued with them ever since. His close application to his work and the interest he has taken in logging from the time he was a boy give him a knowledge of everything connected with his work, from judging the standing timber and the felling of trees to loading them on cars ready for transportation to the mill. This was recognized when in 1904 he was made foreman of the woods at Fieldbrook, which position he has filled very satisfactorily ever since.

Mr. Jordan owns a comfortable residence at No. 1423 Sixth street, Eureka, where he makes his home. His marriage occurred in Eureka and united him with Miss Lillian Hart, who is a native daughter of Humboldt county, born on Third street, Eureka, the daughter of George Hart, one of the early settlers. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have been born two children: Percy, who is first engineer on the steamer Topeka, and Leslie, employed on the steamer Great Northern. Fraternally Mr. Jordan is a member of the Knights of Pythias in Eureka and of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. Politically he has always been a Republican. He is a liberal and kind-hearted

man, being very helpful and charitable to those who have been less fortunate than himself, and is much esteemed by his many friends for his modest, unassuming and kindly ways.

WILLIAM CLARENCE HAVENS—A resident of Humboldt county since 1887, and now engaged in dairying at Fieldbrook, William C. Havens was born in Dayton, Green county, Wis., March 11, 1866, the son of Luther Havens, who died the night William was born. During the Civil war he was a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Artillery. He had been taken prisoner and was confined in Andersonville for seven months, when he returned home, being honorably discharged, but never saw a well day after that. In 1867 his widow removed to Waseca county, Minn., and later to Lyon county, that state, where our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. When nine years old he began to earn his own livelihood, working hard on farms during summers and going to school winters. He continued to live in that vicinity until he came to Humboldt county, in June, 1887. For some years he was in the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, working in their sawmill, and finally becoming planerman. After continuing there for three years he concluded to engage in farming and bought the place of one hundred sixty acres at Fieldbrook which is now his home. When he located on the place there were no houses on it and the land was covered with stumpage. After clearing it he improved and cultivated a portion of the land each year, and now forty acres are under the plow. Recently he purchased a donkey engine to facilitate the removal of stumps. He is raising clover and green feed for milch cows, of which he has twenty-five. Mr. Havens built the comfortable residence occupied by his family. He was married at Port Kenyon, Humboldt county, in 1888, being united with Miss Mattie Kinney, born in Wisconsin but reared in Minnesota. They have five children: Angeline, Clarence, Lawrence, Harold and Howard. For nine years Mr. Havens was a trustee of the Fieldbrook school district. Fraternally he is an Ancient Odd Fellow and is a member of Eel River Lodge at Rohnerville. Politically he is a member of the Progressive party.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.—Among the farmers and dairymen of Fieldbrook, Alexander Christie has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1888. He was born near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland, August 26, 1863, the son of Daniel and Mary (Elliott) Christie, also natives of Antrim and of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer there, so young Alexander was brought up on the farm and educated in the public schools in the vicinity. In 1884 he came to Bryn Mawr, Pa., where his uncle, John Christie, was a contractor. He worked for him and others until 1888, when he came to Humboldt county. He was employed in the Carson & Snyder mill on Salmon creek. In 1889 he entered the employ of John Vance as woodsman and in the summer of that year logged on the place he now owns. He continued with John Vance nine years, becoming head swamper. During this time he purchased the present place of eighty acres on the Fieldbrook road, and in 1896 located on it, at once beginning to clear and improve it. In the spring of 1898 he made the trip to Klondyke via Skagway and over Chilcoot Pass, reaching the divide March 16. At Dawson he located claims, but they did not prove profitable, and later he worked at mining and also for the government building roads. After remaining nearly four years in the frozen north

he returned to Humboldt county and again took up the improvement of the ranch.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Christie returned to his old home in County Antrim and while there he was married, July 4, 1902, to Sarah McGowan. Immediately after their marriage they set sail for the United States, coming direct to Humboldt county, where Mr. Christie again resumed work on his ranch, carrying on farming and dairying. He also bought other land, and now has ninety-two and one-half acres, upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising. The large and comfortable residence which he built and occupies is one of the finest country homes in the Fieldbrook district. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have eight children, viz.: Mary, Sarah, Alexander, Ernest, John, Alfred, Ralph and Rachael. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Ballintoy Lodge, F. & A. M. (County Antrim, Ireland), and is now affiliated with Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M. In religious views he is an Episcopalian, having been reared in that faith, while politically he has always been a Republican.

ERNEST W. DIXON.—The superintendent of the Jacoby creek stone quarries, above Bayside, Humboldt county, is Ernest W. Dixon. He was born at Elk City, Ore., March 12, 1878, the son of James E. and Mary (Hamar) Dixon, born in Missouri and Kansas respectively. The latter crossed the plains over the old Oregon trail with their parents to Oregon in 1845. The grandfather, J. E. Dixon, located and owned the Donation Land Claim of six hundred forty acres, the present site of Corvallis, Ore., while Grandfather James Hamar afterwards located on Yaquina Bay, Lincoln county, Ore. James E. Dixon was a farmer on Yaquina Bay and was also a mail-carrier before the railroad was built. At the age of seventy-six he is now living retired on his old home place. The mother is demised.

Of the six children born of this union Ernest W. is the second youngest. He was brought up on the farm, receiving his education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age he started to work in the stone quarry at Yaquina Bay, continuing there steadily until sixteen, when he again attended school for two winters, continuing to work during the summers to defray his expenses. Some time afterwards he went to Washington, going to work in the Big Stone quarries at Fisher on the Columbia river, getting out rock for the jetty. He worked his way up until he became foreman and afterwards rose to be superintendent of the quarries, making an exceedingly creditable showing. However, he resigned this position to become superintendent of quarries on Lopez Island, Puget Sound, where he continued nearly one year. It was then that he was offered his present position in Humboldt county as superintendent of the Jacoby creek quarries, of which he took charge in June, 1912. The quarries had just been opened at that time, but since then they have been enlarged and another quarry has also been opened. The quarries are well equipped with the latest machinery, such as compressed air drills, the air being compressed by electric power. There are five mammoth derricks and two large cranes, which are operated by steam power. By this method it is possible to obtain the largest rock, some of which weigh twenty-five tons. The rock is loaded on cars and transported to barges, and is then taken by two tow boats to the jetties. This company operates and owns its own engines, cars, barges and tugs, over which Mr. Dixon has general supervision. It is by far the largest industry of its kind in the county, and some

idea of its extent can be had when we state that two hundred men are employed by the company in the quarries and the transportation of the rock.

In Salem, Ore., Mr. Dixon was married, October 14, 1900, to Miss Katie Lathrop, born in Hartford, S. Dak., the daughter of P. N. and Kate (Bradley) Lathrop, born in New York and Ohio respectively. They were married in Galesburg, Ill. The father served in an Illinois regiment in the Civil war. From Illinois Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop removed to South Dakota, where he ran a creamery. From there they went to Oregon and in 1913 came to Bay-side, where they now live. Mrs. Dixon was reared and educated in Oregon. They have two children, Newell and Wanda. Fraternally he is a member of Vancouver Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., also a member of the United Artisans in Elk City, Ore. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

SAM BETTENCOURT.—A dairyman on Freshwater creek, Sam Bettencourt has been a resident of California since 1889. He was born on the Island of St. George, Azores, March 22, 1873. His father, Antone Bettencourt, was a man of extensive affairs in St. George Island, for besides being a large farmer and stockraiser there he was engaged in importing coffee from Brazil and was a successful business man.

Sam Bettencourt grew up on his parents' farm in St. George, and remained there until 1889, when he came to California. The advantages for obtaining an education in St. George were meager. So on his arrival here he endeavored to make up for this lack by hiring an instructor. In this way he obtained a good knowledge of English and in a short while he was able to read and write the language of his adopted country as well as his native language. His first employment was in San Mateo, Cal., working on a dairy farm there for about six years. With the means which he had saved in the meantime he started in the dairy business for himself. In San Mateo he leased ranches and milked from one hundred fifty to two hundred cows while in that county. Later he ran a dairy in Santa Clara county, where he had a dairy herd of one hundred milch cows. In September, 1914, he came to Humboldt county and leased the Dr. Felt ranch, where ever since he has engaged in dairying. Here he has one hundred ninety-three acres on Freshwater creek, where he has ample pasture and feed for his herd, numbering one hundred twenty-five head, of which about seventy are milch cows, fine registered Jerseys, in fact the best Jersey stock in California. This gives him a splendid quality of milk which is well received by his customers. He has a retail milk route in Eureka which he serves regularly each day. He has a splendid arrangement for cooling the milk, which is delivered in excellent condition.

Mr. Bettencourt was married in San Mateo, Cal., to Cora Borges, born near Virginia City, Nev. They have three children, Manuel, Mariana and Adelina. Fraternally he is a member of the I. D. E. S., while politically he is a Republican.

EMILIO PERACCA was born in Pelio, Province of Como, Italy, July 4, 1883, the son of Pietro and Catherina (Borgio) Peracca, farmers of that place. Emilio was the oldest of seven children and after completing the public schools he assisted his parents on the farm. Having heard of the opportunity of good wages and steady employment for industrious young men in California, he concluded to come hither, and in November, 1902, he came to

Sonoma county, Cal., where he was employed on a dairy farm until 1903, in that year coming to Humboldt county. Here he worked for Joe Moranda, a dairyman at Loleta, for three years, and when Mr. Moranda removed his activities to Arcata, Mr. Peracca still continued in his employ, remaining on the dairy at the latter place for two years. Returning to Loleta, he entered the employ of Mrs. Mozzini, continuing on her dairy ranch for two years, when he concluded to engage in dairying on his own account. For this purpose he leased the Jim Moranda place, where he operated a dairy for three years. In October, 1914, he formed the present partnership with Emillio Bettigieo and leased two hundred sixty acres, on which they are conducting a dairy of eighty cows. The ranch is well adapted for dairying and stock raising, the rich bottom land yielding an abundance of hay and green feed.

Mr. Peracca is an enterprising and progressive man who is ever ready to contribute of his means to worthy enterprises for the upbuilding and improvement of the community.

JOHN MILLEN SIMPSON.—As president of the Eureka city council, and one of the men whose faithful and untiring efforts were instrumental in having the city purchase the water system which supplies its mains, John Millen Simpson is recognized as an important factor in the life and development of Eureka and the surrounding country. He is a native of this city and is descended from one of the old and highly respected pioneer families of the county. His father, James Simpson, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and was a ship carpenter by trade. He came to the United States when he was a young man and served on the Union side during the Civil war. In 1868 he came to California, locating in Eureka, where he engaged in ship carpentering. Later, in 1876 or 1878, he opened a shipyard of his own and for several years conducted this with great success. After this he was engaged in contracting and building and was well known in this line in Eureka and vicinity, following this line of occupation until he retired from active business several years ago. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hickey, a native of Maine, and both he and his wife are at present residing in Eureka, where they are well known.

Mr. Simpson was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., January 25, 1874. He passed his boyhood days in his native city, attending first the public schools and later matriculating at Phelps Academy, where in due time he graduated. After being employed in Eureka for a time he entered the employ of the Iron Mountain Company, Limited, proprietors of the smelter at Keswick, Shasta county. He began his service here as bookkeeper, but worked his way up until he became manager of the local company store. He applied himself very closely to his work, and this, in connection with the fumes of the sulphur and arsenic from the smelter, made serious inroads on his health, forcing him to give up his position and return to Eureka to recuperate. His health was soon regained and he shortly entered the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, at San Francisco, as freight clerk, soon afterward being promoted to the position of purser, and for eight years continued in this capacity in the coasting vessels between San Diego and Victoria, B. C. In 1900 he left the sea for good and returned to Eureka, where he became local agent for the North Pacific Steamship Company, holding this position until 1911, when he resigned to become resident agent for the Western Pacific Railroad until this agency was given up. In December,

1912, he was elected secretary of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., and has held this office since that time. During this period the order erected the present magnificent Eagles' Home at Eureka, a large three-story brick structure, 60x110 feet, and one of the finest lodge buildings in the state, and thoroughly modern in arrangement and appointments. The aerie has a membership of nine hundred fifty and is the largest in Humboldt county.

Mr. Simpson has been very prominent in forwarding the best interests of Eureka, and for many years has taken an important part in all municipal affairs. In 1907 he was elected a member of the city council and was re-elected to succeed himself in 1909, 1911 and 1913. He was chosen president of the council in 1909-11 and again in 1913-15, being in that responsible position at this time. As the chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the street and alleys committee, and similar capacities, he has been active for public improvements. In his connection with the city council he used all his influence for the cause of city ownership of the municipal water system and so ardently did he plead for this with the aid of fellow-workers in the council, that the day was finally won and an election called which voted bonds for the purpose of taking over the city water system, a thing that is now accomplished, Eureka being one of the cities to lead in municipal ownership in the state.

The marriage of Mr. Simpson took place in Berkeley, Cal., October 25, 1898, uniting him with Miss Agnes Esson, a native of Bay City, Mich. Mrs. Simpson has borne her husband five children, all of whom are well and favorably known in Eureka. They are Millen L., Nathelle, James, Jack and Wayne. Both Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are deservedly popular among their many friends in Eureka and San Francisco, and Mr. Simpson is particularly prominent in fraternal affairs. Besides the Eagles, of which order he is recognized as one of the leading members, he is a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and Humboldt Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W. In his political affiliations Mr. Simpson is a staunch Republican, but is far bigger than any mere party, being an advocate at all times of those principles and measures which stand for the best growth and development of the city, county and state, and never fearing to desert party lines when the welfare of the community demands it. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of Eureka.

ROBERT H. BOHMANSSON.—The superior advantages afforded by the Stockholm College of Pharmacy gave to Mr. Bohmansson an early and adequate training in the occupation to which he has devoted himself from young manhood. Descended from an old Scandinavian family, he was born in Sweden, April 19, 1865, and received a common school education prior to taking up pharmaceutical studies under special instructors at the capital city. On the completion of his course in the college he came to the United States in 1889 and proceeded direct to Nebraska, where he found employment in Omaha. Two years later he came to California, which since 1891 has been his home and the center of his business enterprises. As a clerk in a San Francisco drug store he gained the experience necessary for the management of a business of his own. It was not long before he availed himself of an opportunity to acquire a business and established a drug store on the corner of Folsom and First streets.

Coming to Humboldt county in 1900, Mr. Bohmansson opened a drug store at Arcata. From the first he received a fair patronage. Later he established a branch at Blue Lake and still later opened a drug store at No. 301 F street, Eureka, the latter being now the only one in his possession, although for a few years he owned and managed all three establishments. During 1910 he removed to Eureka, where with his wife, formerly Amelia Rundblad, a native of Sweden, and their children, Elsa, Greta and Ruskin, all Californians by birth, he has established a comfortable home and entered into affiliation with the social life of the community. His time is given almost wholly to the management of his store and he has taken no part whatever in politics or local affairs, nor is he connected with any of the fraternities excepting the Scottish Rite Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE HILLER.—A native of France, George Hiller was born in Alsace-Lorraine, January 1, 1832. When a lad of fifteen years he came to the United States with an older brother and sister in 1847 and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where their brother Jacob had preceded them. In that city he learned and for several years followed the shoemaker's trade. His brother Michael, who had come with him from France, in 1851 made the trip to California via Cape Horn, whither he was followed two years later by George, who came west via the Isthmus of Panama. Before leaving for the west, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing his parents and younger brothers and sister settled comfortably in a little home in Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y. For eleven years thereafter George Hiller was occupied with gold mining in Shasta county, Cal., in which he made a very good start in life. He came to Humboldt county for the first time in 1857, and thereafter his summers were passed here in farming, while during the winters he followed mining in Shasta county. During his early residence in Humboldt county he advanced money to John C. O'Connor and took security on the farm at Alton. O'Connor defaulting, Mr. Hiller had to foreclose and thus secured the land. He came here to settle in 1864, having that year married in San Francisco Miss Charlotte C. Joerrs, a native of Hanover, Germany, who had come directly from that country to America by way of the Isthmus of Panama and landed in San Francisco December 25, 1863. The young couple made extensive improvements on the farm, engaging in grain and stock raising and hauling the produce to Bucksport with ox teams, a distance of twenty-two miles. Besides this property Mr. Hiller owned two hundred forty acres at Alton purchased in 1862, was also the owner of two farms at Grizzly Bluff and one at Dow's Prairie in Humboldt county, and about twelve hundred acres of stock and timber land. He used to kill his own hogs and put up a brand of bacon known as the Eel River Bacon, which was in good demand at mines and lumber camps. On June 30, 1910, his residence was destroyed by fire, after which he built a substantial and attractive farm residence in the bungalow style on the old Hiller homestead near Alton, and here his widow makes her home, keeping house for three of her sons and making frequent visits to San Francisco, where she has warm personal friends and old-time acquaintances.

Mr. Hiller had helped to organize the Eel River Lodge No. 210, I. O. O. F., at Rohnerville, Cal., and was the last of its charter members to die, having been connected with this lodge for fifty-five years. For about sixty years

he was a Mason, belonging to the Eel River Lodge No. 142 at Fortuna, and he was buried in Rohnerville Cemetery with Masonic honors by that lodge, his death occurring at his home in Alton, June 27, 1914, at the age of eighty-two years, five months and twenty-seven days.

Besides his widow, George Hiller left seven sons, two children, a son and a daughter, having died in childhood. Named in order of birth the children are as follows: George, Jr., who died at the age of eight years, in 1873; Philip Alexander, born December 26, 1867, now a resident of Alton; Theodore Ferdinand, born at San Francisco, February 10, 1869, now a farmer at Grizzly Bluff; Charlotte C., who died at the age of four years, in 1873; Frederick M., born June 1, 1872, residing at San Francisco, having been a salesman with the Crane Company, plumbers, for twenty-two years; Henry George, born March 27, 1874, now a rancher at Alton; Charles R., born April 5, 1876, also on the home farm; Benjamin Franklin, born May 6, 1878, now an attorney, at Ferndale; and Albert William, born September 15, 1879, a physician in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Hiller was born in Hildesheim, Hanover, September 15, 1838, the daughter of Valentine and Bernardina Joerrs, also Hanoverians. The father was a blacksmith and also a land surveyor, which latter business he was following at the time of his death, while still a young man in his thirties. Mrs. Joerrs died in San Francisco at the age of seventy-nine. The only child in her parents' family to attain maturity, Mrs. Hiller received her education in Hanover, and when about twenty-five years old came to the United States in 1863, reaching San Francisco via Panama. She was attracted to San Francisco owing to the fact that two uncles, William and Henry Joerrs, resided there. In an early day, 1847, they had come here from Buenos Ayres and were the pioneer carpenters and builders in San Francisco.

WILLIAM H. HAW.—The son of a pioneer settler of Humboldt county, Cal., William H. Haw, whose talents are being devoted to the developing and furthering of the resources of this state, is a man of whom California may well be proud. The ancestry of Mr. Haw dates back to both Scotland and Ireland, his grandparents, Henry and Margaret (Clydesdale) Haw, having come from Scotland to the latter country, where their son, Robert A., the father of William H. Haw, was born May 19, 1827. Three years later the family removed to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the father continued to follow his trade of weaver for six years, at which time he bought a farm in Steuben county, N. Y., where he died some time later at the age of sixty years. On his father's farm in Steuben county the son Robert's childhood was principally spent, he attending school from there by means of a trail blazed through the woods. After taking up the study of the millwright's trade, Robert Haw was employed in that line until the year 1854, in which year he removed to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after settling in Humboldt county, Cal., he found the business of millwright a most profitable one in his new home, for he was employed in the erection of several mills along the Pacific coast, among them being those at Hoopa, Hydenville and Eureka. By his marriage with Ruth Ann Hatch in New York state, Robert A. Haw became the father of three children, namely: Carrie I., deceased; Lillian, the wife of Capt. Henry Weber; and William H., who has made a name for himself in the

quarrying and contracting business, having opened up and equipped with the most modern machinery one of the best quarries to be found in California, which quarry he is now operating.

It may be said that to Mr. Haw much credit is due for the good condition of the streets of the city of Eureka and the roads of Humboldt county. The stone from his quarry is of the variety known as tachylite, being a basaltic lava in a glassy or non-crystalline condition and contains over forty-two per cent silica and is now used universally in Eureka for concrete work, for the city streets and also for county roads.

The education of Mr. Haw was received in the public schools and at business college, after which he was identified with railroad and lumbering interests in Humboldt county, later being elected to the office of county clerk of Humboldt county, which office he filled for two terms or eight years. His marriage to Alice L. Young took place in Eureka and they make their home in the handsome residence owned by Mr. Haw on H street in Eureka.

It will be seen that the progressive spirit of his father and grandfather, who settled and improved the wild districts of new lands, is not wanting in W. H. Haw, by whose initiative and industry the native resources are being developed and improved in the California county where he makes his home.

CHARLES EUGENE FALK.—A native son of California, and for his entire lifetime a resident of his native state, Charles Eugene Falk is today a son of whom the commonwealth may well be proud. He knows every phase of the lumber industry and every department of the work from the judging of the standing timber and the felling of trees to the last detail of the business management and office work. It is this thoroughness, together with his native ability and application to business that have given him the important position of superintendent of the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, which he now fills so efficiently.

Mr. Falk was born in Eureka, August 4, 1869, the son of Noah Falk (one of the oldest living pioneer lumbermen of the county) and Nancy N. (Brown) Falk, a native of Maine. The mother removed with her parents to Washington Territory when she was a young girl, and there she met and married Noah Falk. Both parents are still living in Arcata, where they have made their home for many years. The father is still hale and hearty, although he is well past the age of seventy-nine, and takes an active interest in all the affairs of his great business interests. A native of Pennsylvania, born about 1836, he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1852. He became interested in the lumber industry in Humboldt county at an early date, and it was he who organized the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, and who has been its president and leading spirit down through the intervening years, still retaining both the name and the actual position of interest and control.

The boyhood days of Charles Eugene Falk were spent in Eureka, where he received his early education, first attending the public schools, and later attending the Lytton Springs Military Academy in Sonoma county, for some three years and a half. When he was about twenty years of age he went to work for the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, and has since then passed through every department of this plant. At first he put in three years in the blacksmithing department, learning all the details of the work

there and becoming a proficient workman. This company, which is practically owned by Mr. Falk's father, operates a sawmill, shingle mill, planing mill, and other associated industries, and manufactures redwood lumber of all kinds and grades. The mills and shops are all under one roof, and only the latest devices and machinery are employed. The company owns a shipping wharf at Bucksport, this county, where the product is loaded directly on the ocean steamers. There are one hundred sixty men employed on an average by this company. In addition to the mills and shipping plants the company operates extensive lumber camps and owns its standing redwood timber. The company is one of the oldest in the county, as well as one of the best known. The officers are: Noah H. Falk, president and manager; W. J. Wrigley, secretary-treasurer; and Charles Eugene Falk, superintendent. They sell through J. R. Hanify & Co., at San Francisco, located on Market street, and through the Humboldt Lumber Association, in Eureka.

Both Mr. Falk and his father are men of rare ability and business judgment. They have been instrumental in the development and upbuilding of a splendid industrial enterprise, which has flourished for many years as the direct result of their industry and application. They have made for themselves a place in the life and history of their state and county that is worthy of emulation, and their record for fair and honorable business methods is unsullied and unstained.

The marriage of Mr. Falk took place in 1893, uniting him with Miss Blanche Alice Graeter, of Dillon, Mont., the daughter of August Graeter, a pioneer miner of Bannack City, Mont. He was for many years one of the foremost men in the Montana mining fields, and it was he who built the first electric dredger at Bannack City. He is now retired and still lives in Montana. Mrs. Falk has borne her husband three children, all natives of Eureka. They are: Muriel A., now a student at the University of California at Berkeley, where she is specializing in vocal music; Drury Noah and Dorothy Ann, the latter two being both students in the Eureka High School.

Aside from his splendid reputation as a business man, Mr. Falk is well known in fraternal and social circles. He is a prominent Mason and an influential member of the local Elks, in both of which orders he is very popular. In politics he is a Republican, and is interested in public questions of all kinds, being especially keen when the issue involves matters of local import. He is progressive and a firm believer in the future of Eureka and Humboldt county, and is one of the staunchest boosters that the region possesses.

ROCCO AQUISTAPACE.—A successful and enterprising business man, liberal and well liked in the community where he resides, Rocco Aquistapace has made for himself a fine record in the country of his adoption. His birth occurred in his early home in Italy, near Sondrio, Lombardy, on January 6, 1863. Mr. Aquistapace's father, who was also named Rocco, was a farmer and dairyman, and the young Rocco was educated in the public schools of his native land and assisted his father upon the home farm, learning much of the business of dairying, which he was to follow for some years after coming to California. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the Fifth Alpine Regiment of the Italian army, served the regular time of two years and was honorably discharged. In 1889 he determined to try his fortune in America, and consequently came to California, first stopping at San

Francisco, and thence removing to Santa Barbara. His first employment in this country was three years spent at a dairy in the Santa Maria valley, after which he returned to Italy for a visit to the old home and to see his parents, who were then living but have since died. For seven years Mr. Aquistapace remained in Italy, his first marriage taking place there, uniting him with Amelia Cortoni, a teacher in that country. After her death he was married to Celestina Pedroncilli. By his first marriage there were two children, namely, John, who is serving in the Fifth Alpine Regiment in Italy, the same regiment in which his father served in early manhood, and Elena, who is now Mrs. John Baracca and resides in Eureka, Cal. By his second marriage Mr. Aquistapace is the father of one son, Henry. Until the year 1899 Mr. Aquistapace remained in Italy, where he followed farming, but like many others who have lived in California, he felt a desire to return to this country. So, with his family, he came once more to Santa Barbara county, and in July, 1900, removed to Eureka, securing employment on a dairy in the vicinity of that city, and later at the Pacific Lumber Company's sawmill at Scotia, Cal. In the year 1912 Mr. Aquistapace started out in a new line of work, purchasing the old Humboldt House on First street, Eureka, which he reopened under the name of Hotel Lombard, in memory of his home in Italy, and since that time has met with much success in this new occupation, managing an excellent hotel and having a large trade. Fraternally Mr. Aquistapace is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and in his political interests he is associated with the Republican party.

ANDREW P. NELSON, superintendent of shipping for the Eel River Valley Lumber Company at South Bay, was born at Töndern, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, September 19, 1888, the son of Anton and Annie Nelson, who immigrated to Humboldt county, Cal., in the spring of 1889, when Andrew was an infant of six months. Here the father followed the lumber industry, first in the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company as tallyman and inspector and afterwards with the Eel River Valley Lumber Company for seventeen years as superintendent of shipping at South Bay, a position which he resigned to engage in the lumber business at Richmond. There he incorporated the San Pablo Lumber Company of Richmond, of which he is manager, the company being engaged in the retail lumber business there.

Of the four children comprising the parental family, Andrew P. Nelson is the oldest. He spent his childhood at Fields Landing, receiving a good education in its public schools. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Fields Landing as tallyman and continued in that capacity for a period of eleven years. In February, 1913, he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of shipping for the Eel River Valley Lumber Company at South Bay to succeed his father, who had resigned. He has continued in the position ever since, his many years' experience qualifying him well for his duties. He is interested with his father in the San Pablo Lumber Company of Richmond. Fraternally he is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. In his political views he is a staunch Republican.

GEORGE PATMORE.—Born in London, England, December 12, 1843, George Patmore came to California in the year 1861, making the trip across the ocean on the steamer Great Eastern, this being the steamer's second trip. From New York he engaged passage to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and thence up the coast to San Francisco. His first location was in

Sierra county and from there he removed to Yuba county. In that county in 1868 he was married, and about two years later, in 1870, removed to Humboldt county. Locating first at Elk Prairie, now called Fruitland, he drove the mail route for a time from Hydesville to Strong Station, and was also employed on the neighboring ranches. Later he rented a ranch and engaged in ranching for himself, but in 1872 moved to Camp Grant, where he assumed active charge of the ferry on Eel river. On account of Indian hostilities he was forced to remove from the district, first taking his family to Rohnerville and afterwards to Bryan's Rest. What is now Bryan's Rest he located as a claim and improved it. He later sold his interests in Bryan's Rest and went to Rohnerville. His wife died there February 14, 1876, when twenty-five years of age.

In Rohnerville Mr. Patmore engaged in teaming and hauling up and down Eel river valley, driving a four-horse team from Rohnerville to Eureka, besides which he also engaged in painting and decorating, a trade he had learned in London, England. Later he took up a timber claim, and homesteaded and bought land until he had a tract comprising one thousand acres. Still later he purchased the old Dobbyn range adjoining his timber land. He then engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep, continuing in this business until 1900, when he opened a general merchandise store in Rohnerville. Leaving his ranch to the capable management of his son, Mr. Patmore was enabled to remove to Rohnerville, where until his death, August 18, 1914, he spent his time looking after his store. His stock originally consisted of books and stationery, and to this was added later a supply of groceries and a butcher shop was also installed. Still later he started a furniture and hardware department and a plumbing and machinery store with a line of agricultural implements. From time to time he added to the stock, until it became the finest in the town, occupying five store buildings, of which he was the owner.

Mr. Patmore was married in Brown's Valley, Yuba county, in 1868, being united with Miss Elizabeth Wright, a native of Indiana and the daughter of Jesse and Sarah Wright. The Wright family crossed the plains with ox teams in the '50s and while still on the plains the father died. The mother continued the journey to Yuba county, where she remained until she came with Mr. and Mrs. Patmore to Humboldt county. At the age of ninety years she now resides on the frontier of Alberta with a son. Mrs. Patmore became the mother of five children of whom three are living: Mary, of Rohnerville; George W., of Dyerville; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Evers of Fortuna.

Fraternally Mr. Patmore was a charter member of Onward Lodge No. 380, I. O. O. F., of Fortuna, was also a Veteran Odd Fellow, while in politics he favored the principles of the Republican party and was always ready to promote any movement for the good of the community.

FRED S. BAIR.—The proprietor of Bair's Garage in Eureka and of the Three Cabins ranch on Mad river, where he is extensively engaged in sheep raising, Fred S. Bair is a native son of Humboldt county, born at Arcata, October 9, 1881, the son of Thomas Bair, a pioneer and man of affairs in Humboldt county, who is represented on another page in this work. Primarily Fred S. Bair attended the public schools in Arcata and then entered Mount Tamalpais Military Academy at San Rafael, where he was graduated in 1901. Returning to Humboldt county he began ranching and since that

time he has engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of raising sheep, in which he has met with much success. The Three Cabins ranch contains eighteen thousand acres of land in one body, located on Mad river and Boulder creek, about forty miles from Eureka at the junction of Butler valley with the Korbel road. The ranch is well watered with numerous springs and streams, having a frontage of nine miles on Mad river, while Boulder creek flows through the ranch from the headwaters to its mouth, where it empties into Mad river. It is beautifully wooded with pine, redwood, tan and white oak and other varieties of forest trees and abounds in very picturesque scenery. The grass grows luxuriantly and besides ample range and pasture for his flock of eight thousand head of sheep and other stock, Mr. Bair makes an abundance of hay on which to winter his stock. He has large and suitable barns and other buildings and the ranch is well improved for its purpose. His flock is high grade and he secures blue ribbon bucks from the State Fair at Sacramento to head his flocks. There are also three sulphur springs in different parts of the ranch.

For protecting his flocks from bears, mountain lions, coyotes and wild cats, Mr. Bair has a pack of splendid hounds and it is the consensus of opinion that his kennel contains the fastest hounds in the state.

Aside from his extensive ranching interests Mr. Bair is also engaged in the automobile business in Eureka. In 1915 he built the Bair garage, a fire-proof structure, 63x100 feet, of reinforced concrete, on the corner of Sixth and D streets—as fine and complete a garage as can be found in the state. It is fully equipped with the latest machinery, being the most complete machine shop in the county. He has the agency for the Locomobile, Cadillac and Oakland automobiles and the Knight & Savage tires.

The marriage of Mr. Bair occurred in Eureka, uniting him with Miss Mabel Mitchell, also a native of Humboldt county. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are well and favorably known and popular among their many friends, not only in this county, but throughout the state. Fraternally Mr. Bair is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the California State Automobile Association as well as the American Automobile Association, and prominent in all movements for the upbuilding and betterment of conditions in the county and state.

FRANK LAUGHLIN.—An experienced woodsman who has been a resident of Humboldt county since October, 1877, and connected with the lumber industry since 1880, is Frank Laughlin, foreman of woods for the Hammond Lumber Company, having charge of logging operations at Trinidad. He was born at Linn, Osage county, Missouri, May 7, 1865, being the second oldest of a family of seven children born to John and Louisa (Seneffee) Laughlin, natives of Kentucky and France respectively. The father was a farmer and served as sheriff of Osage county during the time of the Civil war. In 1877 he brought his family to Humboldt county, locating on a farm at Alliance, where he and his wife resided until their deaths.

Frank Laughlin was brought up on the farm in Missouri, where he attended school until 1877, when he accompanied his parents to Humboldt county, attending school in the Alliance district. When seventeen years of age he began working in the woods in the employ of the Vance Lumber Company, slinging water on the skids or wetting the logging road, thus

making it possible for the big bull teams to haul a string of logs. When the Hammond Lumber Company purchased the interests and mills of the Vance Lumber Company he continued with them in the same capacity until the donkey engine came into use and did away with the old ox teams for logging. During winters he engaged in chopping, and logged during the summers, and altogether he has been employed in the lumber industry for thirty-five years, being with the Vance company and its successors since 1880. His close application to his duties and his experience in the different kinds of work connected with the estimating, felling, logging and transportation of redwood timber were recognized in 1906, when he was selected foreman of the woods at Trinidad, a position which he has faithfully filled.

Mr. Laughlin's marriage occurred in Arcata, January 13, 1896, when he was united with Miss Lizzie Folts, a native of Humboldt county, born in Bay-side. Her parents were early settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have been born four children, Austin, Jessie, John, and Florence. In his political views Mr. Laughlin is a staunch Republican.

EDWARD GEORGE KRAMER, owner and proprietor of the Revere Hotel at Eureka, while himself a loyal son of the Golden West, is descended from the sturdy stock of German parentage. His parents, George and Alice (Gries) Kramer, were both born in the Fatherland and grew to maturity on their native heath. By way of the Panama route they came to California, in 1852, and settled in Nevada county, near Nevada City. Here the father engaged in ranching and in the merchandise business for thirty years, becoming known as one of the most worthy and respected members of his community. In 1884 he removed with his family to Eureka, where he purchased the Revere Hotel. He immediately improved this property and erected a substantial addition to meet the demands of the city for a first-class hostelry. As the genial landlord of the Revere, he presided over its fortunes until 1892, when he retired from active business, although he continued to be a well-known figure in Eureka until his demise, which occurred in Oakland, November 14, 1914.

On the retirement of his father, Edward George Kramer, the oldest son, took over the business and has since conducted it. He was born at North San Juan, Cal., Nevada county, August 21, 1867, and was seventeen years of age when the family moved to Eureka. He attended the public schools of this city, and associated himself at an early age with his father in the hotel business, and so was amply fitted to take up the entire management when the father was ready to lay it down. This long experience has not been in vain, and today he is one of the most popular hotel men with the traveling public that California boasts, and is the personal friend of half the commercial men on the coast.

Aside from the hotel business, Mr. Kramer has extensive real estate holdings, and is generally identified with the commercial life of his home city. He is a director of the Humboldt County Bank, and part owner in the Puter-Dungan tract, an exceedingly valuable water front property. Mr. Kramer has just completed a summer home on his place on Reed mountain, near Garberville and two miles from the highway. It is most complete and modern in its appointments and establishes a precedent which others will undoubtedly follow. Needless to say, Mr. Kramer is a staunch believer in the future of

Humboldt county and is one of the most enthusiastic and substantial boosters that Eureka boasts. His close association with commercial travelers and the traveling public generally has afforded him many splendid opportunities to forward the welfare of the city and county, and it is an acknowledged fact that he neglects none of them. He has always been identified with all movements for the advancement of Eureka and has done much for the general betterment of the city which is his home. He is a charter member of the Eureka Aerie No. 130, Eagles, and a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.

In San Francisco, in 1892, Mr. Kramer married Miss Mattie Hardewig, a native of that city, and their union has been blessed with two daughters, Olive and Helen. Other well known members of this family are the brothers of Mr. Kramer, Ralph, Herbert, and Clarence, the latter being deceased.

JOHN HENRY BLAKE was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., January 31, 1850, the son of Joseph C. and Lucinda Blake of old Colonial and Revolutionary stock. His education was obtained in the district school, the Clarkson Academy and at the Brockport State Normal, after which he kept books in his father's store in Hartford. Next he learned the printing business on the Hartford Dayspring, owned and edited by O. D. Hudsell, one of Horace Greeley's old students. The newspaper business not agreeing with his health he learned telegraphy and worked as operator for the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, now the Pere Marquette; afterwards as operator for the Standard Oil Company in Clarion county, Pa. In 1879 he came to California, settling in Woodland, Yolo county, where he followed several pursuits until 1883, when he came to Humboldt county. He bought a half interest with his brother-in-law, C. B. Bryant, in Christmas Prairie and some years later he purchased the interest of Mr. Bryant and continued farming and stock raising alone. In the fall of 1903 he moved to Arcata, where he now resides. However, in 1902 he built the pioneer telephone line in Humboldt from Christmas Prairie to Blue Lake for his own use; the following year he built lines to Arcata, and others followed rapidly until at present he has about seventy-five lines and one hundred fifty telephones with two centrals, in Blue Lake and Arcata. Besides being the sole owner of the Blake Telephone Company he owns large timber holdings as well as property in different parts of Humboldt county, to say nothing of interests in mines, and has achieved success financially.

Since moving to Arcata Mr. Blake has taken an active interest in all things for the betterment of the city and county of his adoption, helping to organize the first chamber of commerce and the federated commercial bodies, serving a year as president of the last named. He is a charter member of the Arcata Club and also a member of the M. E. Brotherhood, of which he was president for one term.

On September 1, 1875, Mr. Blake was married to Rosa A. Bryant, the daughter of Delos and Mary Bryant, prominent farmers of Coloma, Mich., and the present year, 1915, together with their two children, J. C. and M. L. Blake, and seven grand-children, celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Blake is intensely interested in numismatology and has the largest collection of coins in the county, among them both colonial and continental currency and coins, and one particular piece, a silver medal made especially

for and given to the Indian Chief Pontiac by King George III of England and worn by the former during the remainder of his life, is worth thousands of dollars. He also has a cabinet of Humboldt county Indian and pioneer relics as well as a large number of guns and pistols, no doubt the largest private collection in the state.

Fraternally Mr. Blake is an Odd Fellow, having joined the order in 1878. Politically he is a staunch Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. It is a matter of pride with Mr. Blake that his ancestors date back to the old Puritan families of 1630 and members have been represented in all of the Colonial wars and the Revolution, with several of the family in General Washington's command, and representatives of his family have also been in the wars since the struggle for independence.

WILLIAM HANEN WARD, chief engineer of the Humboldt Transit Company, was born in Bathurst, Australia, January 3, 1880, the son of William John and Mary (Hanen) Ward, natives of Bathurst, Australia, and Oswego, N. Y., respectively. His grandfather, Robert Hanen, who served in a cavalry regiment in the Civil war under General Custer, continued in the army after the war and served in Indian campaigns. After his honorable discharge he went to Nevada, where he was lost track of. The father was a farmer in Australia. In 1883 he brought his family to Philo, Mendocino county, where he bought a farm in Anderson Valley and continued farming there until his death. The mother still resides at the old home. Her brother is the Hon. William Hanen, editor of the Point Arena Record and ex-member of the State Legislature.

William H. Ward was the oldest of four children and was brought to California by his parents when he was three years of age. He received his education in the public schools at Philo. After completing the local schools he entered the Vander Nailen School of Engineering in San Francisco, where he graduated in 1905. He then came to Eureka and entered the employ of the Humboldt Transit Company as motorman. After continuing this for two years he became engineer at the power plant, and January 1, 1915, was promoted to chief engineer of the company at Eureka in charge of the power plant.

Mr. Ward built and owns a residence at No. 1435 A street, where he resides with his family. He was married in San Francisco, being united with Miss Stella Cureton, born in Point Arena, and they have two children, Kenneth and Glenn. Mr. Ward is prominent among local stationary engineers, being well and favorably known for reliability and integrity. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Congregational church.

ALBERT WARREN WHITE.—Master mechanic of the Humboldt Transit Company, Albert Warren White was born in Battle Creek, Mich., October 27, 1876. His father, C. H. White, was born in Michigan and was a promoter. Among other things he manufactured Malta Vita in partnership with Niel Phelps. C. H. White was married in Battle Creek to Meribah Ackerson, and they now reside in Jackson, Mich. Albert W. is the second oldest of a family of three children. His childhood was spent in Battle Creek, where he was educated in the public schools and at the Krug Business College. He followed bookkeeping for a short time, but could not stand the confinement, so when seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the Citizens Street

Railway of Battle Creek, where he was motorman for five years, and when the Interurban line was completed he entered the shops of the company as a helper, learning the machinist trade, and two years later became master mechanic in charge of these shops at Battle Creek and at Augusta. He held the position until 1902, when he resigned and removed to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as master mechanic for the street car line, in charge of shops at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as well as Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Resigning his position in October, 1903, Mr. White came to California and was soon in touch with the Humboldt Transit Company. Accepting the position of master mechanic with the company, he came to Eureka on October 22nd of that year and assumed his duties and has held the place ever since. When he came to Eureka there were only three cars and about three miles of track and nine men in the employ of the company. Now there are over thirteen miles of track and seventeen cars and about fifty men employed. The car barns have been at the corner of Third and A street, but the company is now building new car barns and shop on Harris and J streets. In addition to the shop and track he has charge of the over-wires for carrying the current.

Mr. White was married in Battle Creek, Mich., to Miss Bessie J. Bradish, a native of Augusta, Mich., and they have five children, Harold, Eldon, Lorena, Carroll and Margaret. Fraternally he is a member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in political views is a staunch Republican.

ROBERT COPLAND.—A substantial citizen and enterprising man who has been a resident of Eureka since August, 1883, Robert Copland was born at Douglastown, on the Miramichi river, Northumberland county, New Brunswick. His father, David Copland, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and as a young man served on a man-of-war in the English navy under Lord Nelson. He immigrated to New Brunswick and became a contracting stevedore at Douglastown. His business, however, was not limited to that section, but also extended into other cities in the Dominion. While in Quebec on a large contract loading ships he died. The mother, Mary McAllister, was also born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. When she was a girl she saw the "Scotch Grays" come home from the battle of Waterloo. With her parents she came to New Brunswick, where she married Robert Copland. After her husband's death the mother reared her family in Douglastown, afterwards moving to Newcastle, where she died.

Robert Copland was the youngest of a family of six children and is now the only one living. He received his education in the subscription schools of that period. From the time he was twelve years old he assisted his mother in obtaining a livelihood for the family. At the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself to the shipsmith trade in the shipyards in Newcastle and followed it for a number of years, when he entered the employ of Brown, Brooks & Ryan to work as a blacksmith on the construction of the bridges over the Miramichi river along the International Railroad, continuing with the firm for six years. He then began work in the lumber industry as chief engineer at the Fish mill, Newcastle, afterwards becoming foreman of the mill. At the time of the boom in Winnipeg, in 1882, he resigned his position and made his way to Manitoba, where he worked as a blacksmith in the Canadian Pacific Railroad shops. In about five months the boom had

subsided and he accepted a place with his old employers, Brown Brothers, who were engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements in Belleville, Ontario. For many years he had had a strong desire to come to the Pacific coast, and particularly to Humboldt county, and when leaving New Brunswick in 1882 for the west it was with the intention of eventually visiting Humboldt county. After six months with Brown Brothers he resigned his place with them and in August of 1883 he arrived in Eureka, landing from the steamer Chester. Two days later he accepted the position of chief engineer with McKay & Co., lumber manufacturers and proprietors of the Occidental Mill in Eureka. His previous experience had fitted him for the position and he enjoyed not only his place but this climate and its people. It is needless to say his services were appreciated, for he was retained until his resignation in June, 1908, to retire from active work. All this time, for a quarter of a century, he held the position of chief engineer in one place, and in that time had but one vacation of seven days to attend the Knights Templar Conclave in San Francisco.

In 1908 Mr. Copland made a trip back to his old home in New Brunswick, returning to the coast by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, stopping at Calgary, Alberta, where he became interested and purchased city property. Returning to Eureka he has since lived retired, his only care being the oversight of his property, which consists of several residences and lots in this city. He has much faith in the future prosperity of Humboldt county and is progressive and liberal, being always willing to aid movements that have for their aim the improvement of the city and county and the betterment of the condition of its citizens.

Mr. Copland was made a Mason in Northumberland Lodge at Newcastle, New Brunswick, and since coming to Eureka has been affiliated with Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and Eureka Commandery No. 35, K. T.

LEWIS BUONCORE KINGSBURY.—A man who is highly respected for his honesty of purpose, sterling qualities and integrity, Lewis Buoncore Kingsbury has been a resident of Humboldt county since February, 1875. He was born in Boston, Mass., February 25, 1851, the son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Buoncore) Kingsbury, natives of Dedham and Boston, Mass., respectively. They were farmers near Lexington, the first battle ground of the Revolutionary war.

Lewis B. Kingsbury received his education in the schools of Lexington and remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age. At that time he was apprenticed as a tanner and currier in Woburn, Mass., continuing there for eight years. Having a desire to come to the Pacific coast, he came to San Francisco in December, 1874, and in February, 1875, he arrived in Eureka. March 1, 1875, he began working in the Occidental Mill piling lumber in the yard, and later he ran a planer. He has continued in the employ of the mill ever since with the exception of eighteen months when he was with the Jones Mill on Gunther Island. Since 1883 he has been with the Occidental Mill steadily as head planerman, and this, too, without any interruption except in 1893, when he had a vacation of two months. During this time he visited the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Kingsbury resides at No. 223 West Cedar street, and also owns other property in Eureka, where he is well and favorably known for liberality and kindness of heart. He was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., in 1882, and since 1887 has been a member of Humboldt Chapter No. 52, R. A. M. He is also a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican.

JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON.—Trainmaster of the Northern Division of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Eureka and a resident of Humboldt county since May, 1900, John Edward Johnson was born in Engelholm, Sweden, December 4, 1880. His father died when John Edward was a babe and he came with his mother to the United States in 1883. They lived a short time in Ogden, Boone county, Iowa, and then removed to Pilot Mound, that county, where he received his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age he began to earn his own livelihood by working in a grocery store at Harcourt, Iowa, continuing to clerk there for a period of five years. In the spring of 1900 he came to San Francisco and in May of the same year came to Eureka, where for the first three years he clerked in a grocery store. When the Santa Fe took over the old Eel River & Eureka Railroad the road was called the San Francisco & Northwestern Railroad. It was at this time that he entered the employ of the company as assistant station agent at South Bay, afterwards becoming agent at the same place. He continued with the road and was agent at different stations, mostly on the south end, excepting one year passed in Eureka. In 1910 he was made train dispatcher with headquarters in Eureka, and later on was promoted to chief dispatcher, the road in time becoming the Northwestern Pacific. In the spring of 1914 he was made trainmaster, a position he has held ever since. When he first became dispatcher the road ran only to Shively, but since the through trains have run to San Francisco the Northern Division, of which he is trainmaster, has been extended from Trinidad to Willits. Mr. Johnson applies himself closely to his duties and thus renders efficient service both to the public and to the company.

Mr. Johnson was married in Eureka April 19, 1907, being united with Miss Agnes Smith. She was born in Eureka, the daughter of Robert Smith, a pioneer of Humboldt county and an expert accountant. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Robert Edward. Mr. Johnson was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he is now junior deacon. He is also a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment of same, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, of which Mrs. Johnson is past noble grand. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Johnson is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. In his political views he believes firmly that the principles of the Republican party if carried out would be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people.

JACK B. TAMBOURY.—The superintendent of ranches for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Korbel, Jack Tamboury, was born in Basses-Pyrenees, France, November 9, 1878. He came from his native France to Humboldt county, Cal., with his parents, J. P. and Annetta Tamboury, in 1883, the family locating in Blue Lake, where the parents still reside. Jack Tamboury was educated in the public schools of Blue Lake, and after completing his work in the local school was employed on ranches near Blue Lake

and learned farming and stock raising, in time becoming proficient in both branches. In 1901 he began working for the Riverside Lumber Company on their ranch at Riverside, continuing there after the company bought the Korbel plant in 1903. The company name was then changed to the Northern Redwood Lumber Company, at which time he became second foreman on their Riverside ranch. When the company purchased the old Norton ranch about 1905, he became foreman on this ranch and continued in that position until 1909, when he was made superintendent of ranches, looking after all the livestock, such as horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and also having charge of the slaughter houses for the company. There are three large mountain ranches, besides the Korbel ranch, a large stock ranch where the cattle are fattened, also the dairy ranch at Blue Lake, consisting of over two hundred acres, which is devoted to dairying. The buildings are large and modern and give ample room to the one hundred milch cows in the dairy herd.

Mr. Tamboury was married in Blue Lake to Miss Adeline Merriam, born in Nova Scotia, the daughter of Judge J. E. Merriam, of Blue Lake, and they have one child, Annetta. Fraternally Mr. Tamboury is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias at Blue Lake. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN HENRY HUNTER—A typical representative of the name he bears, John Henry Hunter is a man of notable physical proportions, six feet, four inches in height, and very strong and active. His father, John Henry Hunter, settled in Humboldt county in 1867, and his uncle, Walker Sanders Hunter, some years previously. They had large families, and many of their descendants continue to reside in the Upper Mattole district, where the Hunters have always been known for a high order of citizenship, capability, sterling worth and honorable independence.

John Henry Hunter, the elder, was born in Missouri, in which state he passed his early life. Coming to California in 1850, he returned to his native state a few years later, married there, and not long afterward moved west again, settling in the Sacramento valley. He mined on the Michigan bar until his removal to Humboldt county, in 1867. Acquiring possession of a nice farm in the Upper Mattole region, he devoted the remainder of his active years to its improvement and cultivation, and as one of the old-time settlers of this section should be given due credit for his share in converting it from its primitive condition to its present state. He died at Upper Mattole, aged seventy-six years. In Missouri Mr. Hunter married Miss Elizabeth Brown, of that state, and there the eldest of their seven children, Judge George W. Hunter, of Eureka, was born; Eliza, John Henry, Sophronia and Lydia were born in Sacramento county; and the other two daughters, Emma and Minnie, were born on the Mattole, in Humboldt county. All but one survive.

John Henry Hunter was born in 1860 in Sacramento county, the second son and third child of his parents, and was seven years old when the family removed from the Sacramento valley to Humboldt county. They brought all their worldly effects on packhorses. Schools were few and far between, and the boy was still very young when he became familiar with the care of stock as his father's assistant. After he began work on his own responsibility he bought and sold several properties in the Elk Ridge country and the Mattole river valley, living upon them as convenient and operating them

while they remained in his possession. About 1905 he bought his present ranch, four hundred eighty acres, several miles down the river from Petrolia, the old Benton place, which he runs principally as a dairy ranch. He is also raising fruit, having set out about two hundred apple trees, besides which he has a fine family orchard. Mr. Hunter is well known in this region as a stockman and drover, and his capacity for hard work and level head for business management in all his undertakings have brought him a generous measure of success. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Mr. Hunter was married May 16, 1889, to Miss Annie Duckett; who was born at Ferndale, Humboldt county, one of the eight children of William and Susan (Zelmon) Duckett, the former a native of Michigan, the latter of Oregon, where they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Duckett came to Humboldt county in 1869 and took up land near Miranda, where he died at the age of sixty-two years; she passed away when fifty years old. Two of their sons reside in Oregon; one son died in infancy; one daughter, Mrs. Moses Hunter, lives at Petrolia, Humboldt county; two live at Eureka, this county, Mrs. Maggie Hanks, a widow, and Queenie, wife of Delphus Lambert. Mrs. Hunter has spent all her life in Humboldt county. No children have been born to her and her husband, but they have adopted a daughter, Laura, who is now the wife of Alonzo Smith, of Miranda, Humboldt county.

ARCHIE A. PEPIN, manager of the F. W. Woolworth Co. store at Eureka, is a young man showing marked business ability and acumen. A native of Wisconsin, he was born at Eau Claire in 1892, the second oldest of a family of six children born to T. W. and Phile (Monroe) Pepin, natives of Marquette, Mich. The father, an electrician by trade, was formerly superintendent of the street railway in Eau Claire, but is now residing in Seattle, Wash.

Archie A. Pepin was educated in the schools of Eau Claire. After graduating from the high school in 1910 he entered business life, beginning his career in the F. W. Woolworth store in his native place. Coming to the Pacific coast in that year he continued with the same firm in Seattle, becoming assistant manager. Afterward he held the same position in the company's stores at Portland, Ore., and Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah. He was then selected by the company to open new stores throughout Utah, Montana and Idaho, and thus established for himself a record for reliability and trustworthiness.

When the company decided on establishing a store in Eureka, Mr. Pepin was chosen for the position of manager, which he accepted, coming hither immediately and opening the new store July 3, 1914. The store is located on the corner of F and Third streets and is complete in its five, ten and fifteen-cent specialties. It is well patronized and it is safe to state that more people visit this store than any other in the city. Mr. Pepin takes an active interest in the affairs of Eureka. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Eureka Development Association and the Humboldt Club.

JOHN M. CONNICK.—One of Humboldt county's most prominent industries is logging and its kindred interests, and its well-wooded hills and dense forests have yielded many million feet of the finest lumber. When this industry was still in its infancy John M. Connick heard the call of the woods and decided to try his fortune with the men already engaged in the

logging business. He was born in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, December 2, 1855, and received his early education in the district schools, attending faithfully for a number of years. In his early youth the woods exerted a wonderful fascination for him, and several seasons were spent in the woods in the east. In the summer, the camps being closed, he was employed on his father's farm, and thus acquired a general knowledge of farming which he put to use in later years. In 1874 he came to Humboldt county and for ten years worked in logging woods around Humboldt Bay. In 1884, with his brother Fred, he engaged in stock-raising at Fruitland, continuing this for nine years. After selling their stock John M. Connick rented the ranch and it is still in the hands of a tenant, although Mr. Connick still owns it. The ranch comprises fifteen hundred acres, well located on Eel river near McCann station, and is devoted to stock-raising.

Later farming again engaged Mr. Connick's attention, and in 1893 he purchased twenty-seven acres of partially improved land near Metropolitan upon which he located. At the time of purchase fourteen acres were improved and he immediately began to put the remainder in condition for crops. With several head of fine graded cattle he established the nucleus of a dairy business that has grown with the passing of years. The land and stock have both improved until he now has one of the finest places in the community. A part of the place is in alfalfa, and a fine orchard completes the beautiful ranch. Every modern improvement has been made and he has spared no expense to reach the high standard that he originally set for himself.

Mr. Connick is a member of Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master, also member of Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M. He was married July 5, 1893, to Elizabeth Davis, a native of Humboldt county. They have an adopted boy, Lyle Preston Connick, and are educating him to be a credit to them. Mr. Connick is a thrifty, industrious farmer, and one of the most successful men in the county. His financial success and his honorable name are solely due to his own untiring labor and unceasing efforts, and he is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

ADOLPH FISHER, SR.—Born in a little village on the shores of the Baltic Sea in 1849, and for many years a wanderer over the face of the earth, following the fortunes of the sea to escape a hated service in the German army, from which he had deserted, and for which offense he later served a short term of imprisonment, Adolph Fisher has lived a life full of action and excitement, the quietest part of which has been the years that he has spent in Humboldt county, especially those since he became a tiller of the soil. For almost forty years he has made his home in this county and is widely known. Although a typical German in speech and manner, Mr. Fisher is a true American at heart and a loyal son of the country and state to which he swore allegiance many years ago.

The birthplace of Mr. Fisher was the city of Danzig, Prussia, where he was born July 9, 1849. For a few years he attended school at Danzig, but at the age of twelve years he gave up his schooling and went to work. For three years he carried mortar for masons. At the age of fifteen he took up the carpenter's trade in ship building and served three years as an apprentice in the shops. The following year he went to sea to complete his apprentice-

ship, serving as the ship's carpenter, and at the age of twenty he had mastered his trade of ship builder.

At this time Mr. Fisher was notified by the German government that he must serve in the national army, there being at that time war with Denmark. He therefore returned home and served for six months, and then deserted and again went to sea. For seven years he followed the fortunes of the sailor, during all that time being the only support of his widowed mother. He was first a common seaman, but steadily advanced and was finally given the berth of first mate. At one time he left the sea temporarily and worked on the government docks in India, having many interesting and unique experiences there. He traveled all over the world on various ships, visiting most of the famous seaports at various times.

When he finally returned to Prussia Mr. Fisher was at once informed that he was being sought by the government as a deserter. The offense was punishable by some twelve or thirteen years' imprisonment, and Mr. Fisher determined to buy himself off if possible. He had saved about \$1,200, and with this he went to the proper officials and gave himself up. Some time previous to this he had met with an accident and suffered a broken leg, which disabled him from active service in the army. For this, and other reasons, a very light sentence was imposed upon him, and at the end of a month he was discharged.

Soon after this Mr. Fisher was married in Hamburg, but his wife lived only a few years. Following her death he again took up the life of the rover, this time shipping on a vessel bound from Prussia to San Francisco, coming around Cape Horn. Arriving at San Francisco he secured employment in the ship yards, remaining for several months, and later was employed by the California Bridge Building Company, by which he was sent to Humboldt county to construct a bridge across Mad river. While engaged in this work he was offered the position of superintendent of construction by the Korbel Company, and so remained in the county and for seven years was with this company. During that time he built the wharf, sawmill and depot at Korbel.

In 1887 Mr. Fisher returned to Prussia and was married a second time, later returning with his wife to California. Here he purchased property in the Arcata bottom and engaged in farming. He cleared and improved this tract, but was later obliged to sell because of illness in the family. He then purchased his present home place on Dow's Prairie, in 1900, which at that time was all unimproved land. He has cleared and brought the entire tract under a high state of cultivation, and today it is one of the best properties in the vicinity. He is engaged in diversified farming and dairying, and is meeting with the greatest of success. At the present time Mr. Fisher's two sons have charge of the place, their father having recently retired from the active management of his affairs.

The second marriage of Mr. Fisher was solemnized in Danzig, uniting him with Rosa Stine, who was born in Prussia March 24, 1865. Upon their arrival in New York City they were married again by a Catholic clergyman. Ten children were born of this marriage, seven sons and three daughters. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Theresa, Adolph, jr., Julius, Rose, Fred, Harold, Homer, Dora, Elmer and Marcus. Although

nearing the seventy mark, Mr. Fisher is still hale and hearty, and delights to recount the interesting experiences of his younger years.

GEORGE F. REYNOLDS.—A native of California, and descended from one of the oldest and best known of the early pioneer families of the state, George F. Reynolds is today one of the influential citizens of Hydesville, and one of the most highly respected farmers of that district. He has spent his entire life time in Humboldt county, and his friends are the friends of his boyhood. He has always taken an active part in local affairs, being both broadminded and progressive, and is keenly alive to the best interests of the community, believing in laying a firm foundation for permanent progress and advancement along lines of education and development.

Mr. Reynolds was born on the old home place near Hydesville, June 3, 1873, the son of George W. and Susan (Kennell) Reynolds. His father was a native of New York and came to California in 1859, and in the fall of that year settled at Hydesville, where he took up a government claim and improved it for a home. Here the son, George F., was born and reared, receiving his education in the public schools of Hydesville. There were four other children in the family, all girls, and all well known in this vicinity, where they were reared and educated. He assisted his father with the care of the farm and early learned the practical details of farm work. He spent twenty-four years in Jackson county, Ore., engaged in mining, and then returned to California, and after his mother's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs and is now the owner of the old Reynolds homestead, where he was born, and here, too, his children have been born.

The marriage of Mr. Reynolds occurred February 10, 1903, uniting him with Miss Helen A. Fawcett, a teacher, and a native of Cuddeback, Humboldt county. Of their union have been born three children: Erla, Susan and Muriel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are well known socially in Hydesville, where they have many friends. Mr. Reynolds takes an active interest in the development of the farming industry of the county, and is an active member of the Carlotta center of the Humboldt county farm bureau.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS.—One of the early settlers of California, who traveled westward across the plains with prairie schooners, experiencing attacks from hostile Indians on the way, was George W. Reynolds, who arrived at Hydesville, in Humboldt county, in October, 1859.

Mr. Reynolds' parents were born in Vermont, his grandfather and an uncle both having served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Reynolds himself was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1834. While a lad he went to Walworth county, Wis., with his parents, where he was reared and educated, and where, March 10, 1859, he was married to Miss Susan Kennell, who was born in Seneca county, N. Y., of an early American family. Immediately after their marriage, in fact on the following evening, they started on the journey to California, coming to Hydesville. On the journey west Mr. Reynolds contracted chills and fever. He finally recovered, after being sick several years, but his illness prevented him from serving in the home militia against the Indians. He still owned his farm in Wisconsin, but, having used all of his available cash, he found employment on ranches.

On account of the Indians the lives of the settlers were very insecure. It is related by old inhabitants at Rohnerville that the soldiers at Fort

Humboldt did no duty as far as Rohnerville and Hydesville; accordingly many men and boys were shot and killed by the Indians, and the early settlers got no respite from the ravages of the Indians until they formed themselves into a home militia and drove the savages away.

With J. F. Myers, Mr. Reynolds purchased a farm at Hydesville, they being partners for fifteen years, when Mr. Reynolds bought out Mr. Myers and became owner of two hundred sixty-five acres, and, being a hard worker, he improved his farm, erecting buildings, fences, etc. He brought into Humboldt county one of the first threshing machines ever used in this part of the country. With Mr. Myers, he ran this machine in partnership for fifteen years, and the money obtained from threshing was the means of his getting a start.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. Clara, the eldest, on November 13, 1881, became the wife of C. H. Bannister, a rancher of Hydesville, and they have four children: Leonard C., deputy sheriff and jailer at Eureka; Mabel, wife of W. R. Boyce, who resides at South Fork of Eel river and is station agent for the Northwestern Pacific at South Fork and recent candidate for sheriff, their children being Charles, Clara, Robert and Blaine; George D., living at home and learning the carpenter's trade; Rae, learning the butcher's trade at Shively. C. H. Bannister was born in Missouri, July 31, 1859, came to Hydesville when eleven years old, and now owns a ranch on the Van Dusen about two and one-half miles from Hydesville which he rents to a tenant; Mr. Bannister is a Progressive, and belongs to the Lodge of Independent Order of Foresters at Fortuna; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Hydesville, Mr. Bannister being a trustee of said church and Mrs. Bannister an active worker in the Sunday School and the Ladies' Aid. Annie, the second child of Mr. Reynolds, resides upon the old homestead. Ellen, the third daughter, became the wife of A. L. Walker, a butcher of Hydesville, and has three children, Jesse, Merle and Curtis. George F., the fourth child, is represented in a separate sketch. Jessie, the fifth child, is head bookkeeper for Daly Brothers, Eureka.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were members of the Christian Church and brought up all their children in that faith. He was a friend of education, and helped to build the first schoolhouse, also both the Christian and Congregational churches at Hydesville. Mr. Reynolds was a public-spirited man, and his wife was generous to a fault. She died in 1905, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Reynolds died in 1903 on the George W. Reynolds homestead in Hydesville, the large farm of almost three hundred acres which is now owned and occupied by his son, George F. Reynolds.

FRANK JOSEPH FLECKENSTIEN, one of the successful dairy farmers in Humboldt county, was born in St. Marys, Iowa, a village some twenty miles from Des Moines, on March 19, 1878. When he was a lad of but five years he came to California with his parents, who settled at Eureka. He received his education in the public schools of Eureka and his friends are the friends of a life time. At the age of fifteen years he began to work for his father on the ranch on Dow's Prairie. For a number of years they were engaged in clearing and improving the land, after which they devoted themselves to farming.

Frank J. Fleckenstien remained with his father on the home farm up to the time of his marriage in 1901, when he started in business for himself. For a number of years he contracted for teaming and hauling, but later gave this up and returned to the home place to engage in farming and dairying. This was in 1909, and Mr. Fleckenstien now has one of the most valuable small farms in the county. There are twenty-five acres of bottom land, all under cultivation. At the time of its purchase only one-half of the land was improved, the remaining half having been cleared since that time, and is now a splendid monument to the industry of its owner. The entire farm is especially improved for dairying purposes, and it is in this that Mr. Fleckenstien has specialized. He is particularly interested in improving his Jersey herd and has a number of head of registered stock, and is constantly adding to this number, as well as improving his herd generally by breeding.

Mr. Fleckenstien, however, has not devoted himself exclusively to dairy-farming. He has been in the employ of the county for eight years as overseer for the building of roads, superintending the building of the road from Dow's Prairie into Light's Prairie, as well as several others. Needless to say, he is an enthusiastic booster for all good-roads movements, and is doing his full share to make Humboldt county noted for its splendid highways.

On May 25, 1901, Mr. Fleckenstien was married to Emily Gladys Spalding, a native of Portland, Ore., and born September 3, 1880. She came to California with her parents when she was three years of age. For a year the family resided at the Jolly Giants Mill, Humboldt county, and then moved to Arcata. Here Mrs. Fleckenstien received her education and passed her girlhood, remaining at home with her parents until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstien are the parents of five children, Eunice, Irwin, Lewis, Donald and Elaine, and the entire family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

Aside from his personal business integrity, Mr. Fleckenstien is known as an energetic and progressive man, keenly alive to all that is of interest to his section of the state, and is widely and favorably known. His aged father, George Fleckenstien, still resides on his ranch on Dow's Prairie, while the father of Mrs. Fleckenstien, Shepard Spalding, is living in Arcata.

AXCEL KJER.—It is a well-known fact that, while the world at large is much agitated over the "back to the soil" movement, Humboldt county has all the time been quietly practicing it; and in every part of the county are to be found prosperous farmers who have left their country homes for a period of years to engage in the pursuits of the city, and have later returned to take up the occupation of their fathers and are now happy tillers of the soil. One of these is Axel Kjer, well known in Arcata and the surrounding country as one of the progressive young men of the valley. He spent several years in clerical occupations after completing his education, both in the southern part of the state and in Eureka, but in the end decided in favor of the farm, and returning to the place of his birth, rented the old home place of his father, and is now one of the most prosperous farmers in the community.

Mr. Kjer was born on his present place near Arcata, Humboldt county, February 7, 1887. He received his education first in the public schools of his

district, and later graduated from the business college in Eureka, in 1905. That same year he removed to Southern California and was employed by the Sun Drug Company in their Redlands store, remaining with this company for a year. He then returned to Eureka, where he entered the service of C. B. Jackson in a clothing store. By the end of a year he had tired of the clerical life and was ready to "return to the soil." There was a place for him on his father's ranch, and there he went to work. Together father and son were engaged in dairying and farming for a few years, meeting with much success. In 1912 the father retired from active business and Mr. Kjer, Jr., assumed full control of the farm. At the present time (1914) he is engaged in dairying and farming, having made a specialty of the former. He has a herd of twenty-three milch cows and is also interested in general stock-raising. The ranch consists of forty acres of improved land, which has been brought under a high state of cultivation, and the place is now one of the best improved and thoroughly up-to-date in the valley.

The marriage of Mr. Kjer took place February 15, 1913, uniting him with Miss Anna N. Thompson. Mrs. Kjer, like her husband, is a native of Humboldt county, having been born in Ferndale March 17, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kjer are well known in Arcata and vicinity. Mr. Kjer politically is a Republican, but has never sought office, although keenly interested in all that pertains to the general welfare of the community.

MADS KJER.—One of the many pioneers of Humboldt county who are now retired from the duties of active business life and are enjoying the rest and quiet to which many years of profitable labor have justly entitled them is Mads Kjer, well known throughout Humboldt county as a successful farmer. He resides on his ranch about six and one-half miles north of the thriving little city of Arcata. He also owns his original ranch of forty acres four miles northwest of Arcata, which is under the management of his son, Axel Kjer, who is one of the rising generation of thrifty, successful farmers.

Mads Kjer is a native of Denmark, born in the town of Hadeslev, Sleswick, May 7, 1850. This section is now a part of the German Empire, having been ceded as the result of the great war between the two nations, when Mads Kjer was a boy. His childhood days were spent on his father's farm and his early education was the best that was then afforded by that district. At the age of sixteen he went to work with his father and gained a practical knowledge of farming and dairying, his father being very successful in these lines. In 1874 he left Germany and came to the United States, hoping to find greater opportunities than those offered in his native land. He came directly to California, and for the first year was employed on a ranch in Alameda county. In the fall of 1875 he came to Humboldt county, locating first at Rohnerville, where for a few months he was employed on a farm. The following year he removed to Arcata, where he resided for a time. The next year, with his brother, he purchased the place which he still owns, it then comprising eighty acres of unimproved land. The work of clearing and improving so large a tract consumed several years, and later forty acres of the ranch were sold. Subsequently Mr. Kjer bought out his brother's interests, and he now owns forty acres, the ranch being operated by his son, Axel Kjer. For a time Mads Kjer engaged in general farming; but later took up dairying and gave especial attention to this enterprise,

meeting with great success. In addition to this place he has other valuable property, including ninety acres upon which he resides, but which is leased. He is also interested in the United Creameries of Arcata, being one of the stockholders in this enterprise.

Aside from his business activities, Mr. Kjer has always taken a keen interest in all matters of public concern. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been especially active in party matters. He is also a prominent member of the German Lutheran Church in Arcata.

The marriage of Mr. Kjer took place in Ferndale, Humboldt county, March 5, 1883, uniting him with Cecilia Catherine Pohler, a native of Denmark, born April 11, 1858. She has borne him four children, all of whom are living. They are: Christian Kjer, a farmer of this vicinity; Maria Katherine, Mrs. Minor of Riverside, Cal.; Ann Sophia, Mrs. Hadden, residing on the home farm; and Axel, managing the old home farm. They are all well and favorably known in Humboldt county, where they were born and where they received their education.

CHARLES W. WOOD.—A native of Garberville, and one of the prominent citizens of that thriving little burg, and also of Briceland, where he owns real estate interests, is Charles W. Wood. Mr. Wood is the owner and operator of three telephone lines centering in Garberville and connecting with outlying points of interest, and also having connection with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and so with the outside world. He is a builder and promoter of the best type, and wherever he interests himself in the welfare of a town or a community, such interest is certain to redound to the good of the general public and to the progressive improvement of the locality. He is a hustler, and a splendid business man, and in addition to his telephone lines and real estate and property interests he conducts a drug, notion and stationery store in Garberville.

Mr. Wood was born in Garberville, Humboldt county, June 11, 1871. His father was James E. Wood, a pioneer of California, having come to Humboldt county in 1859, and being one of the earliest settlers in this locality. He was a native of Whitehall, Greene county, Ill., and came first to California in 1858, mining in Plumas and Nevada counties, and later becoming a hunter, supplying provisions to the government. He came to Garberville and engaged in the stock business on the south fork of the Eel river, owning and operating a splendid ten thousand acre ranch one and a quarter miles south of Garberville for many years, which is still known as the Wood ranch. It is now owned by the Tooby Brothers. This is one of the handsomest properties in the region, and its loss, during the hard times in the panic of 1893, was a severe blow to Mr. Wood, and also to his son, a respected citizen of Garberville. His wife, and the mother of Charles W., was Laura Webb; she survives him and now resides at Rohnerville, with one daughter; Mr. Wood passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty years. Of their union were born seventeen children, and there was one son, Wilson, born to Mr. Wood by his first wife, making a family of eighteen children in all. They are: Wilson, the half brother; Julia; Charles W.; Mary Elizabeth; Alice, living in Rohnerville with her mother; Olive and Ella, residing in Petrolia; George, who died when two years old; Nancy, who at her death left three children; Nellie, who died when a baby; Louis, who died when ten years of age; John, residing in San

Diego; Della, who died at Petrolia, at the age of fifteen; Leora Edna; Edith, residing at Hardy, Mendocino county; James, residing in Humboldt county; Frank, residing in Rohnerville; and Frances, residing in the state of Washington.

Charles W. Wood grew to manhood in Garberville, and received his education in the public schools of that district. The family resided on the ranch, and at the early age of six Charles was given a pony and learned to ride, assisting with the care of the sheep and cattle. He grew up in close association with the business of the great ranch, and from early boyhood assumed his share of the duties and labors thus entailed, and so has all his life been familiar with the details of the cattle business.

The marriage of Mr. Wood took place in Ukiah, December 3, 1896, uniting him with Miss Lena Linser, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the daughter of Fred and Caroline (Weinkauf) Linser, both well known residents of Humboldt county, and California pioneers. Mrs. Wood has borne her husband six children, two daughters and four sons, all natives of Garberville. They are: Leona, Ernest, Earl, Ray, Bernice and Vern Linser.

Mr. Wood was at one time extensively interested in a multitude of affairs in Garberville and Briceland and the surrounding country. He is still interested in a store and livery in Briceland, and, until it burned down, in 1914, he owned and ran a hotel there.

Three local telephone lines with their central office in Garberville are owned and operated by Mr. Wood, and have been constructed by him. They are the lines connecting Garberville and Blocksburg, Garberville and Harris, and Garberville and Briceland. He also owns the building where the central office is located. This office does more business than any other office in the county save those at Eureka, Arcata, Ferndale and Fortuna, and sometimes the Garberville office turns in a greater number of calls even than the Fortuna office.

Aside from his extensive business interests Mr. Wood possesses a wide circle of social friends and acquaintances, and is very popular wherever he is known. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias at Garberville, and is chancellor of the local lodge. In politics he is a Republican, but he is not a strong party man, rather voting for the principle which is involved in the issue before the people, and to secure the right man for the place.

JAMES WILLIAM HALE.—The general manager of the Humboldt Transit Company at Eureka and a man of many years of experience in the operation of street railways, James William Hale was born at Elk Falls, Elk county, Kan., May 29, 1876, the son of George W. and Mary (Harold) Hale, natives of Indiana. The father came to Kansas when a youth with his parents, locating in Coffey county. When a lad just past seventeen years he enlisted in Troop I, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving in the Civil war. After the war he was engaged in stock raising in Elk county, Kan. It was about 1881 that he removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising at Medoc. There the mother died in 1889, and the father now resides in Muskogee, Okla.

Of the seven children in the parental family, James W. Hale was the fourth oldest and is the only one living on the Pacific coast. From the age of five years he was brought up in Missouri, being educated in the local

public schools. His mother died when he was but thirteen years of age, and he then started out to earn his own livelihood, working on farms during summers and attending school through the winters until he was nineteen. He then proceeded to LeRoy, Kan., where he was employed at stock raising until May, 1898, and later he came to San Francisco with his regiment. While engaged in the occupation of farming and stock raising the Spanish-American war broke out and he volunteered his services, enlisting in Company E, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1898. Coming to San Francisco with his regiment October 27, 1898, the regiment sailed for the Philippines on the transport *Indiana* and took part in the campaign of the Twentieth Kansas in the battles from the outbreak of the revolution, February 4, 1898, until San Fernando, June 25, 1899. He was mustered out at Manila July 28, 1899, and honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. He reenlisted in Troop A, Eleventh United States Cavalry, and as sergeant continued serving in the Philippines, doing scout duty and participating in the several engagements of the regiment, viz.: Battle of Montalbon, December 27, 1899; San Antonio, August 4, 1900; Pagsanyan, August 20, 1900; defenses of Pagsanyan, September 24 and October 7, 1900. He was mustered out in San Francisco March 13, 1901, and received an honorable discharge. After a brief trip to his old home in Missouri and Kansas, he returned to San Francisco in May, 1901, and on May 20 he entered the employ of the old Market Street Railroad. Beginning as conductor, he worked his way rapidly upward to motorman, then inspector, dispatcher; later was in the law department, supervising and operating the department and becoming assistant to the general superintendent.

November 25, 1914, Mr. Hale resigned his position to accept the office of general manager of the Humboldt Transit Company at Eureka. He arrived on November 29, 1914, and since that time he has managed the company's affairs and traction line here. Aside from the general management of all the car lines in the city the company also represents the Union Oil Company of California, Mr. Hale handling all of that company's fuel oil sold in Humboldt county.

Mr. Hale was married in San Francisco, being united with Miss Violet I. G. Jackson, a native of Honolulu, and they have one child, James W., Jr., a native son of Eureka.

Mr. Hale was made a Mason in Pacific Lodge No. 136, F. & A. M., San Francisco, and is also a member of Lodge of Perfection No. 10, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E. In his political views he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN WEBER was born in Dyerville, Dubuque county, Iowa, March 29, 1873, the son of Valentine and Barbara (Christoph) Weber, who were prosperous farmers in Newwine township. The father was township assessor for thirty-five years and there both parents passed away. The mother's brother, the Hon. John Christoph, was a member of the Iowa State Senate for two terms, and was the owner of several large farms in that county.

Christopher J. Weber was the second youngest of a family of seven children and was reared on the Iowa farm, receiving a good education in the public schools and the Dyerville high school. On completing his studies

at the latter he became employed in the sash and door factory of Farley & Loetchers in Dubuque, Iowa, running various machines for them for about four years. Hearing of better opportunities and wages to be obtained in the new land of California, he determined to see the Pacific coast and July 11, 1895, found him in Visalia, Cal., where he was employed on farms for about two years.

In 1897 Mr. Weber came to Eureka, Humboldt county, and was first employed by the Eel River Valley Lumber Company of Newberg Mills. Afterwards he engaged in farming on Table Bluff for two years, when he moved into Eureka and entered the employ of McKay & Co. at the Occidental mill. He has continued with the company ever since, for the last eight years holding the position of yard salesman, in which capacity he has established a good record for accuracy and reliability. He is optimistic for the future growth of Eureka. He has built three different residences in the city, all of which he has sold, besides which he owns other property here, and is now improving a ten-acre ranch on the Arcata road at Walker's Point. On this property he is engaged in intensive farming and dairying. His small dairy herd comprises full-blooded Jersey cows. He makes his home on his ranch, which lies about six miles from the city, and he makes the trip morning and evening in his car, thus obtaining the keenest enjoyment from country life.

Mr. Weber was married in Eureka to Miss Ella Keith, a native of the state of Maine, and they have one child, Mary Louise. In his political views Mr. Weber has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM HENRY COLWELL was born in Princeton, Washington county, Me., July 29, 1855, the son of William and Dorcas (Bonney) Colwell. The father, who was a farmer and lumberman, died at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife lived to be ninety-six years of age.

William H. Colwell was the youngest of twelve children. He received his education in the public schools and from a lad worked on the farm and in the woods with his father, continuing this until he came to California in 1877. He followed lumbering for the Sierra Flume Company in Tehama county for three summers, and then decided to try his hand at mining. In Tombstone, Ariz., he began prospecting, locating and opening the Bradshaw mine, which proved to be a rich silver property. After about six months he sold it for a large sum. Following this he made a trip back to Maine, remaining about six months, when he returned to Tombstone, Ariz., and again began prospecting, but this time he did not meet with much success. In 1881 he proceeded to Lake Valley, New Mexico, where for three years he prospected and mined and did very well.

In March, 1884, we find Mr. Colwell in Sonora, Mexico, whence three years later he went to Chihuahua, remaining there for seven years. Next he spent two years in Durango, then a like period in Costa Rica, South America. His next location was in El Oro, Old Mexico, where he was foreman of the Esperanza mine, and while thus employed he was the victim of an accident that caused the loss of his left arm. By the caving in of rock he was buried underneath the debris. Inasmuch as a brother, Charles, and a sister, Mrs. Laura A. Farrar, resided in Eureka, he concluded to come to Humboldt county and arrived here in November, 1901. He engaged in teaming and ranching until June 21, 1915, when he was elected city superin-

tendent of streets of Eureka, and assumed the duties of his office July 12, 1915. Since that time he has given all of his time and attention to the care of the city's streets.

Mr. Colwell was married in Eureka December 12, 1906, being united with Miss Eva Burwell, born in Zanesville, Ohio, the daughter of Samuel and Malinda (Brown) Burwell, who took their family to Judsonia, Ark., and afterwards to Humboldt county, Cal. Mr. Burwell is now living retired. He served as a drummer boy in an Ohio regiment in the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Colwell have been born three children, as follows: Ruth, John and Homer. He is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., in Eureka, and is also a member of the Encampment. Politically he is a Socialist and it was on that party's ticket that he was elected to his present position.

MARTIN GROSS.—Foreman of the woods for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company of Korbel at Camp No. 12, and a resident of Humboldt county since 1885, Martin Gross was born December 2, 1863, at Flekkefjord, Norway. His father, Edward Gross, was a native of Germany, but went to Norway, where he was superintendent of a manufacturing plant in Christiansand until his death. Martin's mother was Martine Christensen, a native of Norway, where she was married and spent her entire life. Of her two children, Martin, the eldest, spent his childhood in Flekkefjord, receiving a good education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age, like the majority of the lads of that seaport town, he too went to sea, following it for six years and sailing to many foreign ports. On his last long voyage from Savannah to Liverpool in the barque St. Lawrence, owned by parties in Arndal, Norway, the ship was wrecked off the coast of Fleetwood, England, being lost, but the crew was saved. Returning to Norway, Mr. Gross followed the coasting trade for a time, then concluded to come to America to try his luck in a new country. From San Francisco he came immediately to Eureka, arriving May 1, 1885, and went by stage to Trinidad, where he worked in the woods for Peter Hansen. After continuing with that employer for two years he was for one year with the Excelsior mill in Eureka, and then with Cutten & McDonald, shingle manufacturers, a year. Following this he accepted a position as foreman of the bolt camp with Ole Hansen at Walkers Point.

During these years Mr. Gross purchased his present ranch of fifteen acres near Indianola, where he built a residence and improved the place with a family orchard. In 1901 he resigned his place with Mr. Hansen to accept a place with the Northern Redwood Lumber Company of Korbel as foreman of the woods, and has continued with the company ever since, being now in charge of Camp No. 12.

Mr. Gross was first married December 2, 1893, to Miss Mary Mullen, a native of County Cork, Ireland. At her death she left three children: Anna M., Martin E. and Ralph. Mr. Gross was married in Eureka May 10, 1901, to Miss Mathilda Nelson, also a native of Flekkefjord. After coming to the United States she spent nearly eight months in Wisconsin and in 1901 came to Eureka. Mr. and Mrs. Gross have one child, Edwin Selmar. Fraternally he is a member of Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., and also a member of Eureka Aerie No. 130, F. O. E., and the Sons of Norway. In religion the

family are Lutherans, having been reared in that faith. In politics Mr. Gross is a staunch Republican.

ABRAHAM LARSEN has become prominent in the upbuilding of Eureka and in developing the resources of Humboldt county, being engaged in the manufacture of shingles, besides which he is interested in the real estate business. He was born in Flekkefjord, Norway, September 21, 1863. His father was a successful boat builder and house carpenter. As a youth Abraham Larsen received a good education in the public schools of his native place, continuing his studies until fourteen years of age, and then, as was the custom and ambition of lads of that seaport town, he went to sea, running on boats engaged in the lumber trade. During the two years that he followed this business he entered various European ports, and at the end of this time concluded to come to America. The first year in this country was passed in Cedar Falls, Dunn county, Wis., and from there he moved to Eau Claire, following the lumber industry until 1884. In that year he came to Humboldt county, Cal., having an acquaintance here. From Eureka he proceeded to Trinidad, where he was employed in a shingle mill for Peter Hansen. Thereafter he worked in different shingle mills around Humboldt bay. Desiring to engage in business for himself, in 1896 he formed a partnership with four others under the name of Trinidad Manufacturing Company, which built a shingle mill in Trinidad with a capacity of 150,000 shingles. Mr. Larsen was superintendent of the mill, which was operated for seven years, or until 1903, when, having used up all the available timber, the proprietors sold out and dissolved partnership.

Returning to Eureka, Mr. Larsen engaged in the real estate business. He laid out the Buena Vista addition of ten acres on Hodgeson street, much of which has been sold and built up. In 1913 he again became interested in shingle manufacturing. With others he incorporated the Freshwater Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary. The company owns eight hundred seventy acres of land on Freshwater creek, where the mill is located. Mr. Larsen was also one of the incorporators of the Waldner Fruit and Land Company, which owned four thousand acres of land near Fort Seward suitable for horticulture, Mr. Larsen being secretary of the company.

In Eureka in 1906 Mr. Larsen was married to Miss Mary Glatt, a native of Eureka and the daughter of Bartlin Glatt, a pioneer and prominent up-builder of Eureka. Mr. Glatt was born in Baden, Germany, January 23, 1834. On coming to the United States, in 1849, he went direct to St. Louis, Mo., where he had an uncle living. In March, 1852, he crossed the plains to California in an ox-team train, walking all of the way but one hundred miles, and paying the head of the train \$80 for his passage. He mined for several years and met with good success. Returning to Illinois, he was there married to Henriëtta Hotzen, also a native of Germany. Following their marriage they came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and for three years Mr. Glatt followed mining. About 1865 he came to Humboldt county and invested his money in real estate in Eureka. Later, selling his city property, he purchased one hundred sixty acres south of town, then covered with timber. The latter was logged and when the city expanded he laid out the land into blocks and acres and sold it. Most of the property is now built up, the forty acres remaining forming the beautiful Sequoia Park. Mr. Glatt

died in March, 1913, and his wife in April, 1915. They had a family of eight children. Mrs. Larsen is a graduate of the Eureka High School.

Mr. Larsen was made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Sons of Norway. In religion he is a Lutheran and in politics a staunch Republican, always taking an active part in county politics.

JAMES CAMPBELL COPELAND.—The foreman of the woods for the Elk River Lumber Company and a resident of Eureka since December, 1883, James Campbell Copeland was born at Durham, Ormstown, Province of Quebec, March 6, 1860. His parents, Donald and Elizabeth (Campbell) Copeland, were natives of Scotland, coming to Ormstown when they were young folks and where they were married, rearing their family on the farm. They continued to make that their home until their demise.

Of their ten children six are living, James C. being the third oldest. His childhood was spent on the farm, attending the local public schools and receiving a good education. He assisted his parents on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, when he resolved to come west and located in Carson City, Nev. There he had his first experience in the lumber industry, working in a sawmill and becoming edger man. In December, 1883, he arrived in San Francisco and from there came on immediately to Eureka, Humboldt county, landing from the steamer City of Chester. He at once found work with the Vance Lumber Company, which was then logging near Essex, and he continued with the company for four or five years. Next he went to work for McKay & Co. on Ryan slough, continuing with the company for seven years as head swamper. He resigned this position to accept a similar one with the Elk River Mill and Lumber Company and devoted his time faithfully to the building of roads until May, 1903, when he was made foreman of the woods, and since then has had charge of the selection, falling and logging of the timber. For eighteen years without interruption he has been with the company, doing his duty faithfully and well.

Mr. Copeland makes his home in Eureka, where he built a residence at No. 1737 Fourth street. His marriage occurred in Eureka, where he was united with Miss Anna McGowan, who was born in New Brunswick and came to Eureka when a child with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland have three children, James Leland, Zelda and Elinore. In his political views Mr. Copeland believes in the principles of the Republican party as being for the best interest of the greatest number of people.

WILBUR P. WEST.—Another of the prominent dairymen and stock raisers of Humboldt county is Wilbur P. West, of Waddington, where he owns a dairy farm of ten acres and operates twenty-three acres, making up in care and application for the deficiency in acreage, and is making a success of his undertaking. He also owns a ranch of one hundred sixty acres in the hills near Ferndale, which he devotes to the raising of live stock. He is a man who has always been noted for his close attention to his business affairs, and for practically his entire life he has been associated with dairy enterprises and the breeding of stock, in both of which lines he is proficient and well informed. He considers the dairy industry the safest in which one can engage, and also is certain that Humboldt county is peculiarly fitted for this industry. He is very popular among his neighbors and friends, much loved by the members of his family, and respected by all who know him.

Mr. West is a native of California, born in Marin county, December 17, 1870. His father, W. O. West, who was then engaged in dairy farming in Marin county, came to Humboldt county in 1873 and settled at West Point, Pacific township, and for nine years ran a part of the Russ ranch known as West Point. A native of Bangor, Me., during his earlier years W. O. West followed the sea, commencing as a cabin boy as soon as he was old enough to hold such a position, and when he was thirty-five years of age he was made captain of a sailing vessel. He plied up and down the Atlantic coast and to the West Indies, and at one time owned a half interest in a sailing vessel of which he was first mate. This vessel was wrecked, and with it went the fortune that the young mate had accumulated, as there was no insurance. He died in Humboldt county in 1907, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother was Miss Mary J. Bishop in her maidenhood, and a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and now a resident of Eureka. There were five children in the family, Wilbur P. being the second born. Of the others, E. B., the eldest son, is a carpenter in Eureka; E. C. is a street car conductor, also living in Eureka; W. O. is employed in the Libby, McNeill & Libby creamery at Loleta; and Bertha E. is the wife of John Reynolds, a teamster, of Fortuna.

The boyhood of Mr. West was spent on a dairy farm and he early mastered the details of the business. Practically his entire life has been passed in Humboldt county, and he has always been more or less closely connected with the dairy and stock business. He is classed among the well informed men in the community, and his opinion on questions pertaining to this industry is worthy of consideration. In 1911 he purchased the property on which he now resides. His wife owned five acres at this place, and he bought another tract of the same size, and also rents an additional tract of thirteen acres. Besides caring for this ranch, on which he has eight cows, he manages his foothill stock farm, near Ferndale.

Mr. West and Mrs. Emma Frost were married in Eureka in 1906. She is the daughter of John Reynolds and was born in Amador county. By her first marriage she was the mother of one child, a son, Robert Frost, of Ferndale. Both Mr. and Mrs. West have many friends in Waddington and vicinity, where they are well and favorably known. Mr. West is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Fortuna. In his political views he is a Republican.

C. S. EPPS.—It would be impossible to make extended mention of either the Pacific Lumber Company of Scotia or the Holmes Eureka Lumber Company, whose extensive holdings are in this county, without considerable reference to C. S. Epps, whose association with the former great corporation lasted for twenty-three years and was conducive to the profitable development of the holdings of the company. Since 1910, however, he has been foreman of the latter company, whose saw and shingle mills are located at Eureka, while the lumber lands and camps are near Carlotta. His intimate association for so many years with the lumber industry of the county has enabled him to be of great value to his company, whose extensive interests he looks after with such profitable results. The Holmes Eureka Lumber Company have a private track running from their camp to the mills, which conveys the logs on cars. Everything about the camp is neat and methodical;

the sanitary conditions are of the best and indeed the entire plant contains such modern improvements as reflect the systematic and orderly oversight of Mr. Epps. The laborers are comfortably housed and during the busy season they are able to care for one hundred fifty men in their snug bunk houses. Mr. Epps is a man who is never idle, occupying his quiet moments with reading the best current magazines and daily newspapers. A man broad and charitable in his views, he has aided every movement for the advancement of education, morality or the well-being of his community. He is very optimistic as to the future of Humboldt county and is the owner of twenty-four acres of fertile land, set out to fruit; owns a quarter section of valuable timber land and a most comfortable residence at No. 1206 M street, Eureka, where he resides with his family.

It was but natural that young Epps should show skill as a woodsman when a mere lad, for he was brought up to a thorough knowledge of the business by his father, Philo Epps, a prominent logging contractor of New Brunswick, where C. S. was born at St. George, August 20, 1862. His first work in the woods was in his native place, where he was employed by his brother Henry, who for eighteen years was foreman of the river drive. Although the youngest man in the camp he was a hard worker, and the practical experience which he gained was of great value to him in later years. The parental family numbered ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom C. S. was next to the youngest. The father lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Epps came to California in 1886, locating in Humboldt county, and from the years 1887 to 1892 scaled logs for the Pacific Lumber Company. He became an expert in thus preparing the logs and was advanced from time to time until made foreman of the company, which he served in this responsible position for over twenty years. The lady who became his wife, in 1887, was Miss May Donaldson, a native of Ottawa, where her father, Robert Donaldson, was foreman of a flour mill for twenty-five years. To them have been born four children. Franklin P. married Ethel Zane and makes his home in Eureka, where he is employed in driving the Smythe auto bus south from Fort Seward. Irene is still at home with her parents. A. Bryan, who was graduated from high school with the class of 1911, is running a logging donkey in the camp of which his father is foreman. Donald, the youngest of the family, is prosecuting his studies in the schools of Eureka.

HON. THOMAS HENRY SELVAGE.—The life of ex-Senator Selvage, of Eureka, now assistant United States Attorney, with headquarters at San Francisco, affords the interesting and admirable spectacle of a straightforward adherence to principles of right and justice, making possible a rise from obscurity into political and professional prominence. Exemplifying in his career the lofty ideals characteristic of generations of ancestors identified with the early upbuilding of New England, he has the heritage of rugged, positive mental traits that form the foundation of all permanent national progress. The sterling qualities that were his by inheritance became deepened and broadened through his own early experiences of self-denial and privation amid the rigorous climatic conditions existing along the northern boundaries of Maine. It was not until seventeen years of age that he left Aroostook county, that state, where he was born April 22, 1857, and came with his

parents to the more genial climate of the Pacific coast. Thus his identification with Humboldt county dates back to 1874. For a time he studied in the Arcata public school and later he attended St. Louis College in British Columbia.

An ardent desire to take up the study of the law was delayed in its fulfillment only until the necessary expenses could be met by personal efforts and protracted continuance at other employment as a means of raising the little fund of capital. Having studied law in the office of J. D. H. Chamberlain of Eureka, Mr. Selvage passed a very creditable examination and was admitted to the bar in March, 1888, since which time he has practiced in the courts of the state. During his active association with the Eureka bar he was first in partnership with Denver Sevier as a member of the firm of Selvage & Sevier, then with Judge C. H. Connick under the title of Selvage & Connick, and lastly with Charles P. Cutten as Selvage & Cutten. He entered professional work with a mind well equipped by thoughtful study of the law. In the later handling of many cases he acquired a grasp of legal technicalities, a quickness in reasoning and a breadth of knowledge that easily place him in the foremost ranks of the attorneys of Northern California.

From the outset of his professional career Mr. Selvage has been a party leader among the Republicans and from 1887 to 1891 he served as secretary of the county central committee, while in the latter year his party elected him to the office of district attorney in Humboldt county. Again in 1899 he was the choice of his party to represent the first senatorial district in the state senate. Elected by a fair majority, he served with such zeal and efficiency that he was chosen to be his own successor and thus continued in the office for two terms. Meanwhile in 1902 he had carried his county as a candidate for congress, but had suffered defeat in other parts of the district. The period of his service in the senate stands out for devotion to the interests of his constituents. To him was due the credit for the passage of bills for improving the condition of the lumbermen in the California redwoods. The credit also belongs to him of introducing and securing the passage of the bill for the building of the Trinity highway. The first appropriation received in California for river improvement was secured by him in the interests of Eel river improvement, and he also merits the credit for the passing of the bill for the survey of that stream and for the protection of its banks. Resigning from the senate in 1906, he accepted the office of postmaster at Eureka and continued in that capacity for five years. In 1912 he was appointed assistant United States attorney and has since filled that office, making his headquarters in San Francisco.

No measure for the permanent advancement of Humboldt county has lacked the hearty cooperation of ex-Senator Selvage, who has the distinction of having organized the Chamber of Commerce of this county and also of officiating as its first secretary. Not the least of his interests is that of horticulture. Recognizing the adaptability of the soil to fruit-growing, he has made a special study of the kinds of fruit best suited to the land and by his intelligent efforts along this line has promoted the welfare of the entire county. Other resources of the county also have been studied by him with the intention of putting them to practical use, should they prove available for profitable development. By his marriage in 1890 to Luna May Shattuck,

a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., he has two children, namely: Merle M., born in 1891, and Eugene S., in 1896. His fraternities are the Elks and Odd Fellows of Eureka. The qualities that have brought him prestige in public life have made him a conspicuous figure in fraternity organization and have led to his selection for the important office of grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in the state of California, a post in which his splendid qualities of mind and heart, his ability in organization, his tact as a leader and his skill as a parliamentarian and executive have been brought into constant and successful use.

MONTE LUCAS.—As one of those who has wrested a competence and standing out of his own appreciation of opportunities, Monty Lucas, as he is familiarly called, is entitled to the credit so readily accorded by all who are familiar with his earlier struggles with adversity. He was born December 29, 1893, at Scotland, S. Dak., and there remained with his parents, Jacob and Catherine Lucas, until their removal to California, at which time they located at Santa Rosa. They are residents of Sonoma county at the present time, where the father is the owner of a valuable vineyard.

When in his teens Monte Lucas temporarily suspended his education in the public schools, because of the necessity of beginning to think about his own support. He therefore started out to learn the carpenter's trade, and after completing the same continued to work thereat for five years. During this time he was employed by his brother, who had the contract for building a Carnegie library. While on a hunting trip Mr. Lucas and his brother-in-law, L. E. McConly, visited Humboldt county, and so favorably were they impressed with the opportunities offered those engaged in agricultural pursuits, that Mr. McConly purchased a tract of two hundred acres, near Blocksburg, and engaged Mr. Lucas to manage the same. This he did with unqualified success for one year, when he came to Blocksburg and entered the employ of the Helmke Mercantile Company in the capacity of clerk. His upright business methods and high regard for the success of his employers have won for him an enviable standing and many friends. In March, 1915, he was made manager of the company's office at Fort Seward, a promotion which demonstrates the regard in which he is held by his employers. He is associated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, holding membership with the lodge at Santa Rosa. His marriage with Miss Nola Canon, of Trinity county, was celebrated July 1, 1914.

FREDERICK A. TUTTLE.—One of the most interesting ranches in southern Humboldt county is the Tuttle place, about ten miles northeast of Harris, developed by Lucius C. Tuttle, who still retains the ownership though he lives retired at Eureka, the management being now in the hands of his son, Frederick A. Tuttle. This extensive estate comprises about five thousand acres, well improved as to buildings and equipment, but little cultivated, most of the land being devoted to grazing purposes for the four thousand sheep usually pastured there.

Lucius C. Tuttle was born April 29, 1837, at Brockport, N. Y., and was only about four years old when his parents moved out to Illinois, settling at Plainfield, in Will county. He obtained his education in the common schools and academies there, and in young manhood learned the carpenter's trade, which proved extremely useful in his later experience in California.

On May 29, 1860, he married Miss Leah J. Rutan, a native of New Jersey, born August 17, 1837, and in 1862 they started across the plains to California. After working at his trade a short time Mr. Tuttle engaged in farming along the Cosumne river. A few years later he removed to Mendocino county, in March, 1865, settling on a stock ranch of five hundred forty acres there, where he continued to make his home for the fifteen years following. Meantime, in 1867, he was appointed postmaster at the Sherwood Valley office in Mendocino county, being the first to hold the office at that point. When he moved northward into Humboldt county he spent a number of years in the improvement of the valuable property he had acquired, moving to Eureka when he retired from its active management. The buildings on this place, all constructed under his direction, are notably substantial and convenient in arrangement, so well finished that they have needed little repairing in all these years, and so suitable for their various purposes that they attract the attention at once as eminently fitting in every particular. They have been erected on solid stone foundations, and the forethought and extreme care which Mr. Tuttle gave to their proper construction have been more than repaid in the years of service already had, and the many years for which they will undoubtedly be sound. The large frame barn, built of hewn native timbers, and splendidly framed, mortised and joined together with wooden pins (after the fashion of Mr. Tuttle's New Jersey ancestors), is the principal farm building, and has its full complement of ranch buildings, sheds, smoke-house, etc.; the sheep shearing, wool compress and ware house, all one large building, is most commodious, having room for ten shearers to work at once. The dwelling house is roomy and equipped with modern plumbing throughout for hot and cold water service, supplied from a nearby spring which was walled up and provided with a hydraulic ram, throwing an abundance of pure spring water into a large tank, whence it is drawn for household uses. The surplus water is diverted to the vegetable and horticultural gardens, which afford a luxuriant supply of berries of all kinds and choice vegetables for the home table. In this mountain section cherries, peaches, apples, plums, grapes and pears reach an exceedingly high standard of flavor and color, and the forty acres of the ranch under cultivation yield abundantly.

About four thousand sheep is the average amount of stock kept on the Tuttle ranch, and large quantities of wool and mutton on the hoof are sold annually. The bountiful provisions for home comforts as well as business arrangements on this place are reminders of the old days when ranchmen were dependent almost entirely on the products of their own estates. The choicest home-cured hams and bacons are on hand all the year round, and it is not uncommon for the host to treat his visitors to a feast of venison, for deer in considerable numbers still frequent the vicinity.

Frederick A. Tuttle has lived on this place for the last thirty-one years. He was the only child of his parents, born February 18, 1863, in Sacramento county, and was very young when the family settled in Mendocino county, where he grew to young manhood on his father's stock ranch. He had the advantages of the local public schools, attending high school at Ukiah, and rich practical experience in the work which he has adopted, having been familiar with ranch operations from boyhood. As his father's assistant for years he had the benefit of thorough training under a most successful stock-

man, so that his capability is as much the result of education as inheritance. His faculty for keeping things in "apple-pie order" is a large item in economy of operative labor as well as expenditure, and he has shown extraordinary executive ability in facilitating work at the seasons best adapted for its accomplishment. Personally, Mr. Tuttle is a man of honest opinions and generous nature which have attracted many friends to him in the course of his busy life.

Mr. Tuttle married Miss Florence Torrey, of Eureka, Humboldt county, daughter of the late A. W. Torrey, one of the most popular public men of that city, where he was twice elected mayor, serving with distinguished ability. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle reside at the ranch.

LUTHER DRURY GRAETER.—Humboldt county has her share of selfmade men, prominent among whom is L. D. Graeter, a native of Vermont, having been born in Highgate, Franklin county, July 28, 1862, the son of Augustus F. and Emily Munson (Drury) Graeter, born in Allentown, Pa., and Highgate, Vt., respectively. The grandfather, Augustus Graeter, a native of Germany, settled at Allentown, Pa., where he married Sarah Hoffman, a native of that place. They removed to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, where Mr. Graeter improved a farm on the Western Reserve, upon which he and his wife spent their last days. The place is now a part of the city of Warren. The maternal grandfather, Luther K. Drury, was also a native of Vermont and was a farmer there all his days. He was descended from an old Massachusetts family, which migrated from England to the colony in its early settlement.

Augustus F. Graeter was reared in Ohio. Soon after his marriage to Miss Drury he went to Denver, Colo., where he followed mining, and about a year later found his way to the new mining region of Alder Gulch, Territory of Montana, crossing the plains with ox teams. Later, in 1864, his wife and little son Luther joined him, making the trip by steamboat from St. Louis to Fort Benton, the head of navigation, being about five weeks en route, thence by ox teams to Alder Gulch. In 1865 they removed to Bannack, Mont., where the father mined and also engaged in merchandising, being the junior partner in the firm of Smith & Graeter, until Mr. Smith's death, when the business was sold out and the partnership dissolved. He then continued mining and ranching in partnership with his son Luther. This has been his life work, being still interested in mining though he now lives retired in Dillon, Mont., at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died about 1881, at the age of forty-two years. Of the children comprising their family two attained maturity and are now living, Luther D., the subject of this sketch, and Blanche Alice, Mrs. C. E. Falk of Eureka.

Though he was born in the Green Mountain state, the early life of Luther D. Graeter was passed at Bannack, Mont., where he was taken by his mother at the age of three years. The facilities for an education in a mining territory are far from the best at any time, but fifty years ago they were meager indeed. It was under such conditions that L. D. Graeter undertook to secure an education, but notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook he made the most of the opportunities offered. When thirteen years of age he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he attended Putnam College, from there going to the Warren (Ohio) High School for about one year, after which he

attended Notre Dame College at Montreal, Canada, for a year. Later he was privileged to attend the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., for one year, going from there to Worthington University at St. Louis, Mo. He was in the latter part of his second year when he was called home on account of the death of his mother. His business career began at this time, when he took up mining and stock raising with his father, they owning a large cattle ranch on Horse Prairie.

L. D. Graeter carried on mining in their old properties in Bannack under the title of the Pioneer Ditch Company, operating by hydraulics until the property was reorganized as the Chicago Gold Dredging Company, in which he and his father retained a large interest. They installed not only the first successful gold dredge in that state, but the first installed anywhere that made a success of saving the gold. The dredge was named the A. F. Graeter and continued in operation until the ground was all worked. During these years L. D. Graeter was superintendent of the property, giving up the position only when the work was all accomplished. In the meantime, in 1885, he had made his first trip to California and in 1886 he came to Humboldt county. For a time he was in the employ of Isaac Minor of Arcata at the Glendale mill, later becoming manager of the Glendale & Warren Creek mills, a position which he held for a period of ten years.

During this time Mr. Graeter was married in Arcata, January 13, 1887, being united with Miss Bertha Augusta Minor, the daughter of Isaac Minor, the pioneer lumber manufacturer of Arcata, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Graeter was born near Arcata and received her education in the public schools of that city and at Mills Seminary at Oakland.

After ten years in the lumber business Mr. Graeter retired to Montana to resume mining, which resulted in the dredging of the ground as stated above. After completing it he engaged in merchandising in Dillon, Mont., under the name of the Graeter Grocery Company. He continued in the management of this business for eight years, when he resigned to return to Humboldt county, retaining his interest, however, until 1913, when he sold out. Meantime, in 1906, he returned to Humboldt county and engaged in merchandising and farming at McKinleyville, continuing in business there for nine years, when he sold both mercantile establishments as well as the farm and located in Arcata, where he now resides, finding his time fully occupied in looking after his interests. He is still interested in mines in Montana, as well as Alaska. His farm at McKinleyville ultimately became one of the show places of the county, a specialty being made of horticulture and poultry. The poultry yards were the most extensive and modern in the county.

Mr. Graeter was made a Mason in Arcata Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M., in 1888, and is a member of Eureka Chapter No. 53, R. A. M. He was raised to the Knights Templar degree in Santa Rosa Commandery, afterwards was a member of St. Elmo Commandery at Dillon, Mont. He is now a member of Eureka Commandery No. 39, K. T., and a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. He is further affiliated with Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., at Eureka. With his wife he is a member of the Episcopal Church at Arcata.

To Mr. and Mrs. Graeter were born six children, as follows: Emily Drury, who died at two years of age; Fred Saxe, an apprentice machinist with the United Verde Copper Company at Jerome, Ariz.; Margaret Bertha; Lucile Drury; William Keith, and Luther Augustus.

ALBA G. ROBINSON.—One of the venerable residents of Humboldt county is Alba G. Robinson, who has been settled on his farm in Hydesville township for thirty-five years. He has made a thorough success of its improvement and cultivation, and has long been regarded as one of the substantial citizens of his section, where his industrious life and integrity of character command universal respect.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Livingston county, N. Y., born August 4, 1829, son of Richard and Charlotte (Green) Robinson. His parents were both born in Vermont, but moved from that state in early life, the father following farming and the lumber business in New York. He had every promise of a successful career when death took him, in his prime, at the age of forty-five. Alba G. Robinson remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he began farming on his own account, having been trained to that vocation from boyhood. He was thus engaged in New York state until 1856, in which year he moved to Illinois, locating at Rockford. From that place he enlisted, September 2, 1862, in the Union service, joining the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the command of Gen. J. C. Davis and saw service in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Robinson was with his company in its various operations in this territory, and among the important engagements in which he took part were those at Nashville, Franklin (Tenn.) and Stone River. Receiving an honorable discharge he returned to Illinois, but did not remain there long afterward, disposing of his holdings and moving to Iowa. There he made a settlement in Story county, where he lived until shortly after his marriage, he and his wife coming to California almost immediately thereafter. They at once took up their residence in Humboldt county and have since been citizens thereof. During the first two years Mr. Robinson had a hotel at Blue Lake, whence he moved to Rohnerville in the fall of 1873. Six years afterward he purchased the property in Hydesville which has since been his home, a tract of one hundred fifty-six acres in the vicinity of Scotia, provided with comfortable improvements and well adapted to general agriculture, to which all but the four acres set out in fruit is devoted. Mr. Robinson has attended strictly to his work and to his private affairs, but though his disposition has made him prefer a quiet life it is through no lack of public spirit, for whenever occasion offers he is ranged on the side of right and good government. His integrity and honorable dealings in his relations with his fellowmen are sufficient to entitle him to be classed with the worthiest citizens of his community. Politically he votes with the Republican party, but takes no further part in its activities.

Mr. Robinson was married in Story county, Iowa, to Miss Mattie E. Ward, who was born in 1839 in Ohio, daughter of James L. Ward, who died in 1855 in Ohio, where he had settled in young manhood; he was a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have had four children: William A.; Minnie C.; Hattie, who married U. Steward; and Georgia, who married William Holton.

JAMES A. YOUNG, M.D.—Among the younger generation of physicians and surgeons who have achieved success in northern California is James A. Young, M. D., of Alton, Humboldt county. Dr. Young was the descendant of eastern forebears, and himself was a native of that section, his birth occurring in Boston, Mass., September 20, 1869. He was primarily educated in the common schools of that city, and subsequently graduated from the Latin scientific course of the East Greenwich Institute in Rhode Island, receiving his diploma in 1890. For some time he had cherished a desire to take up the medical profession as his life work, and it was following his graduation from the institution just named that he set about his medical studies in earnest. He was fortunate in securing as preceptor Dr. J. M. Solomon, a physician of high repute in Boston, and after studying under him for some time he entered the medical department known as Tufts Medical School in Boston, a branch of Tufts University in that same city, and in June, 1897, he completed his course and received his diploma.

Dr. Young's first professional work was as examining physician in the Spanish-American war service, stationed at Boston, and later he was sent west and examined for the service in different towns in Colorado and Wyoming, and still later was sent to the Presidio at San Francisco for examination also. The test proved satisfactory and he became a surgeon in the marine service. During the time he was in the service, from 1900 until the latter part of 1904, he visited Central and South America, Mexico, Japan, Honolulu, the Philippine Islands, Hong Kong, China, and all sections of eastern Asia. After resigning from the service in 1904, he took up private practice, locating in San Francisco and continuing there for about nine years, during which time he built up a large practice. It was following this that he came to Alton, Humboldt county, which has since been the scene of his professional labors.

In 1904 Dr. Young was married to Mrs. Florence (Morris) Berringer. In the line of his profession Dr. Young is affiliated with the Humboldt County Medical Association, the State of California Medical Association, and the Americal Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Druids, Knights and Ladies of Security, Daughters of Liberty, and the United Order of American Mechanics. Mrs. Young is a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Hydesville.

While in San Francisco Dr. Young became interested in a drug store, the St. Ann Pharmacy, at Twenty-ninth street, and he still retains this interest, his partner, however, having the entire management of the store. Not all of Dr. Young's interests have been mentioned until something has been said regarding his accomplishments in the matter of fire protection to his home city. He it was who organized what is known as the baby fire department, the name indicating that it was the first attempt at fire protection in the city, and he was also instrumental in organizing a company at Hydesville. Each company comprises about twenty members, and each company is fully equipped with hose. Still another enterprise that has materialized through the efforts of Dr. Young is the Eel River Valley Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1914.

CLARENCE JOHN McCONNAHA.—Born in Arcata, Humboldt county, January 6, 1877, Clarence John McConnaha received his education in the public schools of his native village, graduating from the grammar school, and afterward, there being no high schools in the county, taking a course in a business college in Eureka. Here he graduated in 1895, and immediately started out for himself, his first employment being with the shingle mills of the Humboldt Manufacturing Company. This work was congenial and profitable, and young McConnaha remained with this company for ten years, being promoted several times and otherwise receiving acknowledgment of the confidence which was reposed in him by his employers. He did not feel content, however, to remain indefinitely in the capacity of a hired employe, and in April, 1904, he resigned his position and opened a general merchandise store in Trinidad. This he owned and operated independently for a number of years with great success, but in October, 1909, he entered into partnership with his brother, Burr P. McConnaha, the firm since being known as McConnaha Brothers Company. The business has since been enlarged and extended and many improvements made, until at the present time it is one of the largest and best equipped general merchandise stores in the county, with a thoroughly up-to-date stock of goods in every department. The brothers, both of whom are natives of Humboldt county, have many interests in common, and together they are accumulating a vast amount of property which is constantly increasing in value. They are joint owners of a livery business which is one of the most flourishing, as well as one of the largest, in the county. In connection with this they own and operate several stage lines, all of which are profitable investments. Together they have built, own and operate a shingle mill which is one of the most modern and complete plants of its kind in the county, in connection with which they also own and operate an aerial cable line which runs from Trinidad into the woods.

One of the most valuable pieces of real estate owned by Mr. McConnaha and his brother is a ranch on the Klamath river, which they purchased in May, 1909. Here they originally engaged exclusively in stock raising, but at the present time a tract of one hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation. As an experiment, and one which is being watched with great interest by horticulturists all over this part of the state, two hundred walnut trees were set out in 1912, and dairying is also followed on a small scale. The entire property is of great value, and rapidly becoming more so.

On March 18, 1900, C. J. McConnaha was married to Miss Rose Cakasch, in Arcata, then the home of the bride. Mrs. McConnaha was born in the town of Salmon Creek, Humboldt county, July 22, 1881, and in September of that same year her parents removed to Arcata, where she resided until the time of her marriage. She has borne her husband one child, a daughter named Greta.

Mr. McConnaha has always been interested in all matters that pertain to the public welfare of his community. In politics he is a Republican, but in practice he is first of all a good citizen, placing the welfare of the public before all other considerations. For some time he has served ably as a school trustee in his district, and is also a member of the town board of trustees, and is now president of that body. Another phase of social activity

which appeals strongly to Mr. McConnaha lies in the affairs of the local parlor of the Native Sons, of which he is a charter member.

LEONARD A. ROBERTSON.—Though still a young man, Leonard A. Robertson has been managing the large sheep ranch owned by the family in southern Humboldt county for the last twenty years, during which time he has maintained the best traditions of the name, which has been synonymous with success in the sheep raising industry from the early days. Owing to his father's untimely death, Mr. Robertson assumed the responsibilities of the large property at an early age, and proved equal to its many demands. Now he has one of the model estates of the region, he and his neighbor, Mr. Tuttle, being looked up to as the leaders in their line in this section. A number of ranchers have abandoned sheep raising as unprofitable, but Mr. Robertson has found local conditions exceptionally favorable, as his prime stock shows. He produces high-grade wool and mutton in large quantities. The improvements on the ranch, which comprises fifty-five hundred acres particularly valuable for grazing purposes, are so in keeping with all the requirements, and so complete in their provision for the comfort of the family and facilitating ranch operations, that even the casual visitor is impressed.

The Robertson family is undoubtedly of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Robertson's grandfather settled near Bridgeville in the early period of the development of Humboldt county, became a large landowner and engaged extensively in sheep raising. His son Alexander Robertson, father of Leonard A. Robertson, was born at Crescent City, Cal., and died at the age of thirty-five years. By that time he had succeeded in laying the foundations of the substantial possessions which his wife and children now have in the ranch in southern Humboldt county, having commenced the improvement of the tract and the raising of sheep. He had married Miss Belle Ferrier, who still survives with the five children born of their union: Leonard A.; Margaret, wife of Thomas Tobin, of Garberville, manager of the Garberville Mercantile Company; Gertrude, who is unmarried and lives with her mother at Santa Rosa, Cal.; Clara, unmarried, who is a teacher at Santa Rosa; and Florence, wife of A. E. Connick, manager of the Russ meat market at Eureka, where they reside.

Leonard A. Robertson was born January 18, 1876, on the ranch where he now resides, and spent his early years here, beginning his education in the public schools of the home district, later attending at Rohnerville, and then taking his high school course at Oakland, whither his mother removed to give her family high school advantages. He graduated in December, 1894, since when he has been giving his time to the management of the Robertson ranch, which he owns in partnership with his mother and four sisters. It is a little over three miles east of Garberville, on the Harris road, and eighty-three miles south of Eureka, the county seat. Three thousand grade sheep, Merinos, interbred with Shropshires, is the average grazed upon this property, and nothing is left undone to keep them in proper condition to insure wool and mutton of the best quality. The pasture is all that could be desired, the sheep yards and shearing pens are well arranged, and there are all the conveniences that modern ingenuity has devised and prosperity makes possible, the whole making an independent establishment complete of its kind. Being a mechanic of considerable ability

and practical attainments, Mr. Robertson has probably paid more attention to such details than the average agriculturist, having tools and shop for doing carpenter and ordinary blacksmith work. Like his father and grandfather he is noted for integrity in all his transactions, and he pays the strictest attention to everything that concerns his business interests.

The Robertson ranch is well equipped with buildings, including a fine residence and barns. There are a fine family orchard and vegetable garden, as well as other conveniences which contribute to make the place delightful as a residence. On September 14, 1905, Mr. Robertson married Miss Grace Orcutt, who was born at San Francisco and reared at Oakland, and they have two children, Leonard and Claire. Mrs. Robertson has spent all her life in California, was educated at Oakland, and is a representative "native daughter," her generous, lovable character and sensible womanliness attracting many friends in the locality where her married life has been spent. She is thoroughly devoted to her home and family, but also interested in the social life of the community, where her many fine traits gained her a warm welcome. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the lodge at Garberville; he is a Republican on political questions.

NEWELL M. PALMER.—A member of the board of education in Eureka, president of the Eureka trades council, and a resident of Humboldt county since 1889, Newell M. Palmer was born in Alton, Ill., January 5, 1855, the son of John Allison Palmer. The latter was born in Kentucky and immigrated to Greenfield, Illinois, with his parents. By trade he was a lumberman near Alton and ran a sawmill, in which he manufactured hardwood lumber until his death in 1861. Mr. Palmer's mother, Melissa Caswell, was born in Kankakee, Ill. She died in 1867, leaving two children, Newell M. and George, the latter now a farmer in Curry county, Ore.

Newell M. Palmer was left an orphan when twelve years of age, after which he lived with an uncle, John Caswell, in Alton, until he was eighteen, in the meantime obtaining his education in the schools of that city. He then went to work in a sash and door factory owned by Martin & Bowles and worked his way upward until he became foreman of the plant. In 1889 he came to Eureka and found employment in the old Lincoln mill on L and Second street, in the sash and door department, continuing there for a period of five years. When J. A. Cottrell, who was superintendent of the mill, started a planing mill of his own, Mr. Palmer resigned his position with the Lincoln mill and accepted the place of foreman in the sash and door department of Cottrell's new planing mill and continued with Mr. Cottrell as foreman until 1906. The many years of close application and the fine dust of the planers ultimately proved very injurious to Mr. Palmer's health and it became necessary for him to have out door employment. To obviate these conditions Mr. Cottrell gave him his present position, having charge of delivering the manufactured product.

Mr. Palmer's first marriage occurred in Alton, Ill., uniting him with Mary Gotlieb, a native of that place. She died in Eureka, leaving one child, Florence, now Mrs. Cornwell of Eureka. His second marriage occurred in Eureka and united him with Mrs. Clara L. (Callahan) Roberts, born in Trinidad, Humboldt county, of an old pioneer family. She had one child by her first marriage, Jack, in the employ of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. In 1898

Mr. Palmer was elected a member of the Eureka board of education, rendering efficient service for four years. His interest in the cause of education continued unabated and in 1911 he was elected a member of the board from the Second ward, and at the expiration of his term, was reelected, in June, 1915. He is chairman and a member of the finance committee and was a member of the board when the new high school bonds were voted and during the building of the new high school on a site of eleven acres on J street at a cost of \$160,000. In politics he is a Socialist and for four years was chairman of the county central committee. He is now serving as president of the Eureka trades council.

C. G. McKEEHAN was born in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., the son of Capt. Frank and Margaret (Bealor) McKeehan, also natives of Pennsylvania, born in Perry county. At the opening of the Civil war Captain McKeehan raised a company of volunteers and was commissioned captain of Company E, Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving over three years or until the close of the war. During this time he rendered valiant service and participated in all the battles in which his regiment engaged. After the war he was engaged in farming on the Tennessee river in Tennessee for a while, after which he was a merchant at Juniata, Pa., and finally a farmer in Perry county, that state, until his death. His widow now lives in Harrisburg.

To Captain McKeehan and his wife were born twelve children, all of whom are living, C. G. being the sixth in order of birth and the only one on the Pacific coast. His boyhood days were passed on the Perry county farm, and he received his education in the public schools and at Bloomfield academy. On completing the academic course he learned the printer's trade in New Bloomfield, Pa., afterwards following his trade on various papers in Pennsylvania.

Having a strong desire to visit the coast Mr. McKeehan came to San Francisco in 1888 and thence came to Eureka, Humboldt county, when for more than five years he was a compositor on the Humboldt Standard. During these years he became so favorably impressed with the county and the people that he resolved to locate permanently and engage in business.

Associating himself with Mr. Lambert, the firm of Lambert & McKeehan was launched in 1894 by the purchase of the small printing plant of Tom Howard on Fourth street, where the proprietors continued in business for a year, then moving to their present place on Third street, between E and F. Since then their printing establishment has been greatly enlarged and modernized until they have one of the largest and most complete printing, job and book establishments in the city.

Mr. McKeehan was married in San Jose, being united with Miss Annie M. Smith, a native daughter of Humboldt county, born in Eureka, and to them have been born three children, Porter, Willard and Helen. Mr. McKeehan was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Camelia Chapter, O. E. S., of which Mrs. McKeehan is past matron. She is also a member of Centennial Lodge of Rebekahs. Mr. McKeehan is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., as well as Redwood Burhl Camp, Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of Foresters, while his public spirited interest in the welfare and progress

of the city is manifested by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Eureka Development Association and the Humboldt Club. Politically he is an ardent and staunch Republican.

ALBERT L. FEARRIEN is a native of Marion county, Ind., born October 15, 1867, the son of Thaddeus M. and Mary (Washburn) Fearrien, born in Kentucky and Indiana respectively. They were married in Indiana, and two children, A. L. and Alzena, were born there. In 1871 the father brought the family to Humboldt county, locating on the south fork of the Eel river three miles above Garberville, where he took up a homestead and bought land. Here also he built the first sawmill in this section and manufactured the first lumber. After running the mill for sixteen years he sold the mill, ranch and stock and moved to Oakland, Cal., where he died. The mother died near Garberville.

There were four children born in California, making six children in the family, of which Albert L. is the oldest. He was reared on the ranch near Garberville and educated in the public schools. Until he was twenty years of age he assisted his father on the ranch, in the mill and at teaming. At this time he was married in Garberville to Ada Yates, born in Colusa county. He then went to Westport, Mendocino county, in the employ of Dave Gill, for whom he worked in the woods for two years, when he returned to Garberville and engaged in ranching for five or six years. Following this he engaged in getting out tan bark, a business that proved remunerative and engaged his attention for fifteen years.

He handled from 2,500 to 3,000 cords a year. At first this was peeled and hauled to Needle Rock, but afterwards he hauled only to Briceland for the Wagner Leather Company. Such was the experience gained during the years passed in the tan bark business that he could make an accurate estimate of what the timber would yield in tan bark to the quoter, and he had the reputation of being the closest estimator of tan bark in the county. During all these years, after the bark season was over, he would go hunting for bear and for the purpose kept a few hounds. His success in killing bear was noted in the local papers. Thomas Bair, Jr., who was engaged in stock ranching on his Redwood ranch and was annoyed by the ravages of the bears and other wild game, after reading of Mr. Fearrien's success, got in touch with him and induced him to accept the position of superintendent of his ranch and also to rid the ranch of bears as much as possible. Mr. Fearrien assumed his duties in March, 1909, on the Redwood ranch and continued there until the sheep were sold some eighteen months later. He then entered the employ of Fred S. Bair on his Three Cabins ranch, and the combined acreage of the Three Cabins and Redwood ranches is being devoted to sheep and cattle raising. There are over nine thousand head of sheep in his flock and he is making a specialty of raising sheep. He now has a large pack of hounds, with which he hunts bears whenever he can spare the time. He has killed one hundred five bears on the ranch in the last seven years. One summer, however, he killed thirty-six bears. He has also killed fifty-three coyotes, one hundred three wild cats and eleven panthers. He has studied the habits of the animals and it is interesting to hear him relate reminiscences and experiences he has passed through while hunting wild game. He devotes all

of his time to the superintending and caring for the two ranches, comprising thirty-four thousand acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Fearrien have three children, Wilmoth, Mrs. O'Hara of Eureka; Neetia; Mrs. Brownlow of Washington; and Newton, who assists his father in his manifold duties. All three of the children are graduates of the Eureka high school and the Eureka Business College. While living in Briceland Mr. Fearrien served as school trustee for a term of three years. He is a public spirited and liberal citizen and always ready to help all worthy enterprises. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Blue Lake and politically is a strong Republican. Mrs. Fearrien is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS ARTHUR GROOM.—The superintendent of the Humboldt Cooperage Company and an enterprising and progressive young man of Arcata, Thomas A. Groom was born in Muskoka, Ontario, May 15, 1878. His father, John Groom, was a native of London, England, and a carpenter and builder by trade. He migrated to Hamilton, Ontario, and was there married to Theresa Williams, who was likewise born in England. After following contracting and building in Hamilton the father moved with his family to Muskoka, where as a pioneer he cleared and improved a farm from the forest. In 1880 he took his family to Chicago, Ill., where he was in the restaurant and hotel business, besides which he did contracting and building at various times up to the time of his death, which occurred in Antigo, Wis., in 1905. His widow now resides in Livingston, Cal.

Of their family of six children Thomas A. Groom is the fourth oldest. He was reared in the city of Chicago. After completing the grammar schools he entered the Lake high school, where he was graduated in 1897. For another year he continued his studies in the Lewis Institute in Chicago, and then entered the employ of Swift & Co., working in the receiving department for about one year. Next he became a representative for the western department of the Delaware and Reliance Insurance companies of Philadelphia, continuing with them for four years.

In 1900 Mr. Groom came to the Pacific coast and after a few years spent in Oregon and various parts of California located in Arcata, January 29, 1904. He immediately entered the employ of the Humboldt Cooperage Company, beginning at the bottom as a laborer and working up through each department, advancing with the growth of the establishment both in the manufacturing and office work. One season he spent operating the woods, also the mill. In 1911 he was made superintendent of the plant, a position he has filled ably ever since. He owns a comfortable home on Eleventh street, Arcata, where he resides with his wife, Edith (Fischer) Groom, a native of Chicago, and they have one child, Chester Fischer Groom. Fraternally he is a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 185, I. O. O. F., at Arcata, of which he is past grand, and with his wife is a member of Empress Rebekah Lodge. He is also a member of the Arcata Club.

GEORGE EDWARD CORNWELL.—Among the young men who are making a success of their chosen occupation in Eureka we find George Edward Cornwell, who was born at Cherry Creek Cañon, near Denver, Colo., February 28, 1876. His father, Nathaniel Ephraim Cornwell, was born in Canada and learned the trades of stonemason, bricklayer and plasterer.

Coming to the United States, he located for a time in Rockford, Ill., and later in Kentucky, following his trades. He was married in Louisville, Ky., December 22, 1869, to Joalla H. Crouch, who was born in Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1843, the daughter of a Methodist minister. About 1871 they removed to Colorado, where Mr. Cornwell was engaged in saw-milling and later in contracting at his trade in Denver and Pueblo. In 1881 he came to Oakland and in 1883 located in Eureka, where he carried on contracting and building until he retired. Two years had also been spent in the same line of business in Republic, Wash. Upon retiring from business he returned to Eureka, where he made his home until he died, March 19, 1914, the mother having passed away September 23, 1911. To them were born ten children, five of whom grew up, as follows: Rose Mary, Mrs. Welch, of Arcata; Maggie M., Mrs. Wood, of Eureka; George E., of whom we write; Laura, Mrs. Rooney, of Ukiah; and Alma, Mrs. Landgren, who died in 1913. George Edward Cornwell, the only son living, was reared and educated in the Eureka public schools. After completing the tenth grade he engaged in contracting lathing for a period of four years, and then began working as a plasterer in Republic, Wash., completing the trade and that of brickmason in Eureka. Subsequently he spent four years in San Francisco and Oakland, working two years of this time as a bricklayer and the same length of time in contracting brick and stone work and plastering. Desiring to return to Eureka, he came back in October, 1909, and has engaged in contracting here ever since. In 1913 he formed the present partnership with Charles Christiansen under the name of Cornwell & Christiansen. Together they have done some of the finest work in their line in Eureka and Arcata, among the jobs being the Minor Theater and Minor Bank in Arcata, the Carson, E. Cousins and Mallory residences, the Brown bungalows and others in Eureka. They have done some of the finest and best work in their line in the city. Mr. Cornwell is very careful and painstaking in the performance of his contracts, and as a result his work is always satisfactory. He owns and makes his home in the old Cornwell residence at No. 1231 Myrtle avenue.

Mr. Cornwell was married in Eureka December 18, 1902, being united with Miss Florence Palmer, born in Alton, Ill., and coming with her parents to Eureka when ten years of age. She is the daughter of Newell M. Palmer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell have one child, George Palmer. Fraternally Mr. Cornwell is a prominent member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., being the present Noble Grand, and is a member of Mount Zion Encampment of Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. Mrs. Cornwell is an active member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell are very liberal and kind hearted and ever ready to help those who have been less fortunate. In political views he believes in the principles of the Republican party. He is an exempt fireman, having served six years in No. 1 Engine Company and one year in Hose Company No. 4. He also served seven years as a member of the Fifth Division of Naval Militia, the only military company here, being mustered out with the rank of coxswain.

STERLING P. ARNHART.—Persistent endeavor toward perfection in his chosen line of work has brought merited praise to Mr. Arnhart as a builder wherever his handiwork is seen. He has been a resident of California since 1873, coming from Barry county, Mo., where he was born May 14, 1862.

He is the son of Wesley and Caroline (Morris) Arnhart, born in Nashville, Tenn., and later farmers in Missouri. In 1873 the parents came to California, locating in Woodland, Yolo county, where they engaged in farming for three and one-half years. Subsequently they returned to Nevada City, where the father has been residing ever since.

Sterling P. Arnhart, who was next to the oldest of the seven children in the parental family, was reared in Missouri until he was eleven years old and was educated principally in the public schools of Yolo county and in Woodland. While in Nevada City he picked up the plasterers' trade, and in 1883 he went to San Francisco to complete his trade, working at it until 1887. In that year he went to Tulare county, and with headquarters in Visalia contracted for plastering. His contracts covered a wide range of country, extending from Bakersfield to Fresno. From plaster contracting he branched out into contracting and building.

In 1903 Mr. Arnhart located in Eureka and engaged in contracting and building in his line, cement, concrete, brick and stone work and plastering, in which he has engaged ever since, doing some of the largest and finest jobs in the city. He did the work on the Fort Seward Hotel, Elks Hall, Eagles Home, Bank of Eureka and hundreds of residences.

In San Francisco Mr. Arnhart was married to Miss May E. Kennedy, who was born in Michigan, and two children were born to them, Clarence, employed in San Francisco, and Leila. Fraternally Mr. Arnhart is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E.; Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F.; Mount Zion Encampment, and the Rebekahs. In political views he is a Republican.

CHARLES CHRISTIANSEN.—A native son of Humboldt county, born in Eureka March 23, 1882, Mr. Christiansen is the son of Charles and Christene (Ellison) Christiansen, natives of Opsal and Vermland, Sweden, respectively. As was the custom and ambition of the boys in that Swedish seaport, the father went to sea and followed it for many years. In 1854 he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and being pleased with the outlook decided to remain. Here he followed the coasting trade and ultimately became captain of a schooner. Coming to Eureka in 1876, he became captain on Humboldt bay steamers. After his marriage in Eureka he determined to settle down and therefore in 1882 bought twenty acres on Myrtle avenue, where he engaged in farming, making a specialty of raising hogs. His demise occurred at his home when he dropped dead January 3, 1903. His widow afterwards sold the twenty acres, which has since been laid out into city lots. She makes her home in her comfortable residence built on a part of the former ranch.

Charles Christiansen is the third oldest of a family of four children and is the only son. He was brought up on the home ranch on Myrtle avenue and received a good education in the public and high schools of Eureka. He learned the plasterers' trade and followed it until 1913, when he entered into partnership with George E. Cornwell under the firm name of Cornwell & Christiansen, since which time they have engaged actively in contracting in their line. Both are energetic, wide-awake young men, and are making a success, having done some of the finest and most artistic work in Eureka. Mr. Christiansen owns a comfortable bungalow at No. 1237 East street, where he resides with his wife and her two children by her first marriage, Gladys and Adrian. Mrs. Christiansen was formerly Mrs. Dolly (Jones)

Robinson, a native of Missouri, and is a cultured and refined woman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen are popular and have many friends who enjoy their hospitality and good cheer. He is a charter member of Hose Company No. 7, Eureka Fire Department, which was organized in March, 1908, he being president from the organization and first foreman of the company.

CLARENCE E. HILL.—A young man of ability and perseverance, who has become well and favorably known through his traits of honesty, industry and straightforwardness, is Clarence E. Hill, who was born in Calais, Me., July 10, 1881. He came to Eureka when about five years of age with his parents, Charles H. and Isabella (Wright) Hill, both natives of Maine, and was reared and educated in the public schools of Eureka. From a youth he learned the plasterers' and bricklayers' trade from his father, and he has followed this trade for about twenty years. Thirteen years ago he began contracting, specializing in concrete, brick and stone work and plastering, and in this time has done some of the finest work in the city. He had the contract for Nazareth Convent and Academy and with Mr. Arnhart did the work in their line on the Eagles Home, the Harpst, Leach, Wilson and many other beautiful residences in this city, as well as in different parts of Humboldt county, among others the Hotel Fort Seward. Mr. Hill built his comfortable residence at No. 1183 Myrtle avenue, where he resides with his wife and daughter.

The marriage of Mr. Hill occurred in Eureka December 25, 1902, when he was united with Miss Edna G. Gardner, a native daughter of Humboldt county, born in Eureka, the daughter of M. F. and Mary E. (Allen) Gardner, natives of Hadleys Lake and Calais, Me., who came to Humboldt county in early days, the father being a prominent rancher and stockman in the Mattole valley.

Mrs. Hill is a cultured and accomplished lady and was for three years engaged in teaching in this county. Of their union one child was born, a daughter, Audrey L. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have numerous friends all over Humboldt county, who admire them for their worth, enterprise and many kindnesses. Fraternally Mr. Hill is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., while politically he is an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM J. HUNTER has for many years been superintendent of the Southern Division of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad with headquarters at Sausalito, Cal. On the completion of the road and the driving of the golden spike at Cains Rock, October 23, 1914, with through trains between San Francisco and Eureka, he became superintendent of the Northern Division of the same road, with headquarters in the city of Eureka. For years Mr. Hunter had been looking forward to the time when he would be able to ride into Humboldt county over an extension of the road with which he has for so many years been connected, and it is a great pleasure for his old comrades in the county to know that he is to have personal supervision of the welfare of the Eureka extension, especially so since the project has been recently constructed and is therefore in need of a guiding hand, such as Mr. Hunter's, not only to make the road a financial success, but also to assist the people of the county to obtain all the benefits possible therefrom.

A native of Canada, Mr. Hunter was born at Kemptville, Ontario, in October, 1853, and received his education in the little stone school house near

his home, and in the high school of his native town. His parents were Anthony and Martha (McFarland) Hunter, the former born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, the latter in Ontario. The father, being the son of a shoe merchant, learned that business in boyhood but also fitted himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed for some time after removing to Ontario, and in which he was employed at the time of his marriage, later being engaged as a shoe merchant. Both he and his wife died at Kemptville, having brought up a family of nine children, of whom William J. Hunter was the oldest. Early in the year 1873 William J. Hunter came west to fill an engagement with the old Chicago and White Stocking baseball club of that city, but instead of joining the ranks of professional baseball players, he continued the journey westward, coming to Healdsburg, Cal., in April of the same year, and two years later taking up his residence in Arcata, Humboldt county, where for some years he was a shoe merchant. An athletic young man of magnificent physique, Mr. Hunter became the captain and pitcher of the Arcata baseball team in the western state where he made his home, and it was this team that won nearly every battle in those days, so that Mr. Hunter could easily have won a national reputation had he cared to make a business of this pastime. But he chose a railroad career instead, having started railroading in Ontario on the Grand Trunk. On coming west, from 1873 to 1875 he was assistant agent at Healdsburg and Cloverdale, and from 1875 until 1883 he was engaged in business in Arcata. In 1883 he began as a brakeman on the old Donohue road, becoming a conductor in 1884 and continuing in that position until 1899, when he was made superintendent of the Southern Division of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, which had absorbed the Donohue and the North Shore roads. December 1, 1914, he took charge of his duties as superintendent of the Northern Division, with headquarters in Eureka, this being the new road from Eureka to Willits, and he is always alert to the successful maintenance and operation of the road.

The marriage of Mr. Hunter took place in 1875 in Healdsburg, Cal., uniting him with Miss Emma L. Gladden, a native of Indianapolis, Ind., whence she had come with her parents to Healdsburg. She was educated in the Indianapolis Normal School, and the San Jose State Normal School in California, and until her marriage taught school in Healdsburg. Mrs. Hunter's father, W. N. Gladden, was an early settler in Healdsburg, and the pioneer horticulturist of that region, being the first man to set out a commercial peach orchard there, and has devoted his time to horticulture since first coming to California in 1871, in which line he gained much prominence in Sonoma county. In Indianapolis he had been a teacher, and a schoolmate and associate editor on the Indianapolis Journal with William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter during their honeymoon were passengers on the steamer Coquille, from San Francisco to Eureka, and through the influence of a fellow passenger, the late C. B. Stone, then residing at Arcata, the young couple were induced to make their home in that town, in which place, as well as in Eureka, they soon gained a large measure of popularity in both social and musical circles. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were born in Arcata, by name William C. and Walter G. The former, a graduate of the University of California, was engaged as a mining engineer at the time of his death, which was acci-

dentally caused by the explosion of a blast, on June 11, 1915, while he was examining and experting the Washington mine near Nevada City, Cal. The other son, Walter G., like his brother, is a graduate of the University of California, and is well known as a civil and electrical engineer, having been city engineer of Stockton, and now holding the office of consulting engineer in charge of an extensive highway project in Arizona, with headquarters at Yuma.

The story of the life of William J. Hunter is one from which young men of today will derive a valuable lesson, and which they will do well to emulate, learning thereby that the qualities of honesty, strict attention to business, temperate habits and readiness to assist others are the characteristics which will help a man to acquire success in whatever line of life he has chosen. Beginning at the foot, Mr. Hunter has gradually worked up to the important position he now so ably fills, and this entirely through his own merit and endeavor, and the enthusiasm with which his return to Humboldt county was received by all who know him testifies to the high regard in which he is held. For by his sincerity and business integrity Mr. Hunter has won for himself scores of good friends in this section of the state. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, he having been a member of this lodge at Arcata for thirty-seven years. Politically, he has always been a strong Republican, his belief being that the principles of this party are for the best interests of the entire country.

FRANK O. ENGSTROM.—A successful business man and proprietor of the California Street Market, Frank O. Engstrom was born in Jonkoping, Smaland, Sweden, October 4, 1869. The son of a farmer of that place, he was educated in the schools of that locality. From the age of ten until thirteen years he worked in a moulding mill and then took up farm work which he followed until he concluded to try his fortune in the land of the Stars and Stripes. Coming to the United States, he landed in Austin, Texas, September 21, 1890, and found employment in the cotton fields and in the cotton gin. He followed this employment for two seasons, having a contract for baling the cotton. In November, 1891, he arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and at Healdsburg was employed in the fruit district until March, 1892, when he came to Eureka, Humboldt county, where he has since made his home. His first employment was in the Scotia woods for the Pacific Lumber Company for eleven months, then in the Harpst & Spring shingle mill at Arcata, where he did teaming for a few months. Next he spent a year with the John Vance Company loading lumber, after which he was employed at the Edward Vance mill at Samoa, beginning there when the mill was started and saw the first log placed on the carriage and sawed. He continued there for two years in the trimming and in the planning departments, after which he spent two years working on the government jetties in Humboldt Bay. Following this he became a longshoreman, continuing as such for a period of eight years.

In April, 1908, Mr. Engstrom purchased the California Street Market at No. 1909 California street, and since then has engaged in the butcher business. By his square dealing and courteous treatment of his customers he has acquired a large trade. However, this does not represent all of his interests, for he is a stockholder in the Waldner Land & Fruit Company that own about

four thousand acres near Blocksburg and is also a stockholder and director of the Eureka Cooperative General Merchandise Company that has a large general store on the corner of California and Twentieth street, Eureka. He built and owns a comfortable residence at No. 2329 Fairfield street, where he resides with his family and also owns other residence property in this city.

Mr. Engstrom was married in Eureka to Miss Alma Larsen, born in Vestrejtland, Sweden. She is sister of Charles A. Larson, manager of the Eureka Cooperative General Merchandise Company, who is represented on another page in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Engstrom have four children, Ruth, Edward, Edith and Roy.

After an absence of twenty-two years Mr. Engstrom, in April, 1912, with his family visited his old home in Sweden and also other important cities in that country. He had purchased tickets to cross the Atlantic on the Titanic, but when that vessel went down on her maiden voyage to New York he took the Cedric of the same line. On returning to California he was well satisfied to continue making this city his permanent home. Although he has traveled extensively in the United States and been in most of the states, he likes the state of California best. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, Loyal Order of Moose and Foresters of America. Mr. Engstrom is a self-made man, having worked his way to success by his own perseverance and ability and is highly respected as a man among men. With his family he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which he is an active and prominent member. He is serving as deacon and secretary of its board of trustees.

WILLIAM ELMER LINDOW.—A sawyer at the Samoa mill of the Hammond Lumber Company, William E. Lindow was born at Wabasha, Minnesota, January 24, 1870. His father, William Lindow, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, came to America, and was a very early settler in Minnesota, where he followed lumbering. Next he went to Michigan, where he followed farming; a part of the farm which he owned now forms a part of the present site of Saginaw, Mich. After selling this he purchased timber land in Minnesota, where he engaged in logging and lumbering. Afterwards he moved to Black River Falls, Wis., where he farmed until he died. He was married in Minnesota to Minnie Long, who died in that state.

Of their family of six children William E. Lindow is the third eldest and was reared on the farm in Minnesota and received a good education in the public and high schools. When seventeen years of age he began in the lumber industry, working in the woods and at river driving on the East Fork of Black river, the Kettle and Tamarack rivers. His father ran a portable saw-mill for many years. There the son learned to saw and run the stationary engine. Afterward he was employed with the Goodyear Lumber Company at Goodyear, Wis. He then went to Duluth, where he was employed in the Clark & Jackson mill, becoming sawyer, and continued with them for three years. Later he was with the Hubbard & Vincent mill for one year. He then went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he found employment with the American Lumber Company as sawyer, leaving there two years later, to enter the employ of the Hume Bennett Lumber Company at Converse Basin, near Millwood, Fresno county, Cal., where he filled the position as sawyer for one season. On February 15, 1907, he accepted his present position of

sawyer at the Hammond Lumber Company mill at Samoa and has held it ever since, operating the double cut band saw which with favorable logs and orders has cut as high as 207,000 feet in ten hours.

In Winona, Minn., Nov. 16, 1898, Mr. Lindow married Miss Matilda Staack, born in Winona, the daughter of Mathias and Mary (Petersen) Staack, the former a cabinet maker by trade and later a grocer until he retired. Mr. and Mrs. Lindow have one child, Florence. Fraternally Mr. Lindow is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is past officer, and also the Redmen. Mrs. Lindow is a member of the Royal Neighbors. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lindow are members of the Episcopal church in Eureka. In national political views he sides with the Republicans.

CAPT. HENRY H. BUHNE.—That he was one of the first white men to arrive in Humboldt county is evidenced by the fact that Captain Buhne sailed through the bar into Humboldt bay on the 9th of April, 1850, and by the further fact that he piloted the *Laura Virginia* into the bay not long afterward, this being the first American vessel to cross the bar. Although still a young man at the time he first cast anchor at Eureka, already he had sailed the high seas into practically every part of the world and had gained much experience in whaling expeditions that took him over the Southern Pacific waters. As a boy he had been trained in maritime pursuits under his father, a seafaring man whose skill in carrying his craft through stormy seas descended to the son and impelled him to enter the same occupation. Practically all of his youth was passed in Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, then a part of Denmark, now a German province, his birth having occurred there June 27, 1822, and his schooling having been secured in its institutions of learning. At the age of sixteen he secured a post as a cabin boy on an ocean-going steamship. The benefit of his training with his father soon became apparent and led to his promotion the following year. A cruise on a whaler took him into the south seas and it was not until early in 1845 that he returned to the old home in Denmark.

Appreciating the necessity of more thorough training in navigation, the young sailor entered a school June 7, 1845, and continued his studies until October 20, of the same year, when he was awarded his diploma. Through this course of practical study he was able to secure a berth as first mate on a whaler that sailed for the south October 28, 1845, and during that eventful voyage he suffered shipwreck on the Cape Verde islands, but was fortunately rescued with his companions in danger and in May, 1846, he arrived safely at Hamburg. Later he shipped on the whaler *Clementine* for the Arctic ocean. In the course of this voyage he landed in San Francisco for the first time in November, 1847. The town was very small, for it was before the discovery of gold and the cosmopolitan throngs soon to enter its port had not yet been attracted by the lure of the supposed fortunes in the mines. With the advent of mining as the chief industry the Captain retired from the sea and tried his luck at Auburn, Cal., where, however, he found nothing to repay him for his trouble. Returning to the life of the sailor he came to Humboldt county and piloted vessels across the bar with a whale-boat, besides being in charge of the tug boat *Mary Ann*. In addition to many years of experience in piloting he engaged in the lumber business in the early days, acquiring tracts of cheap lands and later built up a large hardware business in Eureka. Of his children five are now living, namely: Henry H., Mrs. W. P.

Pratt, Georgia, Mrs. Kenneth Newitt and Alexander H. In the early development work he was a leading spirit, devoting a great deal of time to furthering sound projects that were calculated to be of the greatest good to the city and community. With his death, October 26, 1894, there passed from the county one of its earliest settlers and most loyal citizens, a man whose splendid business ability had been utilized in the amassing of a valuable estate and who was generally regarded as one of the most substantial business men in this section of the state. Possessing extraordinary individuality and mental power, he rose above every handicap of poor educational advantages, unfamiliarity with the customs of the people of America and a stranger even to the language, and out of poverty he gleaned independence and prominence. Such men as he formed the basis of the present prosperity and growing influence of Humboldt county.

OSCAR JEROME GATES.—The father of Oscar Jerome Gates was Schuyler S. Gates, born at Wallingford, Vt., January 22, 1805, a nephew of General Gates of Revolutionary fame. His mother was Mary A. (Pratt) Gates, who was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 13, 1808. The couple were the parents of six children, namely: Oscar Jerome, born March 8, 1830, at Rutland, Vt., and died in California in 1895; LeRoy J., born July 20, 1831; Arabella D., born February 18, 1833; Lena M., born June 20, 1835; Irene R., born in November, 1836, now Mrs. Irhman, of Perris, Cal.; and Gertrude E., born September 5, 1845.

The son Oscar received his education at Albion Academy, Erie county, Pa. In 1849 the family removed to Adams county, Wis., where, wages being high, the young Oscar went down the Wisconsin river on a raft which he steered with swinging oars for \$4 per day. When he reached his destination a tooth began to ache and he went to a dentist to have it pulled, for which he was charged \$1. The boy then and there resolved to go into the dental profession, declaring "I will go into the dental business; that beats running the river." Accordingly he bought a kit of tools and started home afoot along the Wisconsin river, stopping at every house to see if the inhabitants were in need of the assistance of a dentist. He was successful in getting many jobs and pulled many teeth, so that, though inexperienced, he had his pockets full of money when he reached his father's home.

Still pursuing his new profession, Dr. Gates came to California in 1852, locating first in Trinity county, where he practiced dentistry at Weaver-ville and among the surrounding camps, going even as far as into Josephine county in Oregon. In 1854 he came to Humboldt county, Cal., but his stay here was short, as he soon returned to Trinity county, where he remained a number of years. Coming back to Humboldt county, he located in Eureka in the early '60s, and ever afterwards was a resident of this city, continuing to practice his profession here until the time of his death, many years later. Of the pioneers of northern California, Dr. Gates was one of the best known, being a character in his way. Not only was he a talented man, but he was a genius as well, and a splendid workman and a dentist of marked ability and originality. In the early days he made money in plenty, and with it was generous to a fault. Fearless and unhesitating, he on more than one occasion proved his courage and physical ability. "Doc," as he was familiarly called, was a staunch friend and had no enemies.

Dr. Gates was first married in Rohnerville, Humboldt county, in 1870, to Mrs. Ann E. (Hook) Nelson, and by this union he has one son, Leroy Morton, who resides in Eureka. His second marriage occurred in Eureka, June 16, 1879, with Mrs. Isabella M. (Drew) Gosselin, of Eureka, a lady of good family and the union was very harmonious. The Doctor held membership in Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., of Eureka, of which he was Past Noble Grand; in Lincoln Lodge No. 34, K. P., of which he was Past Chancellor; and in the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Eureka, wherein he was Past Master Workman. All these lodges held him in high esteem and passed resolutions of condolence and respect upon his demise.

His death occurred unexpectedly at Perris, in Riverside county, Cal., April 15, 1895, while visiting his sister, Mrs. Irene Irhman of that city. The Doctor had gone out with a pleasure party and was incidentally inspecting a mine, when he was stricken by heart failure. His remains were sent back to Eureka, where they were interred at Ocean View Cemetery amid an abundance of floral tributes, the offerings of friends and neighbors. From the Daily (Humboldt) Times of April 27, 1895, we quote:

"The loss of Dr. Gates will be keenly felt by many in this community who were close enough to be acquainted with his charitable work and goodness of heart. They will join with his bereaved relatives in mourning his departure. The loved and loving husband, father and friend died in the prime of manhood. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and the pathetic dust. Yet, after all, it may be best—just in the happy, sunny hour of the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail—to dash against the unseen rock and in an instant hear the billows roar. This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock, but in sunshine he was vine and flower. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms; he was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed; he added to the sum of human joy and could everyone for whom he did some loving service bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep beneath a labyrinth of flowers. There never was, there is no gentler, stronger, manlier man."

FRANK E. HERRICK.—Activities far-reaching in effect give to Mr. Herrick prominence in his native county of Humboldt and add to the prestige of a family name already highly honored in the efficient and public-spirited services of his father and mother, Rufus F. and Martha (Gist) Herrick, pioneers in the work among the Indians of Northern California. It was during the residence of the parents on a farm four miles from Arcata, on Mad river, that he was born February 10, 1861, but he did not remain long enough on his native ranch to retain any vivid recollections of the place, the services of his father as Indian agent causing the temporary residence of the family on Indian reservations, at Smith River, Del Norte county, while later a home was established on the island near Ferndale on Eel river. With the coming of the family to Eureka in 1872 the son was sent to the town schools and also studied for a time under a private tutor. Meanwhile he learned much about surveying and civil engineering while helping his father and other competent engineers. Thus was laid the foundation of an occupative education most valuable to him in later years. From eighteen until twenty-two years of

age he served on coast survey, geodetic and harbor improvement in the employ of the United States government.

Settling in Eureka and taking up the work of a civil engineer, Mr. Herrick in 1889 was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket, and two years later was re-elected to the office. After an interim of two years in 1895 he was elected for the third term and in 1897 became his own successor. Altogether he has filled the office of county surveyor for twelve years. In 1899 he became chief engineer for the California & Northwestern Railway, serving for two years. Acceding to the wishes of citizens of Eureka, in 1901 he became city engineer and as such he superintended the construction of the sewer system, making all plans and specifications used in the work. The city was bonded for \$115,000 for improvements of sewers and schools. Under the supervision of Mr. Herrick a sewerage system was built that had no superior in the state, considering size and amount of money expended. In 1903 he was re-elected city engineer and again in 1907, so that he filled the office for six years altogether. From 1903 to 1907 he also served as deputy United States mineral surveyor for California.

Since leaving the office of city engineer Mr. Herrick has devoted himself to special engineering and surveying for a number of lumber companies in Humboldt county, doing the most of the railroad engineering for the various logging roads. Mr. Herrick is interested in property in the city of Eureka and in dairy lands in Eel River valley.

The family of Mr. Herrick consists of a wife and three children: Ralph F., an auto dealer in Eureka; Frank Leslie, a physician and surgeon, Oakland; and Gladys, now Mrs. McMillan, of Oakland. Mrs. Herrick, formerly Emma J. Gish, of San Jose, was the daughter of a pioneer family, her mother, Mrs. Aquilla Glover, being one of the ill-fated Donner party in 1846. After Mr. Glover's death she married D. E. Gish, of San Jose.

In politics Mr. Herrick has been a staunch Republican. A charter member of Humboldt Parlor No. 14, N. S. G. W., and of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., he was influential in the early history of these prominent fraternal organizations at Eureka.

EDWARD TIMOTHY SULLIVAN.—An old settler having been connected with the lumber industry since he came to Humboldt county, in 1879, Edward Timothy Sullivan was born in London, England, January 12, 1865. His father, Cornelius Sullivan, a coal operator, in 1868 migrated with his family to Erie, Pa., where he followed the same line of occupation until his death. The mother, Ellen (O'Leary) Sullivan, then removed to Muskegon, Mich., with her family of three sons and there she reared and educated them. She now makes her home in San Francisco.

Edward Timothy Sullivan, the eldest of the three children, received a good education in the public schools, attending the old Third ward school in Muskegon. When his schooling was completed he resumed work in the shingle mill of F. B. Peck, where he had worked during vacations from the age of eleven until fourteen years of age. As a shingle weaver he made a good record and soon was at the head with men in that line. In May, 1879 he arrived in San Francisco with \$3 in greenbacks. He immediately accepted a position with the D. R. Jones mill on Gunthers Island, Eureka, and came here on the schooner Laura Pike, Captain Hansen, taking seven days from San

Francisco to Eureka. He reported and at once went to work in the shingle mills, continuing with the company for seven years, most of the time as a contractor. By 1886 all of the available lumber had been cut and the mill closed down. He then entered the employ of McKay & Co. in the shingle department of the Occidental mill as filer, then contractor and later foreman, continuing in all about seventeen years.

Resigning his place in 1904, Mr. Sullivan accepted his present position, foreman of the shingle department of the Hammond Lumber Company at Samoa, and has held the position ever since. It is a very responsible position as will be seen when it is known that it is the largest redwood shingle mill on the Pacific coast. He operates five shingle machines and one lath mill. Personally, he superintends the entire shingle plant and attends to all the hammering and filing, as well as the mechanical part, keeping the machinery of the mill going.

Mr. Sullivan built and owns a comfortable residence at No. 1639 Pine street and also owns other residence property, and has great faith in the future prosperity of Eureka and Humboldt county. In 1883 he joined the Volunteer Fire Department and has been an active member ever since, and is today the fourth oldest member in the department. He was a member of Engine Company No. 1, then Engine Company No. 3, then charter member of California Hose Company No. 5 and an active member of it since its organization. In 1904 he passed through all the offices of the company, including foreman, and is treasurer of the company. For the last five years he has been captain of the police department of fire department, is also captain of the racing teams of the department and is permanent captain of the racing time of the California Hose Company No. 5, winner of three races out of four that they have entered, establishing the fastest time ever made on the Pacific coast for two hundred yards; that is, run one hundred yards with hose cart, connect with the hydrant, run one hundred yards more, then break the hose and put on the nozzle and put water through, all in thirty-five seconds, the fastest record on the coast. Mr. Sullivan is an exempt fireman of Engine Company No. 3. He is a most enthusiastic member of the department, and it is largely through the influence and work of men of his caliber, who enforce strict discipline, that the fire department has reached such a high degree of efficiency.

In Eureka Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Geneva Tibbetts, born in St. Paul, Minn., who came to Eureka with her parents when three years of age. She was educated in the public schools. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Grace, head saleslady at Jackson & Co., Inc., and Geneva, now Mrs. John Dunford, of Oakland. Mr. Sullivan is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus. In national politics he is a Democrat, and has served on the grand jury. He has taken an active part in all social and public affairs in Eureka, and is always in favor of improvements of a permanent character and a fair deal for everyone and no favoritism. He believes in good morals and clean government and clean sports. He has ever been ready and willing to do his part and gives freely of his time and means to any worthy movement that has for its aim the upbuilding of the city and the betterment of the condition of its people, and no citizen stands higher in honesty and integrity of purpose than does he.

ELI A. NORDQUIST.—An experienced man in the construction of railroads and track work, Eli A. Nordquist, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Eureka, was born in Solvesberg, Blekinge, Sweden, January 3, 1863. His father was a fisherman, owning his own vessel, and followed fishing in the Baltic sea his entire life. From a small lad Eli learned to navigate a sail boat and became handy with nets. After completing the local schools at the age of fourteen years, he continued assisting his father in the fishing industry until he was twenty years of age. Thinking he could better his condition in the land of the Stars and Stripes, he came to Morrison, Whiteside county, Ill., in 1883, being employed in construction work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for a period of three years. He then followed the same line of work in McHenry and Jo Daviess counties, Ill., for two years more. Having friends in Humboldt county, Cal., who wrote him of greater opportunities and higher wages on the coast, Mr. Nordquist determined to come hither, and in May of 1888 arrived in Eureka. For three months he worked in the railroad department of the California Redwood Company on Elk river, and then proceeded to Oakland, where he was with the Oakland Paving Company for six months. At the end of this time he returned to Humboldt county, where he has been content to make his home and rear his family. The next three years were spent in the employ of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad, on the maintenance of way, with headquarters in Fields Landing. He resigned this position to enter the employ of Edward Vance, lumber manufacturer at Samoa, on railroad construction, and a year later was made foreman, a position he has held ever since. When the Hammond Lumber Company purchased the mills and timber he continued with the new company in the same capacity, having charge of extensions of the road into the woods and keeping them in repair. He is a very careful and painstaking man, and it is needless to say that his work is accomplished in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

In 1911 Mr. Nordquist built his present large and comfortable residence at No. 1337 Wood street, where he makes his home with his family. He also owns three acres in the Glatt Addition, mostly rich bottom land, where he raises hay, vegetables and fruits for family use. Mr. Nordquist was married in Eureka, being united with Miss Betsey Anderson, born in his native town, who came to Eureka in 1890. To them have been born seven children: Clarence, Elmer, Oscar, Olga, Selma (deceased), Walter and Alice, all making their home under the paternal roof. Fraternally he is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Loyal Mystic Legion of America. Both himself and wife are Lutherans, having been reared in that faith.

ULYSSES JESSE NOE was born in Marysville, Iowa, November 20, 1867, the son of Eli and Phoebe A. (Brown) Noe, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana, who were farmers in Iowa. In 1869 they crossed the plains with their two little sons, coming overland with oxtteams to California, the journey being fraught with many hardships and privations. Arriving at their destination, Humboldt county, the father bought a farm at Table Bluff, which he operated until 1882, when he sold the place and removed to Clackamas county, Ore. After farming there for twenty years he returned to Humboldt county, but spent only four years there when he moved to Oregon once more, residing on a farm at Woodburn. The mother had passed away in Eureka.

Eli and Phoebe A. Noe had a family of six children, four of whom are living, Ulysses being the oldest of all. His childhood was spent on the farm at Table Bluff and he received his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age he began working in the woods, packing water for the log roads. During the eighteen months he worked at this occupation he picked up and became an adept water slinger, wetting the log roads. This was very particular work, and he soon became so proficient at it that he was considered one of the best and most thorough at the occupation to be found in the county and he was never at a loss for a good position. Having saved considerable money he determined to engage in business for himself and purchased a ranch near Elk River Corners, where he started the Excelsior dairy. On his place of one hundred thirty acres he maintained a herd of thirty-five cows, having a retail milk route in Eureka for the sale of this product and meeting with deserved success. However, in 1905, wishing to retire, he sold his route and lands and purchased considerable property in Eureka, where he has since made his home. For the last five years he has filled the position of engineer and janitor at the Franklin school.

Mr. Noe's first marriage occurred in Missouri, to Stella Townsend, a native of that state, whose death occurred in Eureka. She left two children, Myrtle, a trained nurse in Portland, Ore., and Glen, who makes his home in Eureka. Mr. Noe was married a second time, being united with Mrs. Celia (Moxon) Hayden, a native of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. By her first marriage Mrs. Noe has one child, Gordon, who is with the Red Cross Drug Company, Eureka. While on the ranch Mr. Noe served as trustee of the Bucksport school district for twelve years, being clerk of the board most of the time. He was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Camelia Chapter, O. E. S. He is also a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., being a past grand and is also a member of the Encampment and the Canton of Odd Fellows. Politically he has always been an ardent adherent to Republican principles.

FRANK ARTHUR RANN.—By those who are qualified to know, it is said that Mr. Rann is one of the most adept sawyers on the coast, and his many years of experience in this capacity may well furnish grounds for the statement. He is a native of Oregon and was born at John Day, Grant county, September 17, 1876, the son of Charles Rann, a native of San Francisco, Cal., born in 1852, the grandparents being very early pioneers of California. Charles Rann removed to Oregon and became an early settler on the John Day river; his death occurred at Lovelocks, Nev. Mr. Rann's mother was Martha Harper, a native of Missouri. When a little girl she came with her parents across the plains in an ox team train. She is now Mrs. Hardin and resides in Shively, Humboldt county.

Of the marriage of Charles and Martha (Harper) Rann were born four children, of whom Frank A. is the second oldest. He was brought up at John Day and when only eleven years old began riding the range, following it until he was fifteen. During this time he attended the local public school, which was in session about three months a year. At the age of fifteen he began earning his own livelihood. Going to the Willamette valley, he was employed on a farm at Crawfordsville until November, 1895, when he came to Humboldt county, Cal. The first winter was spent working on a farm at Table

Bluff, and he then began driving the overland stage between Scotia and Dyerville, continuing in that occupation for three years. Doubling the road each night between Scotia and Dyerville was very tedious and difficult work, making a thirty-six-mile drive, rain or shine, over very bad roads, which prevailed in those days, and all this for a pittance of \$22.50 per month and found. Becoming disappointed and tired of the unpleasant night work and small pay, he quit stage driving and entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, doing scaling of logs, and continued with the company for about three years.

While at Scotia Mr. Rann was married June 7, 1899, to Miss Effie D. Look, a native daughter of Humboldt county, born at Hydesville, the daughter of Ashel and Mary (Blanton) Look, natives respectively of Wisconsin and Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Look were farmers at Hydesville for a time, later on locating in Eureka, where the mother died. The father is now employed as a lumber cruiser. Mrs. Rann was educated in the public schools of Hydesville and Rohnerville. In May, 1901, Mr. Rann came to Samoa in the employ of the Edgar Vance Mill, and continued with the successors, the Hammond Lumber Company, starting as a scaler. Soon he ran the splitter saw, then became sawyer, running the big rig, and later on the double-cut saw. Attracted by larger wages, he resigned and moved to Siskiyou county, where he became sawyer for the McCloud River Lumber Company, continuing there for three seasons, or until the Italian strike, when the mill was shut down. At this time he received an offer from the Diamond Match Company at Stirling City, Butte county, at the same wages, which he accepted, operating a saw there for three seasons. Next he accepted a position with the Sugar Pine Lumber Company at Madera. However, he did not like the place and at the end of the season he resigned and returned to Eureka in September, 1912, since which time he has been sawyer for the Bayside Lumber Company. Here he is well liked and highly regarded as a very enterprising and liberal citizen. Mr. Rann owns his residence on Spring street, near Harris, where he resides with his wife and two children, Frances and Golda. Their oldest child, an only son, Shirley, was accidentally drowned at Samoa in 1904, when three years old. Fraternaly Mr. Rann is a member of Fortuna Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., while politically he believes in the principles of the Progressive party.

THEODORE MONETTE.—A native of Ontario and descended from good old French-Canadian stock, Teddy Monette, as he is familiarly called, has been a resident of Humboldt county since 1875. Mr. Monette has been employed in the lumbering industry for forty years with the one firm or its successor, and has established an exceptionally fine record in his line of work. He is one of the old timers in this section and is highly honored and respected for his splendid qualities of heart and mind, as well as for his enterprise and industry.

Mr. Monette was born at Hawkesbury Mills, on Riviere Le Grande (Ottawa river), Ontario, December 28, 1852. His father, Teddy Monette, was also born in Ontario and followed lumbering for Hamilton Brothers until his demise. Young Teddy was obliged to attend private schools, as free schools had as yet not made their appearance in that section. Being reared

on the Riviere Le Grande he learned river driving and followed it with Hamilton Brothers on the Ottawa, or Grand river (as it is called by the old French-Canadian families), from the age of fourteen years, and later for Brunson Brothers. In 1872 he made his way to Michigan on account of the inducement for better wages. For a year he worked for Stephenson Brothers of Menominee as river driver, then entered the employ of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mines Company, getting out timber for the mines, continuing for two years. Having a great desire to see the Pacific coast, particularly Humboldt county, he came west, and on April 9, 1875, landed in Eureka from the old steamer Coquille. At Essex he found employment with John Vance, in charge of the pond, taking care of the logs, after which he came to Samoa and worked for Edgar Vance, successor to John Vance, and afterward for the Hammond Lumber Company (which purchased the Edgar Vance mill), the present large lumber manufacturers in Eureka, and has continued with them ever since. As foreman of the pond he has charge of the logs until they are delivered to the mill. For forty years he has held one position with the same firm or its successors. When he began the work he handled only about twelve to fifteen million feet a year, while now he handles from one hundred to one hundred twenty million feet annually. For twenty-one years he made his home in Arcata in a large residence which he erected and in which he resided until 1906, when he removed to Eureka. Here he built a large, modern residence at No. 1004 K street, in which he resides with his wife and grandson.

The marriage of Mr. Monette occurred in Crescent City, Cal., January 11, 1879, uniting him with Miss Annie L. Crowden, born in Portland, Ore. Her father, J. G. Crowden, a native of New York, was a pioneer of Portland, Ore., coming overland by teams to Humboldt county. He was one of the first blacksmiths in Eureka and worked for John Carr, the pioneer blacksmith here, later becoming an engineer in sawmills and still later was foreman of a sawmill until he retired. He died in Arcata at the home of Mr. Monette. Mrs. Monette was reared and educated in the public schools of Eureka. By her union with Mr. Monette she became the mother of two children: Ivy, now Mrs. Ackerman, of Eureka, who by her former marriage had one child, Chester Tracy Monette, who from a baby has been reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Monette and makes his home with them; and Lillian, who died at twenty-five years of age. Mr. Monette is prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., in Arcata, which he joined in 1882; also of the Knights of Pythias, for the same length of time, of which he is past chancellor. He is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., and the Hoo Hoos, a lumbermen's order. He has always been a Democrat in national politics. Mr. Monette has originated several devices for handling and dumping logs. Among others he invented gillpoking in unloading logs from the cars, using the gill poke in unloading logs instead of the jack screw formerly in use. By his pleasant and amiable manner as well as his kindness and assistance to those who have been less fortunate he has hosts of friends throughout Humboldt county who all admire him and wish him well.

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